4 Lines Under Fire

Won't Hire Negro Girls on Planes!

NEW YORK—Four of America's major airlines have been put under fire because of their failure to employ qualified Negro girls as hostesses.

• New York's State Commission Against Discrimination has before it the complaints of two girls who have charged that TWA (Trans-World), Capitol, United and Eastern Airlines have refused to hire them because of their "racial" backgrounds.

Patricia Banks, 20-year-old machine operator for Consolidated Edison, and Dorothy Franklin, 21, an employe of the New York Public Library, are the two complainants.

• Miss Banks, who had always yearned to be an airline hostess, graduated with 20 classmates from the Grace Downs Air Career School. After 10 months, Miss Banks has seen all 20 of her classmates receive appointments while she has remained on the ground.

Miss Banks accused the airlines of having given her the "runaround" even though she had passed their oral, written, aptitude and psychological exams.

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CAPITOL AIRLINES reportedly told Miss Banks that she was "too young." But Capitol hired girls in Miss Banks' class who were even younger.

• TWA said that Miss Banks had "bad eyesight." But United Airlines said that Miss Banks' eyes met with their approval.

TWA asserted that the age of 19 was "too young" but TWA had hired 19-year-old "too young" girls who turned 20 during training, just as she would have done.

One of the instructors at Grace Downs suggested that Miss Banks apply for a job on the ground. However, Eastern Airlines refused her a ground job and gave no reason for the refusal.

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TWA THEN gave Miss Banks a test for a ground job, then two hours later told her the position was "filled." The instructor who gave Miss Banks the advice to try for a ground job had told her two weeks before she graduated that no airline employed Negro hostesses. Her case comes up before SCAD on July 9.

• Miss Franklin was turned down by TWA because her legs weren't "shapely," she had a "poor complexion" and "unattractive teeth."

Commissioner J. E. Conway termed TWA's stand as a "contrived excuse" and ordered a hearing on Miss Franklin for July 9.

Hearing Set In Air Line Bias

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Public hearings into a complaint of a young woman who was allegedly refused a job as stewardess with Trans World airlines here because of her race will officially open on July 9, according to the State Commission Against Discrimination.

The complainant in the case is Miss Dorothy Franklin, an attractive resident of Astoria, Queens, who has become the latest person to lodge discriminatory charges against airlines here. To date, there have been several dozens cries of bias in employment by airlines.

SCAD Sets July 9 For Airline Bias Hearing

NEW YORK. — ANP) — Public hearings into a complaint of a young woman who was allegedly refused a job as stewardess with Trans World Airlines here because of her race will official'y open on July 9, according to the State Commission Against Discrimination here.

The complainant in the case is Miss Dorothy Franklin, an attractive resident of Astoria, Queens, who has become the latest person to lodge discriminatory charges against airlines here. To date, there have been several dozen cries of bias in employment by airlines.

The State Commission Against Discrimination, an agency set up to cope with bias matters, has enforcement powers in cases brought to it under state laws against discrimination in housing, employment and other fields.

Miss Franklin's case is merely one of many brought against airlines by Negroes, who throughout the years have been almost totally excluded from employment as pilots or in air crew posts. In recent years, a token number of Negroes have gained employment in ground crew jobs.

Miss Franklin, a 22-year-old library worker brought about her complaint last fall and since then SCAD's investigating commissioner, J. Edward Conway, has found "probable cause" to credit her allegations of discrimination.

Negro Fails to Get Job; Hearing Is Set

By Richard C. Wald

The first public hearing against a major air line charged with discriminatory hiring practices has been scheduled for July 9, it was announced yesterday by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

The company, Trans World Airlines, Inc., is accused of having refused last September to hire Dorothy W. Franklin as one of its hostesses on the grounds that she has "poor complexion . . . unattractive teeth" and legs that are "not shapely."

The male investigating commissioner who later interviewed Miss Franklin reported that he and his staff were unanimous in their opinion that the "objections to complainant's physical appearance are not factually accurate."

Charges Discrimination

He suggested instead that the reason Miss Franklin was not hired was because she is a Negro and, "from my investigation herein, I believe that respondent has maintained a policy of barring Negroes from employment as flight hostesses."

The investigator, J. Edward Conway, termed the stated reason for not hiring her "a contrived excuse." Mr. Abrams noted that the public hearing was decided upon only after "the failure of extended conciliation processes."

T. W. A. yesterday issued a statement saying that "As an international air line serving the public at seventeen overseas countries and the United States, T. W. A. serves and employs representatives of every race without discrimination. Employees are hired by T. W. A. solely on the basis of merit and the qualifications for the position.'" It had no other comment about Miss Franklin.

Miss Franklin, twenty-one, is a clerk in the book-order department of the New York Public Library. She lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Franklin, at 2-10 Astoria Boulevard, Astoria, Queens, and applied for the flight job last summer in answer to a help-wanted advertisement.

She took a series of intelligence and medical tests and was told a week later that she would not get the job. She complained in October to the S. C. A. D., which received the excuse from the air line that she just wasn't pretty enough.

The report by Mr. Conway, made public yesterday, asserted that the air line employs 1,500 flight hostesses, has a yearly turnover of 500, had positions open at the time of Miss Franklin's application but "has never employed a Negro in any flight capacity, including that of flight hostess."

The report also said that although the air line is incorporated in Delaware, it is an employer within the jurisdiction of the State Law Against Discrimination and is subject to the commission's rulings.

Miss Franklin, a soft-spoken girl who attends Queens College during the evenings, was mildly amused yesterday at the slighting references made to her face and figure. "I agree with Mr. Conway that the statements are not factually accurate," she said.

Negro Awaits City Action on Grievance

Eighteen months ago a Negro employee of the Park Department filed a formal grievance, charging he was denied a promotion because of race. Today it was reported he is still waiting for an investigation of this charge.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner has failed to authorize the Commission on Intergroup Relations to look into the complaint, although he set the group up in July, 1955, through a law he

recommended to the City Council.

The law authorizes the commission to investigate complaints against private firms, but forbids investigation of such charges against city agencies until "after consultation with the Mayor."

Today the Mayor made public his Executive Order 41, dated June 7, which reminds city employees they have a right to file grievances with the commission—but does not change the procedure under which he must authorize an investigation of the grievances.

At a press conference, the Mayor said that the commission had never consulted him on the case.

Shortly after the press conference, Mayor Wagner called reporters into his office again and said that no investigation had been made because the employee never filed a complaint with the commission.

Negro Job Applicant To Get Hearing In Airline Bias Case



HER APPEARANCE: Dorothy Franklin above, says TWA Airline denied her job as stewardess because of her appearance.

New York, N. Y., June 17 — The State Commission Against Discrimination has set July 9 as the date for its first public hearing in an airline case.

The case originated last fall with a complaint by Dorothy Franklin of Astoria, Queens, that she had been refused a job as stewardess with Trans World Airlines because she was a Negro.

The hearing is the third in a succession of standard legal steps in processing such complaints. There have been several dozen complaints to the agency alleging discrimination in employment by airlines. But none has ever before reached the public-hearing stage. powers in cases brought to it under the state laws against discrimination in housing, employment and other fields.

The overwhelming majority of complaints against the airlines have been brought by Negroes. Over the years, the scheduled airlines have almost completely excluded Negroes from employment as pilots or in other air crew posts. There has been an upturn in the last year or two in the hiring of Negroes for jobs on the ground.

Last fall, Charles Abrams, the agency chairman, prevailed on all 18 airlines serving the state to sign a statement that "reiterated" a policy of nondiscrimination in hiring for all job categories.

In December, Perry H. Young was hired as a co-pilot by New York Airways, the city's helicopter airline. He thus became the first Negro hired as a flight crewman by any of this country's scheduled passenger lines. He was quickly promoted to first pilot.

No other Negroes have since been hired for air crew jobs. Two Negro pilots have been employed for some time as pilots for airlines flying scheduled cargo runs.

Miss Franklin, the complaintant against T.W.A., is 22 years old and has been working for the past two years in the book order department of the New York Public Library. The first legal step in her case was an inquiry by J. Edward Conway, the agency investigating commissioner. He found "probable cause" to credit Miss Franklin's allegations of discrimination.

The second step was the "conference and conciliation stage," in which negotiations between the agency and the airline were tried, without success.

In his finding, Mr. Conway noted a contention by Trans-World that the only reason for rejection of Miss Franklin was "her appearance." The Commissioner said he and several of the agency staff had interviewed Miss Franklin several times and were "unanimous in our opinion" that the airline's objections to her appearance "are not factually accurate and cannot be accepted as valid reasons for her rejection."

"I believe," Mr. Conway said, "that respondent's stated reason for not hiring complainant is merely a contrived excuse for the purpose of concealing respondent's true reason for he rejection, namely, her color."

If the three agency commissioners who conduct the hearing agree with Mr. Conway, they may direct the airline to hire Miss Franklin. The case might then be taken to the State Supreme Court.

Asked for comment, a T.W.A. spokesman said yesterday:

"As an international airline serving the public at 17 overseas countries and the United States, T.W.A. serves and employs representatives of every race without discrimination. Employes are hired by T.W.A. solely on the basis of merit and the qualifications for the position."

Public Hearing On Bias Reset For September 17

NEW YORK CTY — A public hearing aimed at determining whether or not Trans World Airlines discriminated against a Negro woman who sought employment as flight hostess was postponed Tuesday until Sept .17.

The postponement came after TWA officials agreed to reconsider Miss Dorothy Franklin's application.

The 22-year-old woman of Astoria Queens, N. Y., had charged that TWA had rejected her because she was a Negro. Airline officials said her appearance was unsatisfactory.

A TWA spokesman said his company was also considering five or six other Negroes for jobs as flight hostesses.

Miss Franklin's complaint was reportedly the first involving racial discriminaton filed wth the State Commission Against Discrimination which was scheduled to hold the hearing.

TWA Faces Trial

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination has set July 9 for its first public hearing in an airline case.

The plaintiff is Miss Dorothy Franklin, a comely 22-year-old employee in the book order department of the New York public library.

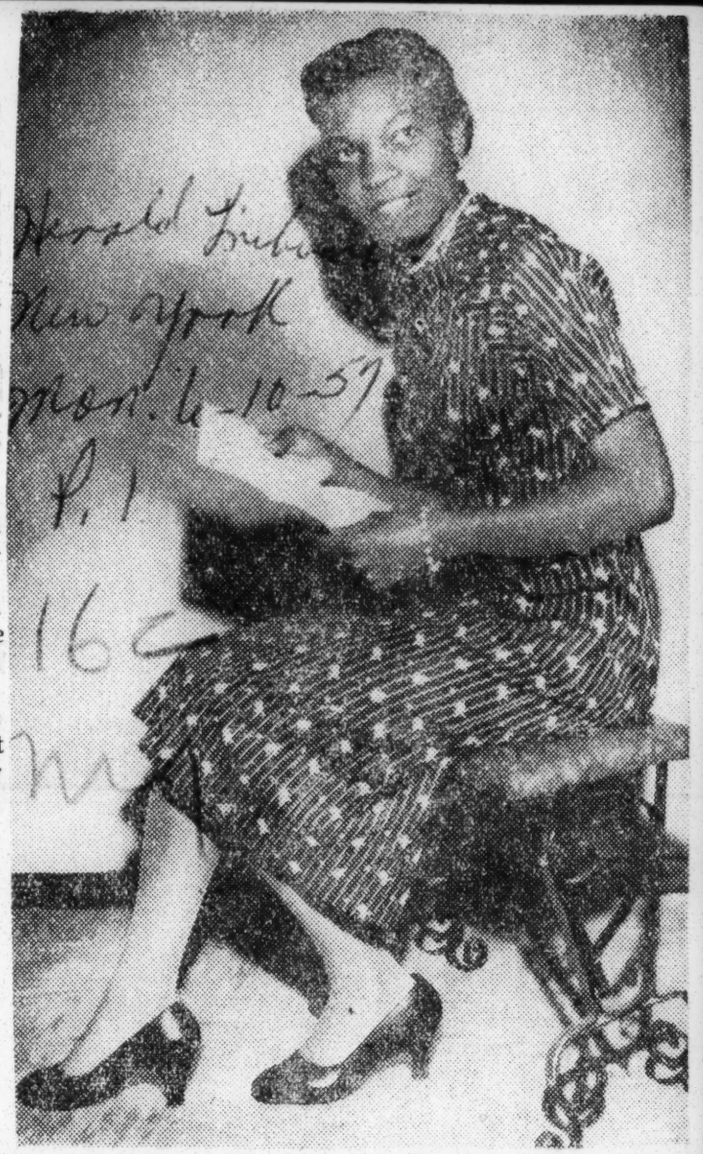
She charges that because of her color and only because of color the Trans-World Airline has refused to accept her application for a job as hostess.

TWA denies this. It says Miss Franklin was rejected because of "her appearance."

Members of the commission took a good, long look at Miss Franklin and told TWA they cannot consider the airline's objection to her as valid.

We feel safe in predicting that TWA is going to hire Miss Franklin or some other colored person as hostess and probably as a pilot.

This is what happens when cities and states establish fair employment practice machinery with the authority to make its rulings meaningful.



Herald Tribune photo by Bob Noble

Miss Dorothy W. Franklin at her home yesterday.

Result of Hate

'Stop Hiring Negroes!'

Courier p. 2

16 c

Pittsburgh Pa

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Another retaliatory move, designed to halt crusading, rights-seeking Negroes, came about here when leaflets fluttered throughout the city urging all whites to stop employing Negroes.

The unsigned leaflets, strewn on many front lawns and on downtown streets, bore a message which read:

"We shall get the Negroes removed from every job possible in our determined drive."

The printed circulars could be a reprisal tactic against Negroes who stopped patronizing white places of business in Tuskegee, those who want school integration and those opposed to the plan calling for abolition of Negro-dominated Macon County, a move identified as one to preserve racial segregation.

Ltr 3-21-57

THE REZONING of Macon County (Tuskegee) would apportion it to five surrounding counties and give little or no voting privileges to Negroes.

An injunction had previously been granted against the Tuskegee Civic Association forbidding continuance of what Alabama Attorney General John Patterson called an organized boycott against white merchants. TCA officials call their move a crusade for their rights of citizenship and deny they are boycotting.

In Birmingham two false bombing reports and student demonstrations had been the extent of what took place on the school scene, [illegible] the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth had been beaten up attempting to enroll four Negro children, [illegible] other violence was witnessed.

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ENCOURAGEMENT came from Alabama Gov. James E. Folsom who said that he would call out the National Guard "if necessary to maintain law and order at Birmingham." The Governor said "I want to make it clear that I will not call out the Guard unless officials tell me they cannot maintain peace."

When asked if he considered the Birmingham violence the most critical area in Alabama Folsom replied:

"The most critical thing to happen in Alabama is the mutilation of that Negro in Birmingham. That's' critical because we don't' know if the assailants will stop or where they will strike. It's the most savage thing I have ever heard of."

The Governor referred to the emasculation of Aaron Judge by six white men following a Ku Klux Klan meeting.

REGARDING school integration, the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth said six Negro families will meet soon to consider whether they will make a further attempt to enroll their children in white schools in Birmingham.

The Birmingham Board of Education, meanwhile, met and delegated authority to Superintendent of Schools, Dr. L. Frazier Banks, to make the final decision on the petitions "when he sees fit." Dr. Banks said he would make a ruling in from 10 to 14 days.

Three members of the Ku Klux Klan were identified at the board meeting. They were clad in sport shorts and dark glasses instead of their robes, but two of them wore big campaign-like buttons which bore pictures of two Negroes hanging by their necks from trees. [illegible]

Alaska Negroes picket Laborers' Union hall

Tribune Wed, 7-31-57
Los Angeles, Calif.
p 13

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Led by a real estate operator, who is not even a member of the union, Negro members of Local 341, Laborers and Hod Carriers Union and many members of the Negro community, organized under the banner of the Greater Anchorage Citizens Committee, are striking against allegedly discriminatory hiring practices of the union.

Joseph M. Jackson, the real estate man, as president of the Greater Anchorage Citizens Committee, led a demonstration picket line outside the union hall earlier this month.

A hearing of the charges has been held by Henry Benson, Territorial labor commissioner, who said he will also meet with L. A. Moore, general manager of the Alaska chapter of the Associated General Contractors when Moore returns from the states, and will also file a report with Governor Mike Stepovich, who is "very much concerned about the matter."

Negro laborers said the excuse has been given to them that employers ask for laborers by name, and that this is believed to be a "subterfuge" to avoid hiring Negroes.

Unemployed Negro laborers greatly outnumber those of other racial groups, Benson said he was told in a statement signed by 75 local union members.

"If we find there is discrimination, and we are unable to remedy it by conciliation, we will certainly correct the situation by injunction in federal court," Benson said.

FEP CLAUSE IN CONTRACTS

He said every federal construction contract has a "fair employment" clause, prohibiting racial discrimination.

Another Negro leader of the demonstratoon said the men plan to place charges within the International union against the local leadership.

One apparent effort to correct the leadership was made when a membership vote removed president Jess Clark as union dispatcher.

As administrator of the union's morning job call, Clark had opportunity to discriminate as charged.

However, Clark and union officials ruled the membership action illegal and unauthorized by the constitution and refused to surrender records and access to the office to the new dispatcher.

As a later development, and reminiscent of the mainland reputation of the Laborers' Union for violence, Jackson told police he had received a threatening phone call during the demonstration picket line. He was told in Spanish, "If the strike continues, you'll end up on a slab." Jackson asked police for a permit to carry a gun and to have his phone tapped so that future threatening calls could be recorded and traced.

RAIL BIAS RULE FOUGHT

Times p. 25-L

14 Negro Firemen in South Bid Court Void Union Ban

Wed. 6-5-57

CLEVELAND, June 4 (AP)—Fourteen Southern Negro railroad firemen have asked Federal Court here to invalidate a rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen that in effect limits membership to whites.

New York

In the suit against the union, its president, H. E. Gilbert, and its secretary-treasurer, Ray Scott, the Negroes contend they are not adequately represented in collective bargaining as provided in the Railway Labor Act because they have no voice in electing the negotiators.

Homer L. Ellis, vice president, told a reporter the brotherhood had no Negroes among its 100,000 members in the United States, Canada and Alaska, although its contracts covered about 1,100 nonmember Negroes. He said the brotherhood had pressed claims for nonmember Negroes before the National Railway Adjustment Board.

14 Negroes Sue Railway Union

Inquirer p. 3

Wed. 6-5-57

CLEVELAND, June 4 (AP).—Fourteen Southern Negro railroad firemen have asked Federal court here to invalidate a rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO) which in effect limits membership to whites.

Philadelphia

In the suit against the union, its president, H. E. Gilbert, and its secretary-treasurer, Ray Scott, the Negroes contend they are not adequately represented in collective bargaining as provided in the Railway Labor Act because they have no voice in electing the negotiators.

THE LABOR DRIVE ON BIAS

An application from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, supported by a 4-to-1 referendum vote of its members, was submitted recently to the federation's executive council. It is important for two reasons. In the first place, the trainmen are the second of the four brotherhoods to break their long tradition of independence. Last summer the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was admitted to the federation. Should the trainmen be accepted, their 217,000 members (largest of the brotherhoods), added to the 97,000 firemen, would bring about three-quarters of all the brotherhoods' members into the federation fold. The conductors and the locomotive engineers still remain aloof.

Important also—and gratifying—is the effect of these affiliations on the campaign of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. to end racial bias throughout the American labor movement. Discrimination against Negroes has always been practiced by the railroad brotherhoods and even imbedded in their constitutions. But one of the federation's objectives, as given in its constitution, is "to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry to share equally in the full benefits of union organization." The federation, therefore, is making the elimination of racial restrictions a condition for affiliation.

The executive council admitted the firemen last year on the assurance of its officers that discrimination would end in practice and that they would recommend to the union's next convention that the anti-Negro provision in its constitution be stricken out. The council is said to be requiring like guarantees from the Brotherhood of Trainmen. We trust they will be given and will be resolutely acted on.

$145,000 rail suit decision pending

afro American Sat 1-23-57

Baltimore, Md.

ROANOKE, Va. — Trial of a $145,000 suit against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Norfolk and Western Railway ended here Feb. 11 following a one-day hearing.

Samuel H. Clark, Robert Coles and Robert Halmar, all yard brakemen, asked $100,000 punitive damages and an additional $15,000 each in compensatory damages.

1-23-57

Judge John Paul of the U.S. District Court presided at the non - jury trial in which the plaintiffs charged they were discriminated against. A decision will be handed down later.

THE SUIT was first instituted in March 1954, charging that a company - union contract classed colored brakemen as "non - promotable." (The contract has since been changed.)

In Jan. 1956, Judge Paul ruled that the railroad and the Brotherhood must stop discriminating against colored employees in making promotions.

The plaintiffs charged that the "non - promotable" classification meant that they could not be promoted to "car retarder operator," a job paying $1.67 more a day than brakeman.

JOSEPH C. WADDY, attorney for the trio, pointed out that some 15 colored persons have qualified as "car retarder operators" since Judge Paul's ruling.

Car retarder operators switch cars mechanically from towers in the railroad yard. Yard brakemen do similar work manually.

In testimony before the court, Clark said he felt he was capable of being a car retarder operator. He added he had trained many white brakemen who later were promoted to the job.

"Not being promoted hurt me very much," he said explaining that it made "me feel inferior to other railroad men."

He also complained that he asked union and railroad officials several times if he could take the test to qualify as a car retarder operator, but got no reply until the suit was filed.

* * *

JUDGE PAUL said at the opening of the trial that it would be extremely difficult to determine with any accuracy the amount of compensatory damages to be awarded.

The plaintiffs asked $100,000 from the Brotherhood and $15,000 each from the BRT and railroad jointly.

Job bias laid to 200 L. A. firms

Los Angeles, Calif.
Wed. 7-31-57

Charges of discrimination in the employment of clerical workers were alleged against more than 200 Los Angeles firms in a formal complaint filed today with the President's Committee on Government Contracts by the Pacific Southwest office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nat B'rith.

The complaint was filed with the President's Committee because 21 of the companies are known to hold government contracts, and many of the others are believed to be doing business with the Federal government, Jack Y. Berman, of the League, said.

Berman noted that each of the firms named in the complaint had placed discriminatory job orders with at least one or three local private employment agencies during the past 17 months. "In each instance," Berman said, "the employer specifically stated that either Jews, Negroes, Orientals, Mexicans or Catholics were not to be referred by the employment agency with which the job order had been placed.

The information came to ADL from three different and independent sources, Berman said, "and the remarkable similarity among the data supplied by each source was startling. In several instances the findings were mutually substantiating in revealing that the same firm had placed identical discriminatory orders with more than one of the employment agencies involved."

Berman said the League "is shocked" to discover such widespread discrimination against minority clerical job seekers "particularly at a time when our daily papers report the shortage of efficient qualified office workers." He also observed that at least 27 of the firms are "major national corporations", and that many of these were found in a recent Chicago survey to have placed similar discriminatory job orders with private employment agencies in that city.

Berman described the firms as manufacturing, insurance, banking, research, food processing, oil, real estate, public utilities and transportations, a "real crosss-section of American industry."

JOB AGENCIES HIT

Concerning the role of the private employment agencies, Berman said his agency "is disturbed by their nefarious coding systems whereby people become numbers and letters," and added that ADL's objective is to eliminate such "mutual assistance pacts" insofar as they prevent qualified workers from being judged on their merits rather than by their race or religion.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts, established by Executive Orders, requires all government contracts to carry a non-discrimination clause with which contractors agree to comply. The Committee, chaired by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, is charged with the responsibility of insuring compliance with this clause.

NAACP asks job bias check

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—A second organizational complaint within two weeks has been filed by the NAACP here with the President's Committee on Government Contracts charging employment discrimination at the Rohr Aircraft Corporation doing business with the Defense Department.

Local NAACP President William H. Davis in his letter to Vice President Nixon, committee chairman, said the corporation is advertising for help, both skilled and unskilled; colored people have been refused employment, though experienced.

Sat. 7-6-57

Mr. Davis asked Mr. Nixon to launch an investigation of the California industrial concern.

Ask Job Bias Probe In Calif. Oil

Defender, Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-2-57

Ask job bias O Grady ct. 24 Grad

SAN FRANCISCO — An early investigation of "employment discrimination" in California's oil industry has been urged by the West Coast regional office of the NAACP.

Charging an "almost total absence of Negro workers among drilling teams and other employment categories in oil fields," Lester Bailey, field secretary, urged NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill to "give early consideration" to a move to determine exact conditions confronting Negroes in California's largest dollar-volume industry.

Bailey stated that similar (discriminatory) practices exist with the numerous refineries.

OUTLET LEVEL

"At the retail outlet level (service stations), there are some Negro franchise dealers in the large population centers, representing a cross section of independent and major compaies.

"However, in the case of Standard Oil, no Negroes hold regular franchises. . ." Bailey reported.

Referring to a survey made by the California State Employment Service in 1951, Bailey stated that 87 per cent of oil industry job orders were discriminatory, and 85 per cent of service station job orders were biased.

16c 1957

COLORADO

Extends Fair Employment Practices To Private Firms

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 3-15-57

DENVER, Colo. — (ANP) — Governor McNichols of Colorado, on March 14, signed a bill extending the enforcement powers of the State Anti-Discrimination Commission to private employment. Colorado thus became the twelfth state in the Union to outlaw job discrimination in private as well as public employment, and to provide machinery for the enforcement of this ban.

As originally passed in 1951 the Colorado FEPC law treated private employment differently from public. In the case of a complaint against a public employer the commission could, if efforts at conciliation failed, hold a public hearing and issue a cease and desist order enforceable through court action.

In cases of discrimination in private employment, on the other hand, the commission had no such enforcement power. If efforts at conciliation failed, nothing further could be done.

In 1955 the enforcement provisions were extended to cover private employers engaged in public work financed by tax money.

Now the final step has been taken to make the Colorado law applicable to private employment generally, by the enactment this month of an amendment making the enforcement provisions of the law applicable to all private employers employing more than five persons, as well as to labor organizations and employment agencies.

16c 1957 D.C.

Government Alarmed Over Loss Of Workers By Race Discrimination

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-16-57

P. 4

16c

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — The U. S. government has become deeply concerned about the alarming waste of valuable manpower being lost through discrimination and neglect of minority youth.

As a result of a one-day conference called in Washington last week, some concrete steps were taken about meeting the problem. Leaders of industry, business, public and parochial schools, and trade unions met in Washington at the invitation of the President's Committee on Government Contracts to discuss the situation and to formulate some methods of approach.

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In general, this is what the conference found. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in addressing the conference said:

"There are more than 18 million Negroes in the United States. Less than four per cent of all employed Negroes are in professional technical, and kindred work. Only about three percent are managers, officials, and proprietors. The proportion of white workers in these types of jobs is five times as great. About 65,000 Negroes graduate from high school each year. It has been estimated that the number could be increased to 158,000."

TELLS OBSTACLES

Boris Shiskin, director of the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO, pointed out an obstacle to the ready movement of students into vocational training. In practically every high school today "advisors" or "counsellors" try to "guide" young people into vocational classes because these students are not giving satisfactory performance in academic work.

This produces three unfortunate results. 1. It attaches a stigma to vocational training. 2. It keeps the mentally alert away from vocational classes. 3. It intensifies the psychological differences between the blue-collar and the white-collar worker.

Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, had this to say:

"Frequent and flagrant discrimination still exists against Negroes in trade unions, despite the fact that Negro labor union membership has increased seven and a half times from less than 200,000 in 1930 to about one and a half million today.

"The building trades can be particularly cited for discrimination at the local union level. These practices seriously handicap Negro youth in their search for training that will prepare them for skilled employment in this important" industry.

TRADE UNION BIAS

While Granger pin-pointed bias in the trade union movement, Joseph McCusker, a co-director of Region 1A of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit, and an experienced tool and diemaker, blamed management in Detroit as failing to cooperate with the union apprenticeship training program in meeting the program.

McCusker said that in hundreds of plants holding government contracts, some exclusively, the employers refused to hire Negroes after the unions had sought to set up cooperative apprenticeship training programs.

McCusker also pointed out that in Dearborn, Mich., where the Ford Motor co. has a large plant, Negro graduates of Detroit high schools were working under apprenticeship programs even though no Negroes may live in Dearborn or attend schools there and must commute back and forth from Detroit daily.

The superintendent of Cincinnati public schools, Claude V. Courter, said that the center of attack of the problem was to institute some program to off-set the high rate of "drop-outs" among Negro high school students. This is still rooted in the centuries old racial complex of "what's the use? I can't get certain jobs because I'm colored."

CATHOLIC SPEAKS

A Catholic priest from New Orleans, Father Eugene McManus, of St. Augustine's high school, emphasized again the discouraging barriers of prejudice against Negroes both within and without the trade unions in the South.

In the words of Secretary Mitchell, the conference was called to discuss training because it is a major factor in the elimination of discriminatory practices. Taking a look at the future Mitchell came up with these interesting statistics.

The America of 1965 will have: A population of 193 million, compared with 170 million today. An annual production rate of $560 billion as against $420 billion in 1956. A labor force of 79 million persons, including the armed forces, compared with about 67 million now.

Unless, Mitchell said, a quick and effective effort is made to increase the proportion of skilled workers, this will be inadequate to meet the needs. The worker of 1965 will need to produce some 30 percent more goods and services than he did in 1955 in order to meet the needs of a mushrooming population. He will need to be more efficient, more highly skilled, better educated than any American worker in history.

BASIC REASONS

So much for the facts in the case. Here are the three basic reasons for Negroes being left out of the skilled jobs picture. First, they are reluctant to apply for jobs unless they have good reason to believe they will not be rejected because of their race.

Secondly, the lack of qualified Negro applicants is related to the source of recruitment, the doorways to employment. These include the employment office at the plant or office, public and private employment agencies, local labor organizations, schools and workers already in the force who bring in friends and relatives to apply when they know there is a vacancy.

Thirdly, the Negro as a group is undertrained and there is a serious failure of enough Negro youth to train themselves for skilled employment.

After the diagnosis comes the remedy and here is what the conference had to propose. This is what Brigadier General David Sarnoff, head of Radio Corporation of America had to say: 1. Expand job opportunity so that there will be an incentive for a man or woman to prepare for higher level position. 2. Publicize information about present openings and anticipated needs. 3. Industry must help to train and educate minority groups so that they will be able to take advantage of expanded job opportunities. There is already an alarming shortage of engineers, research scientists, and other highly trained personnel.

NEED TECHNICIANS

For example at the missle test center which RCA is operating for the government, there is a need right now for an additional trained 600 technicians. Negroes are on the staff here and doing well.

RCA has a program of sending representatives each year to 170 colleges, including many Negro schools to explain its employment needs and to search out promising young men and women. The new RCA Science-Teacher Scholarship Plan is aimed at encouraging young men and women to become teachers of science and mathematics. One of the participating schools is Clark college.

The view of organized labor is that a well educated person needs both academic learning and training in manual arts which develop a sense of "tool feeling." It recommends that the U. S. Office of Education in cooperation with the Department of Labor develop a program for more adequate preparation of counselling personnel.

SEEK CONFERENCE

The U.S. Employment Service must be firmly directed to discontinue all racial classifications and to cooperate with agencies seeking to implement the Supreme Court decision. A national conference should be called by the two agencies to consider how there can be cooperation on implementing the integration decision.

Granger proposed: Literature and other visual aids to inform and inspire youth. Opportunities should be afforded for junior and senior high school students to meet and talk with members of minority groups at work in a variety of occupations.

Counsellor training institutions should consider the establishment of courses, seminars, institutes and workshops for teachers and counselors with graduate credit to provide information about occupational problems and opportunities of Negroes and similar minorities.

Vocational and trade courses provided by schools in cooperation with labor and industry need to be re-examined in every community to make certain they are open to qualified young people with out racial restrictions. There need to be more school-work programs to give pupils exposure to the job world.

Minority parents and the rest of the adult population must be re-educated regarding the values of vocational trade and on the job training. Activities in the Negro community must be stepped up and expanded so that leadership groups will become aware of what they must do to help Negro youth prepare for better jobs.

Finally, there is a need for pilot demonstration projects to develop counselling services to assist in the adjustment of children of families migrating from rural to urban areas.

Clifford Froehlich, president of counselors and minority group the American Personnel and Guidance association advocated a program of identifying talent among minority youth, and secondly, motivating and stimulating minority youth to realize their own potentials. Froehlich announced that the President's Committee in cooperation with his association plans to hold a two day national workshop of guidance specialists to develop materials for use by counselors and minority group students.

At the close of the conference, Vice-President Nixon, who is chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts said that the committee plans to go to key Urban Centers to hold conferences there to stimulate the findings of the con-

Act To End Race Bias In Electrical Union

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Backed by the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers last Thursday ordered Local 38 in Cleveland to admit Negro electricians to membership by July 1.

The announcement was made by President George Meaney at a meeting in his office at Federation headquarters in the pseence of representatives of the local, the international union, the bureau, and the city law director.

This is the first move to clean up discrimination within the ranks of labor, since the merger of the AFL and CIO and it comes close upon a row over charges of failure to end bias precipitated two weeks ago by the resignation of James B. Carey as chairman of the Civil Rights department of the federation.

HEADS UNION

Carey heads another organization called the International Union of Electrcical Workers. The president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is Gordon Freeman.

The case has been pending since 1952 when Theodore Pinkston, a former Army engineer, applied for admission to the Local 38 in Cleveland in order to obtain a city job as electrician. He was told by Clayton Lee, the business manager, that he could not have a membership card; but a temporary work permit would be given him at the rate of $2 a month.

Pinkston paid the $2 plus other assessments for more than four years; but despite the fact that he was fully qualified, membership was still denied him and other Negroes who applied.

HOLD HEARING

The case was aired before the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the Community Relations board of the city conducted an investigation, finding the local guilty of discrimination.

When offcials refused to rescind their policy, the community board threatened them with court action. Finally, Meaney, acting under the clause in the AFL-CIO constitution forbidding racial discriminaton summoned the local leaders to Washngton headquarters to arrive at some action.

The meeting lasted an hour and 45 minutes. Ralph Locher, law director of the City of Cleveland, read a statement to newsmen saying:

"We believe it to be in the public interest to dissolve all phases of discrimination as they affect Negro electrical workers of Cleveland. Great good has come from this meeting and a strong blow has been dealt to discrimination . . .This resolution on a broad problem will aid President Meaney to achieve the heights to which all of us believe this country is destined."

NO STATEMENT

The local officials left without commenting on whether they would comply with the order; but under the terms, if they do not, then the parent body can move to expel them from membership. This would leave them in the position of being the same as non-union members and would bar them from getting jobs.

President Meaney said it was not yet a matter for the executive council of the AFL-CIO to take up; but it was within the policy of the federation. Presumably, this paves the way for attacking the whole problem of discrimination in labor with the moral sanction of the federation.

5 fired in protest of jim-crow setup

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

Five demolition men charged, this week, that they were fired when they protested segregated toilet facilities at the U.S. Soldiers Home, Rock Creek Church Rd. and Upshur St., N.W.

The crew was dismantling an old building on the grounds for the O.K. Wrecking and Construction Company, 800 block F St., NE, subcontractors for work going on at the Soldiers Home.

Workers said they were fired last Friday by the Jordan Construction Company, general contractors, when they made complaints about a toilet set out in a field over a manhole for them.

"ALL TOILET facilties were disconnected in the building we were tearing down," said Willie Griffin, demolition foreman. "About 20 steps away there were new toilets in the adjoining new building.

"Gordon, the foreman for Jordan, wouldn't let my men use them," he added, referring to Lloyd Gordon. "The white carpenters used them, but my men couldn't."

Mr. Griffin further charged that the general contractors persisted in jim-crowing them in the field after Soldiers Home Superintendent O. B. Fletcher told the company to leave a toilet intact for the demolition crew in the old building.

'They carried four pieces of plywood out in the field and threw up a shack over a manhole for us," Mr. Griffin said.

MR. GORDON, however, denied charges of discrimination against the men when questioned by the AFRO.

"The superintendent told me he didn't want all the workers to use toilets over here, because there would be too much traffic in the building.

"We aren't discriminating against them," he added. "There are five colored carpenter's helpers working on this side with us. They and the carpenters use the same toilets."

The demolition foreman and his crew disputed this statement. "They have only two carpenter's helpers and they go out in the field."

OTHERS OF the fired crew are William Allen, 26, 500 block Fourth St., SE; James Little, 47, 4900 block Eighth St., NW; Charles Knight, 26, 1100 block Fourth St., NW; and John L. Ho:gh, 38, 1000 block Fourth St., NW.

"We have filed a protest with the union about the whole thing," said Mr. Allen, assistant foreman.

The men said they belong to Building Labors Local No. 74, 500 block New Jersey Ave., NW.

"WE WERE to get a $3,000 commission when the job was finished, but that doesn't mean anything when it comes to principle," Mr. Griffin said.

In addition, they were to receive "all salvageable material, including a million bricks to sell at $22 a thousand and $5,000 worth of iron and zinc," he said.

Superintendent Fletcher was not available for comment on the charge of racial discrimination on Federal grounds.

Job discrimination cited in District

WASHINGTON

There is job discrimination against colored citizens in District government, according to Sterling Tucker, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League.

Mr. Tucker made the charge Sunday on a local TV program during a panel discussion on economic opportunities for colored residents in the District.

The labor market for skilled colored workers is small, he said. Cutbacks in Federal government have thrown a number of employees out of a job.

* * *

MR. TUCKER said there is "very substantial indication" that applicants applying for jobs through the League are better qualified than many whites taken on for work in District government.

One department hired only one colored person since 1955 though less qualified whites were employed, he said. He declined to name the department.

Discrimination against skilled colored workers is carried on by certain unions that bar craftsmen from their ranks and reject applicants for apprenticeship, Mr. Tucker said.

* * *

THESE PRACTICES are especially true of electrical, plumbers and steamfitters unions, he stated.

The League is working with a city-wide committee in a drive for colored sales clerks in downtown department stores.

Equal job policy to be advertised

WASHINGTON

Twenty leaders of American industry who employ a total of more than 350,000 people, have agreed to use an Equal Job Opportunity emblem in their help-wanted newspaper advertising this autumn, according to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The committee designed the emblem — which proclaims "equal job opportunity for all qualified applicants" — as a part of its program to eliminate discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin in work done under government contract.

The emblem is first scheduled for use in newspaper advertising on Sept. 15. It will appear in magazine recruitment advertising late in September and in October.

IN PROPOSING the use of the emblem the committee pointed out that although opportunities for skilled employment are increasing for qualified members of minority groups, this fact is not sufficiently well known among them and not enough of them are applying for the positions open to them.

The lack of knowledge about expanding job opportunities also restricts the training objectives of the youth of minority groups, the committee said.

The use of the emblem "will



notify all potential candidates of a company's equal job opportunity policy and assure the maximum number of qualified applicants," the committee said.

THE FIRMS which have agreed to cooperate with the committee by use of the equal job opportunity emblem include American Bosch Arma Corporation, Boeing Airplane Company, The Budd Company, Bulova Watch Company, Collins Radio Company,

Daystrom, Incorporated, Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company, General Precision Laboratory, Inc., McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Motorola, Incorporated,

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Norden-Ketay Corporation, North American Aviation, Inc., Otis Elevator Company, Philco Corporation, Polaroid Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and United States Time Corporation.

16c 1957 FLORIDA

Negroes Bodies Pile Up In Fla. Morgue

16c

Miami, Fla., Jan. 21—Unclaimed bodies of Negroes are beginning to pile up at the office of the Dade County medical examiner.

Cause of the excessive number is the refusal of Negro undertakers to dispose of the bodies at discriminatory prices.

The county pays white undertakers $100 to bury each unclaimed white body but only $36 for Negro burials. The Negro undertakers organized and sought equal pay for their services. So far the county commissioners still balk.

D. Stanley Durlacher, county medical examiner, told the commission Wednesday that the five adults and seven infant bodies are creating a problem for his office. Some of the bodies have been held since November.

-30-

NIXON HITS AT PATTERN OF BIAS IN U.S. INDUSTRY

Called Pattern Of Job Denial "Serious" In U.S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Vice President M. Nixon said Tuesday at a Chicago meeting of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which he heads, that a pattern of discrimination exists in the area .

The meeting was coupled with an announcement that the group's first office outside Washington will be located in Chicago.

The two-day session was attended by representatives of industry, organized labor, social agencies and representatives of government contracting agencies active in the area.

Nixon termed the meeting a success and will lead to similar conferences in other cities of the nation.

He said reasons of moral right and self-interest in terms of better production were the basic weapons of the committee.

The problem of discrimination in firms awarded federal projects, he said, was "serious" especially since 30 million persons are employed by such companies throughout the nation.

Broadening the scope of the committee by including regional offices was termed by a Nixon aide as an action bringing the group closer to the site of discrimination and the application of a "firmer approach."

Regarding foreign affairs, the Vice President also said that pressures for freedom are mounting, even within Russia and that "some day there will be a decisive revolt at the very center of the Communist empire."

The Vice President said: "Freedom is the secret weapon that can destroy communism." This "explosive force," he said, offers a way of averting "the continuing drain of the cold war and fearsome possibility of Atomic conflict."

The Vice President continued: "The leaders of the Kremlin know their armies are not reliable. They realize that unrest and dissension are barely hidden in their colleges and universities.

"They are aware of grumblings and doubts in the ranks of the communist party itself. And they know that pressures are mounting until some day there will be a decisive revolt at the very center of the communist empires.'

Race Hate Used Against Dixie Unions

By Bernard Nossiter
Staff Reporter

RACE TENSIONS are stunting union growth in the South, a labor-supported foundation has reported.

The AFL-CIO stand against segregated schools, support for civil rights legislation and condemnation of White Citizens Councils—repeated even more strongly by several federation affiliates—has sharply heightened labor's traditionally difficult task of penetrating Dixie.

A new study by Benjamin D. Segal, director of the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, concludes: "Unionism is on the rack in the South today."

He finds that, to a limited extent, white workers on their own initiative resist organization. But more often, employers are taking the lead and exploiting race hate in anti-union appeals.

This same charge was recently made by James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers and former chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

IN ORGANIZED plants, a scattering of Southern locals have threatened to secede from their parent organization. Attempts have also been made to form "independent" unions capitalizing on pro-segregationist sentiment. But Segal finds that these have made little headway.

One exception was a 1500-member Atlanta local of the American Federation of Teachers which pulled out when the AFT voted to merge separate white and Negro locals. Others plagued with secession threats have been the Steelworkers, United Auto Workers, Machinists and Textile Workers Union.

The principal effect of racial appeals, however, has been to block new organizing rather than produce defections, Segal reports.

Although most Southern states adopted right-to-work laws outlawing union membership as a condition of employment 10 years ago, the study attributes some of the newer ordinances harassing union organizers to inflamed racial feelings.

Communities in several states require organizers to take out licenses costing up to $2500. However, when these ordinances have been challenged, the courts have struck them down—but that can be a long process.

THE FALSE antiunion propaganda cited in the study plays on these themes:

• The union will force workers of one race to be fired for those of another. A Virginia hosiery manufacturer is quoted as having told employes in an all-white mill that a union will replace them with Negroes; in an all-Negro mill, he simply reverses the story. At a Georgia mill, on the eve of a representation election, the management insinuated that the union would demand discharge of 10 per cent of the work force to make room for Negroes.

• Unions are Communist because Communists oppose segregation.

• Union dues are essentially subsidies to promote racial views. A self-styled independent union countered an American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes drive with literature proclaiming: "All they want is to collect dues from you so they can use the money to stir up trouble between the races which is in harmony with the Communist plan."

• Unions aim at total integration. A much-used employer broadside says, "The unions are working day and night . . . to eliminate segregation . . . in the schools and elsewhere . . as rapidly and completely as possible."

The effect of this has been measured in a wide sampling of Southern locals over the past two years. About half have considered proposals denouncing the labor movement's official position and most of these originated with non-member sources.



JAMES B. CAREY
. . . echoes Segal charge

The Segal study indicates that most Southern union officials line up with the federation but have been forced by community and members' pressures to soft-pedal their views. The Chattanooga, Tenn., Central Labor Union, for example, issued and then withdrew a resolution backing the local school board's pledge to comply with the Supreme Court desegregation order.

But such tactics weaken organizing attempts among Negroes.

There are signs that the National Labor Relations Board may outlaw employers' use of the race issue in representation campaigns. The IUE lost by 3-2 an appeal to overturn one election on this basis. But Chairman Boyd Leedom, voting with the majority on technical grounds, said:

"The consequence of injecting the racial issue where racial prejudices are likely to exist is to pit race against race and thereby distort a clear expression of choice on the issue of unionism. Clearly, to draw the issue along these lines does not effectuate the policies of the (Taft-Hartley) Act."

Job Discrimination Reported Greatest In White Collar Work

WASHINGTON Nov. 20 (AP) — President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts reported today that job discrimination against Negroes now is greatest in the white-collar areas.

Greater progress is being made in extending equal work opportunities to Negroes in production tasks and the skilled trades, the committee said in its fourth annual report to the President.

The committee, headed by Vice President Nixon, seeks to eliminate discrimination because of color, race, religion or national origin in work performed under government contract.

The report included data developed in a survey of employment practices and policies of 808 plants of government contractors made during the year ending June 30, 1957.

"Although Negroes held nearly 9 per cent of the jobs in the plants surveyed in detail, their representation in the white-collar work was strikingly lower," said the committee.

"The reports for individual cities showed that Negroes have the best representation in white-collar work in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and the New York City-northern New Jersey area.

Of Union Busting With Race Fuss

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two Mississippi firms were named by labor leader James B. Carey yesterday, saying "Industry has started to use race-hatred as a union-busting weapon."

Carey is president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and an AFL-CIO vice president, cited four southern companies with using "this vile technique of war against labor."

He named the Neco Co. of Hazlehurst, Miss.; the Vickers Co. at Jackson, Miss., and at Gainesville, Fla., both allied with the Sperry Rand Co. Another was the Westinghouse Electric Co. at Raleigh, N. C., he said.

Carey said both Mississippi firms, as a counter move in an IUE organizing campaign, circulated a photo showing him dancing "with an attractive young Negro lady."

He said the picture was taken at an official party given by the Swiss government at a meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva two years ago.

Carey said he was mystified how the photo, taken by a Swiss phoographer, "found its way 5,000 miles away from Geneva into the hands and the newspaper press of Mississippi employers and race-haters."

Mitchell Deplores Job Bias

Official Says Work Curbs Are Costly To Nation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said the nation can no longer afford "catch-as-catch can manpower pllicies."

He urged full use of all able workers and assailed waste from bias, declaring that job curbs cost the nation the "best abilities of millions."

THE SECRETARY spoke at dedication cermonies for the B'nai B'rith building in Washington.

"We have too often taken the easy way," the Secretary declared. "We have traded the long-term value of intelligent and well-planned and directed training programs for wasteful expediency. Not only have we limited the opportunities of the minority worker, the older worker, and the woman worker, but we have even neglected the proper training for the people whose skill is necessary to the continuing, day-to-day efficiency of industry."

• • •

MR. MITCHELL pointed out that by 1965 the gross national product must increase by 40 per cent to $560 billion in order to provide for a population that will exceed 193 million. To achieve such an increase in goods and services, the United States will need 10 million additional workers.

"Merely getting that many workers will not be difficult," the secretary declared. "They will come to us as a natural result of population growth. But finding workers with the necessary skills to man an industry that daily becomes more specialized and complex—that won't be such an easy matter. In fact, we will not 'find' them at all. We will have to make them through training and education and foresight and planning. And the time to start looking ahead is right now."

WIDE U. S. RANGE IN JOB BIAS SEEN

Times P. 58-L
Sun. 1-20-57

Religious Discrimination Still 'Major Factor' in Hiring, B'nai B'rith Unit Says

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith declared yesterday that religious bias "remains a major factor in filling job vacancies on all levels from clerical to professional."

The report was based on surveys in the last five years in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Pennsylvania and Midwest college placement bureaus.

New York

Henry Edward Schultz, national chairman of the league, said that the figures indicated a "national paradox" in which "a tight labor market is coupled with the irrational religious prejudices of some employers."

"Such employers," he added, "are creating an additional serious economic bottleneck and retarding the nation's productivity by costly waste of manpower."

The report cited a continuing study of hiring practices of major Chicago business concerns by the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems. The bureau found that "about 18 per cent of 20,000 orders placed during the past six months with Chicago's commercial employment agencies bar Jews from consideration."

Screening in Los Angeles

The league's survey indicated that in Los Angeles in 1954, "125 out of 126 employment agencies had agreed to screen out Jews when referring applicants to prospective employers." It added that "the one agency which refused to be a party to discriminatory requests was Jewish-owned."

A study by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California in 1956, the report continued, showed discrimination against Jews in the San Francisco Bay area. Of 340 private employers interviewed, seventy-five "acknowledged that they followed a policy of discrimination against Jews," the report said.

A survey of 1,129 Pennsylvania concerns showed that 1,086 discriminated against minority groups in hiring or in promotion, upgrading and apprenticeship.

The report said that the league's survey last year in Denver found that "forty-five out of forty-six public and private employment agencies had agreed to service a request for 'white Protestant secretary.'"

The league declared further that in Midwest colleges "Jewish graduates frequently find themselves discriminated against" in placement offices.

The report was prepared under the direction of Arnold Forster, the league's national civil rights director, who said that additional surveys in other cities were being planned.

The league commented the President's Committee on Government Contracts as "a strong new force in combating job discrimination."

Industry Advised To Drop Bars

Journal
Sat. 2-9-57
Guide P.1

Discrimination Will Stunt U. S. Growth, Warns RCA Head

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON — (INS)— Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff urged industry this week to combat job discrimination and warned that the rest of the world looks to the U. S. for "result rather than rhetoric" on the racial issue.

Sarnoff, board chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, said there has been "heartening progress" in recent years as industry expands job opportunity for minorities. But, he added:

"Still there is much room for improvement — and good reason to improve. For in our free-enterprise economy, equal job opportunity is not a matter of principle but a matter of self-interest as well."

* * *

IN A SPEECH prepared for delivery at the Youth Training- Incentives Conference in Washington sponsored by President Eisenhower's Committee on Government contracts, Sarnoff called on industry to take the following steps:

"First, it must expand job opportunity so that there will be an incentive for a man or woman to prepare for a higher-level position. Second, it must publicize information about its present openings and its anticipated needs. Third, it must help to educate and train minority groups so that they will be able to take advantage of expanded job opportunities."

THE EXCUTIVE stressed that people all over the world are keenly interested in the American racial question. He declared, "The rest of the world does not expect miracles from us, but it does expect concrete evidence of our good faith and good will."

Sarnoff said the "still-uncommitted Asian-African nations where the world's colored races are engaged in an evolving struggle for greater freedom and human dignity" especially watch whatever the U. S. does in the field of human equality. He added:

"THESE PEOPLES are being wooed assiduously by Soviet Russia with a policy full of calculated propaganda that highlights any shortcoming on our part and makes the most of it. At stake is the allegiance of more than one-third of mankind, and if we ignore this fact, we do so at our own peril."

Referring also to the advantages of increased job opportunity in industry, Sarnoff declared that the expansion of American industry has created a demand for more skilled and semi-skilled workers than is being produced. themselves," he said, "with the choice of stunting their own growth or employing trained people, regardless of their race, creed or color."

Introduces Bill To Ease Racial, Religious Bias In Employment Practices

Daily Sat. 2-23-57
New Orleans La.
P. 3

Washington, D. C.--(Special) A bill to set up a Labor Department Minorities Employment Bureau to promote voluntary elimination of racial and religious discrimination in employment practices has been introduced in Congress by Representative Brooks Hays (Dem., Ark.).

Hays said he hoped the bill would provide a firm ground of understanding for legislators and private citizens who did not want to be drawn to the extremes on both sides of the question of discrimination.

The bill (H. R. 3047) would authorize the Secretary of Labor to investigate complaints of discrimination to try to eliminate both specific instances of discrimination and the causes of discrimination.

The bill would also permit the Secretary to investigate cases where he had received no actual complaint but had reason to believe discrimination existed.

Hays noted that his bill contained no provisions to force compulsory compliance on employers "who have been slow to tap the wealth of labor in our minority groups."

"This is not a condition that can be legislated against," Hays said. "It is a job of education and mutual understanding. We want to create better relationships between employers and workers so they will voluntarily stop discrimination."

The new Minorities Employment Bureau would be strengthened by a National Advisory Council on Minority Problems and by state, regional and local advisory councils.

The bill is directed against discrimination because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Through the elimination of discrimination it would protect workers in opportunity for employment, tenure, terms and conditions of employment and membership in labor groups.

Hays' bill requires the United States Employment Service to cooperate with the Secretary of Labor and allows the Secretary to all employers and labor organizations and other public and private agencies in working out programs to eliminate discrimination.

The Minorities Employment Bureau would be headed by a director under the orders of the Secretary of Labor.

The Hays bill has been referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor.

3-Point Program For Combatting Job Segregation

Bystander P.1
Thurs. 2-28-57

Philadelphi, Pa. — At the recent Youth Training-Incentives Conference, sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, Brig. General David Sarnoff, Radio Corporation of America Board Chairman, outlined a three-point program for combating job discrimination, in which he urged industry to take the following steps:

1. Expand job opportunity so that there will be an incentive for a man or woman to prepare for a higher level position.

"The expansion of industry has created a demand for more skilled and semi-skilled workers than our country is producing."

"Businessmen will find themselves with the choice of stunting their own growth or employing trained people, regardless of their race, creed or color."

Bystander P.6

Publicize Information

2. Publicize information about its present openings and anticipated needs.

"Our Personnel people work close-

ly with minority-group organizations like the National Urban League, apprising them of our employment needs and seeking their advice and help. We take part in conferences sponsored by Negro schools and community groups with a view toward stimulating the interest of high school students in technological careers."

"We send representatives each year to 170 colleges, including many Negro schools, to explain our employment needs and search out promising young men and women."

3. Help educate and train minority groups so that they will be able to take advantage of expanded job opportunities.

Scholarships

"The public is not fully aware of the extent to which corporations today are providing scholarships, fellowships and other inducements to encourage our youth to take training commensurate with their abilities."

Typical of industry's growing interest in education in the new RCA Science Teacher Scholarship plan to help meet the urgent need at the high school level. Thirty college and university scholarships have been established exclusively for students preparing to become high school science and mathematics teachers.

"The scholarships are distributed to those states where, according to a professional survey, the need for science and mathematics teachers is most serious. Under this new plan, as under all phases of our Scholarship Program, we welcome qualified students from minority groups."

Warns Continued Job Bias To Hurt American Economy

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 Chicago Ill. P. 7

WASHINGTON — If American society continues to restrict the potential of Negro labor, that society will be "denied urgently needed manpower skills" while the Negro will be "forced into an even more marginal position in the American economy," Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, has warned.

Addressing the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Hill declared:

"A basic need today is to make possible the full realization of the individual Negro's talents and abilities in terms of industrial and engineering skills, to elicinate all the restrictions and limitations which prevent Negro youth from becoming highly skilled workers."

APPRENTCE NEED

Such restrictions center in large part on refusal to admit qualified Negroes into apprenticeship training programs in industry and into other forms of vocational training, he explained.

"It is evident," he asserted, "that, despite great changes in the employment and occupational characteristics of Negro wage earners in the last 10 years, the economic standards of Negroes remains substantially below that of the white population."

The NAACP, Hill noted, "has repeatedly urged that all forms of public support be withdrawn from discriminatory apprenticeship programs, including the use of public school buildings and other facilities in programs which deny admission to Negroes."

A civil rights victory at a southern industrial plant was cited by the NAACP official. Negroes soon will be admitted for the first time into the apprenticeship training programs, including the use of public school buildings and other facilities in programs which deny admission to Negroes."

A civil rights victory at a southern industrial plant was cited by the NAACP official. Negroes soon will be admitted for the first time into the apprenticeship training program conducted jointly by the union and the company, and the segregated local unions will be integrated.

This action follows NAACP efforts with the union and complaints filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts, he said.

Called Pattern Of Job Denial "Serious" In U. S.

Daily World Wed. 5-1-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Vice President M. Nixon said Tuesday at a Chicago meeting of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which he heads, that a pattern of discrimination exists in the area.

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"They are aware of grumblings and doubts in the ranks of the communist party itself. And they know that pressures are mounting until some day there will be a decisive revolt at the very center of the communist empires."

U.S. Tells I.L.O. of Gain in Ending Discrimination in Federal Posts

Non-White Employes in Civil Service in Washington Now 7 Times Pre-War Ratio

By A. H. RASKIN
Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, June 11—The United States presented an official balance sheet today on the progress being made in eradicating racial discrimination on the job front.

The report's highlight was a disclosure that nearly a fourth of all Federal civil service employes in Washington were Negroes or members of other non-white races. This is seven times the pre-World War II ratio.

The accounting was submitted to representatives of seventy-seven other countries at the annual conference of the International Labor Organization here. It was designed to neutralize one of the chief propaganda weapons used by the Soviet Union to foster anti-American sentiment among Asian and African delegates.

The United Nations agency is seeking world action to prevent workers from being denied employment because of race, religion, sex or political beliefs. The Iron-Curtain countries have put themselves on record as ardent supporters of such action through the application of international sanctions.

Leaders of the United States delegation have been fearful that Moscow would focus such attention on anti-Negro acts in some Southern States, and that the delegates would forget about charges of anti-Semitism and forced labor in the Communist orbit.

Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was selected to give a frank report on what the United States was doing to wipe out racial bias in employment.

Shortcomings Mentioned

He made no attempt to deny that there still were shortcomings of the American scene. He



The New York Times.

Joseph E. Johnson

emphasized that discriminatory practices were deep-rooted in some areas and that it would take a long time to root them out entirely.

However, he listed a score of gains made through the combined efforts of Government agencies, labor and industry. These ranged from the elimination of segregation in the armed forces to the admission of Negroes to major legaue baseball.

Mr. Johnson reported that non-white employes now made up 24½ per cent of the federal civil service personnel in Washington, compared with 3½ per cent in 1938. His tabulation indicated that the most substantial rise had been made in jobs above the menial level.

The non-white group now embraces 16½ per cent of all supervisory, professional and administrative employes in Government offices in the capital. Before World War II this figure was less than 1 per cent.

Mr. Johnson said the United States was ready to cooperate in "effective action" to eliminate job discrimination on a global basis. However, he stressed his conviction that the final victory would come, "not by coercion or edict, but by democratic processes of education, persuasion and understanding."

Britain Shares This View

This is a view that is shared by most of the employer group in the International Labor Organization and by Britain. However, spokesmen for the worker group and for the Iron-Curtain countries made it plain at today's session that they intended to press for a draft treaty and would not be content with a resolution or recommendation on the abolition of racial bias.

Government spokesmen for Egypt and Israel, rarely in accord on any international issue these days, both spoke in favor of the treaty approach. One employer representative, George R. Taylor, director of the British Textile Finishing Trades Association, called for a world-wide declaration against compulsory union membership. This injected into the conference the dispute in many United States legislatures over the adoption of right-to-work laws.

GM Denies Race Bias In South Plants

Alexander, P.1
Chicago, Ill
Oct. 1-23-57

DETROIT, Michigan — A General Motors official has denied a statement which appeared in the Wall Street Journal's Southwest edition stating that the company agreed to conform to the South's policy of discriminating against Negroes before moving an assembly plant near Atlanta, Ga.

In answer to a query made by the ANP, Louis G. Seaton gave what he said was the company's long-standing policy in regard to employment on the basis of race.

"Operating as it does on a nationwide basis," he quoted, "General Motors Corporation offers employment opportunities to many people in many locations throughout the United States. . on a non-discriminatory basis and without regard to an individual's race, creed, color, or national origin."

The company has left it up to the individual divisions as to who should be hired for particular employment, he said, but all areas are expected to conform to the overall policy of non-discrimination.

Negro leaders all over the United States were shoked at the statement attributed to the manuager of the Southern plant which appeared in print stating: "When we moved into the South we agreed to abide by local custom and not hire Negroes for production work.

This is no time for social reforming in that area, and we are not about to try it."

At present the plant near Atlanta hires Negroes for janitorial duties only.

Illinois House Group Hears Of Widespread Chi Job Bias

Daily World Wed. 4-17-57 P.1

Atlanta Ga.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — (ANP) — The Illinois House industry and labor relations committee was host to a packed house here, last Wednesday when proponents of an "equal job opportunity" act for the state told committee members of the widespread racial and religious discrimination in obtaining jobs--particularly jobs in Chicago.

The measure on which hearings are being conducted by the committee, is commonly referred to as the FEPC boill. Fifteen other states have already enacted similar laws.

Among those speaking in favor of the bill were John B. Meltenzberg president, Bureau on Jewish Employment problems; Francis McPeek, executive director, Chicago Commission on Human relations; Reuben Soderstromg, president, Illinois State Federation of labor; and Lloyd Davis, executive director, Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago.

30,000 JOB ORDERS

Meltzenberg told the committee of religious discriminatory practices in Chicago 20 percent of 30,000 job orders placed with 634 firms in Chicago exclude persons of Jewish and Catholic faiths.

McPeek and Davis both spoke of job discrimination against Negroes. Davis said that "plant or local unions with a color bar are both morally and democratically indefensible."

In Chicago, the city council unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by 6th Ward Alderman Sidney A. Jones, urging the state legislature to enact a law which would prohibit discrimination in employment, on account of race or religion.

Opponents of the measure will be heard by the committee, beginning May 1.

Human Rights and Job Bias Groups Here Seek Merger

Bystander Des Moines Iowa.
Thurs. 1-10-57

In separate actions Monday by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Job Discrimination, decisions were made to seek Council approval of a plan to combine through ordinance the work of the two separate commissions into one body. As presently constituted two ordinances exist dealing with problems of discrimination in the City.

The Commission on Human Rights, which was established in 1954, has broad functions of studying intergroup relations and receiving complaints of discrimination in all areas. Its only powers are those of persuasion and conciliation, however.

Action of the City Council in April, 1956 established a Commission on Job Discrimination which makes illegal specified employment practices and provides penalties against them. The Job Discrimination Commission has no jurisdiction outside of employment.

Steps Taken

Steps toward establishing a close working relationship between the two Commissions were taken by action of the Council in August when the five members of the Job Discrimination Commission were also appointed to fill vacancies on the nine member Human Rights Commission.

In subsequent meetings of the Commissions, however, the duplication of functions in handling complaints of discrimination in employment has presented administrative difficulties. Favorable consideration given to referring cases to the Job Discrimination Commission could not be successfully resolved by the Human Rights Commission lead last Friday to a request for a legal opinion.

Members

Bystander P. 6

The statement in the opinion that the City Council could combine the functions of the two commissions into a single ordinance lead tothe separate actions of the two groups to recommend that such be done.

Members of the Commission on Job Discrimination who also serve on the Commisison on Human Rights are Sam Turk, chairman; James T. Caffrey, Luther T. Glanton, Jr., Joseph A. LaCava and Mose Waldinger. Other members of the Commission on Human Rights include Mrs. Edith Webber, vice chairman; Mrs. Edwin L. Fox, Harold A. Goldman and A. L. Sarcone. Robert Sweet is secretary of the two Commissions.

Report Recent Successes in Fair Hiring

Bystander
Thurs. 1-17-57
Des Moines Iowa

Joint announcement was made today by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Job Discrimination of settlement of two cases brought before them which have resulted in successful hiring, this week.

P. 1

Robert Sweet, Secretary of the two Commissions, said that settlement had been made by means of conciliation, and that the full enforcement provisions of the Commission on Job Discrimination did not have to be used.

16c Iowa

Both complaints involved refusal for initial hiring. The complaintants were told in each case that they could not be considered for employment because of their race. Commission conferences held with all parties involved in the complaints disclosed in each case that the initial discriminatory action was taken by personnell staff members who were using their own discretion in refusing

Mobile, Ala,—A Negro integration leader who had two sticks of dynamite tossed on his porch Thursday said Friday he had received several telephone threats.

Bystander P. 6

J. L. Leflore, research director of the Mobile United Citizens Associa-

tion, told police that ananymous callers threatened to return to his home with more explosives.

Another Negro, Walter Johnson, whose home was damaged by a bomb Wednesday night, Friday moved his family out of the house. He said he feared for his children. Eight persons were in the house when the bomb exploded but none were hurt.

To Consolidate Human Rights and Job Groups

Bystander Thurs. 1-17-57
Des Moines Iowa

The city council Monday directed the city legal department to draft an ordinance that would consolidate the city commission on human rights and the city commission on job discrimination.

P. 3

The commissions had asked the council to consider merging the two.

16c Iowa

Confer

Councilman Robert E. Conley, who made Monday's motion, suggested that the representatives of the commissions confer with city attorneys in preparing a proposed ordinance.

Conley said also that he thought the two commissions should agree on the form of the measure before it was brought before the council for action.

Unanimous

Conley's motion carried unanimously, 5 to 0.

Councilman Charles F. Iles said, "I argued at the time (the commission on job discrimination was created last year) that there should be one commission, but there seemed to be some awful good reasons for two then."

The human rights commission, established in 1954, has a broad program for the improvement of intergroup relationships and the receiving of complaints of discrimination of all kinds, including that in employment.

Enforcement

The job discrimination commission, unlike the older body, has enforcement powers, having been created by an ordinance that makes discrimination in employment illegal. The commission is concerned solely, however, with that one form of discrimination.

Sam S. Turk, chairman of both commissions, said in a prepared statement he read to the council, that, "although the two commissions do not have altogether identical duties, they do share in a common and important function: The elimination of prejudice and discrimination in employment."

"This responsibility is given to both commissions alike, without any jurisdictional distinction drawn between them," Turk continued.

Members

Turk pointed out that all five members of the job discrimination commission are on the nine-member human rights commission.

In answer to a question by Mayor Ray Mills, Turk said he believed the new commission probably should have nine members.

Turk said also that the persons who pressed the council to set up the job discrimination commission were "in accord" with the proposal to combine the commiscsions.

NEGRO WORKERS SUE FIRM, UNION

Fri. 8-9-57

Discrimination by Job Classification Charged

New Orleans La.

Two Negro employes of the Celotex Corporation, Marrero, have asked federal district court here for an injunction to prevent the firm and union officials from allegedly discriminating against Negro employes through a system of job classification.

16c 1957 P.28

The suit was entered as a "class action" by Edward F. Butler and Renay Lewis against the corporation and four of its officers and Local No. 4-179, Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union, and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, and two of its officers.

Violations Charged

The plaintiffs charged that a system of job classification was being maintained by the firm and the union and that certain positions, referred to as "white men's jobs," are not available to the Negro employes regardless of "their seniority, ability or skill."

The suit contends that such alleged policies of the firm and union violate the fifth amendment of the US Constitution and the national labor relations act.

Filed through attorneys Lionel R. Collins, Gretna, and Revius O. Ortique Jr., New Orleans, the petition further alleged that the company has aided the bargaining agent in "discriminating against the plaintiffs . . . denying their rights solely on the basis of race and color rather than on qualifications and skills."

Injunction Asked

The petitioners also seek to enjoin the bargaining agent from failing to represent all the members of the union in a "fair and impartial manner, without regard to race or color."

No date has been set for hearing the suit.

A spokesman for the Celotex firm said officers of the Marrero plant would be unable to comment on the suit until they have consulted the home office in Chicago.

Officers of the local union, including Willie Bates, president, and H. L. Zebal, both named in the action, were reported unavailable for comment.

16c 1957

MARYLAND

Auto show bars model

Afro-American



MISS LEATRICE HUBBARD
Auto show barred her!

BALTIMORE

"I will exclude colored girls"

This was the statement that came on Thursday from Geoffrey Fielding, publicity director for the 1957 Baltimore Auto Show, as he confirmed reports that colored contestants are being barred from the beauty contest being run in conjunction with the show to select "Miss Auto Show of 1957."

"If we do accept colored contestants then we will run into more trouble than if we refuse them.

"I may be taking the cowardly way out but it is the way that I am taking," Mr. Fielding said as he added that he was taking complete responsibility for the decision.

The contest itself is to be held Saturday on the stage of a downtown theatre and according to a press release sent the AFRO is:

"Open to any single lady of 18 years or over."

* * *

HOWEVER, on Thursday, Mr. Fielding said:

"You know standards of beauty are different and colored girls would almost automatically be excluded from the contest."

The question as to who can enter the contest came to Leatrice Hubbard, 22, of 1725 Bolton St., a graduate model, who submitted her picture and was informed that she could not enter the contest.

"I was heartbroken," said Miss Hubbard, "I saw the story in the AFRO about the contest and that is why I tried to enter."

* * *

THE AUTOMOBILE show itself, which is scheduled to run from Jan. 19-26 at the Fifth Regiment Armory, is being sponsored by the new car dealers of Baltimore and vicinity.

The top officer of the show is Joseph J. Rochlitz, president, who told the AFRO on Wednesday:

"I have nothing to do with the contest. The people (who run the contest) were hired because they are experts and it is their decision."

Suggests Drive To End Job Barriers

afro american Sat. 2-23-57 p. 13

Baltimore, MD

BOSTON — The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination is urging colored persons to apply for employment in areas that they feel have been closed to them in the past.

Members of the commission met with Herbert E. Tucker Jr., newly elected head of the local branch of the NAACP at the commission's offices. Problems in the area of employment were discussed with Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, commission chairman, who urged the NAACP leader to take the initiative in bringing to light incidents of discrimination which call for correction.

* * *

MRS. MAHONEY revealed that in 1956 studies made by the MCAD covering public utilities, construction, metal trades, banking and insurance, showed job availability was open to all creeds.

These studies were carried out by the Commission's staff of field representatives. The Commission was assured that qualified people would be hired.

Mrs. Mahoney said "It is now up to the qualified people to apply."

The commission urged the NAACP and other colored agencies to bring to their attention incidents or areas where they believe discrimination to exist.

In the meanwhile, commission officials indicated to Mr. Tucker that they would continue to work through their five regional councils furthering their educational program and carrying out surveys.

Meeting with Mr. Tucker were Mrs. Mahoney and Commissioners Emanuel Goldberg and William D. Washington and Walter H. Nolan, executive secretary.

Similar meetings are being held with other community leaders.

Airline Job Opportunities Closed To Young Negro Pilot

Advertiser Sun, 8-4-57
Montgomery Ala
Bob 13-A

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3 (AP)—Marlon Dewitt Green, a 28-year-old ex-Air Force pilot with seven years flying experience, is willing to let other fliers grab the headlines by breaking the sound barrier.

Green, a tall, earnest father of five children, just wants to get a job as a pilot for a regularly scheduled airline.

"But to do it," I've got to be the first to break the color barrier in the air," he said.

Discharged with the rank of captain last May 8, Green logged a total of 3,077 hours of flying time in the Air Force. Now he's logging time job-hunting.

Prospective employers are all enthusiastic at first, Green said. Up until the time they find out he's a Negro.

"There isn't a single Negro pilot working for a regularly scheduled airline," said Green, now job-hunting from his home in Lansing. "There are a few Negro pilots flying for non-scheduled cargo carriers and I know of one Negro helicopter trainee in New York. for the job he wants.

AROUND COUNTRY

During his seven years of flying in nine years with the Air Force he checked out as a pilot for the B29, B26, C97, SA16, Albatross amphibian and twin Beechcraft planes.

In addition he has almost 200 hours of time as an instructor and has unlimited instruments and radio tickets.

His flight time, broken down according to his Air Force records, shows 114 hours single engine, 2,068 hours twin engine, 606 hours four engine, 225 hours instruments, 184 hours hood instruments, 127 hours link trainer, 523 hours night, and 130 hours multi-engine instrument time.

His last assignment prior to his discharge was flying air-sea rescue missions out of Japan and Korea.

"I asked for the discharge because I had read published items quoting airline officials as saying they would hire pilots without discrimination," Green said. "Since then I've run up against a brick wall."

Durig the past three months Green has been travelling around the country—to Los Angeles, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, New York and Washington, D.C. — seeking a job as an airline pilot.

Green said he passed all tests given by two major airlines but was turned down by both of them. "One outfit said psychological tests showed I couldn't handle emergencies in the air," he commented. 'Pretty hard to swallow after my job as a rescue pilot.

"Others give me the 'don't call us, we'll call you' routine," he continued. "Some don't let me get a foot in the door. One official was frank enough to say they were hiring pilots but couldn't hire me because of my race."

Green has filed complaints of discrimination in employment against United Airlines in the states of Washington and New York, against United Airlines, Capital Airlines and the aviation division of General Motors with the President's Committee on Government Contracts in Washington, D.C., and against General Motors, Abrams Aerial Survey Corp., of Lansing, and Francis Aviation of Lansing, with the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission. All are pending.

He's supporting his wife and five children—the youngest a daughter born July 24—out of his Air Force savings while making the rounds of the air lines.

"I'm not looking for publicity or anything else," Green said. "All I want is a job in the line of work I'm best qualified for."

Support The Employment Bills

Hearings will be held in Jefferson City next week on two bills of vital importance to the progress of the state of Missouri. Both pertain to discrimination in the employment of Missouri citizens.

House bill No. 161 would eliminate racial discrimination by private employers of six persons or more and by employment agencies and labor unions. House bill No. 164 prohibits state agencies from drawing the color line in selecting employes.

Both bills should pass! Citizens throughout the state should plan to attend the hearings on February 27. Those unable to go should send telegrams and letters to their legislators urging support of both bills. A state progresses as all of its citizens make progress. These two bills are a means to that end.

Hearings on Employment Bill Feb. 27

Hearings on House bills Nos. 161 and 164 pertaining to discrimination in employment will be held before the Labor committee of the House of Representatives Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 8 p.m. in Jefferson City, Rep. J. McKinley Neal revealed this week.

These will be the first hearings to be held during this session of the legislature on civil rights bills introduced.

Bill No. 161 is a proposed act to eliminate and prevent discriminatory practices in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin. The measure makes it unlawful for an employer to refuse to hire or employ any individual based upon race, creed or color. It also includes labor unions and employment agencies.

Bill No. 164 prohibits discrimination in state employment on account of race, creed, color or political or organization affiliation.

Rep. Neal, a state legislator from Jackson country, is anxious for a large delegation to attend the Feb. 27 hearings. Mr. Neal and James P. Troupe of St. Louis are members of the Labor committee. Neal is vice chairman.

Civil Rights Bill Passes Missouri House

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A bill which will prohibit discrimination in employment by any state agency was passed by the House of Representatives here Tuesday morning, April 9. The vote was 82 to 17.

The measure, House Bill No. 164, now goes to the Senate.

The bill was handled on the floor of the House by Representatives J. McKinley Neal of Kansas City and James P. Troupe of St. Louis. Both made speeches pointing out the necessity of this bill to guarantee fair employment practices in the state government.

This is the second of five civil rights bills to pass the House during this session. The first, House Bill 163, amends the school enumeration law so that color is not a basis of the count. This bill is now before the Senate.

House bill No. 125, creating a State Commission on Human Rights, was expected to pass the House later Tuesday.

Missouri Senator Favors Fair Deal For Negro Workers

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 8, 1957 — Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) told the graduating class of Lincoln University (Mo.) on Monday that if America is to keep abreast of the atomic age, minority workers must be accepted on their own merits rather than as experiments in integration.

The junior senator from Missouri was the principal speaker at commencement exercises at which 83 students were graduated. An honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon Thomas Hart Benton, internationally known Missouri artist.

Symington said under the system in vogue today, there is a great waste of manpower, especially in the skilled trades and professions. He said that while Negroes constitute about 10 per cent of the population, less than 4 per cent are employed in professional, technical and related work and only about 4 per cent are employed in professional, technical and related work and only about 3 per been removed through court decisions, proprietors.

The senator pointed out that while many barriers have already been emoved through court decisions, some still remain, such as inefficient and undemocratic techniques of recruitment and policies which prevent the training of full manpower potential.

"Although the over-all satistics of improvement are impressive," he said, "the major responsibility, of our colleges and universities is to keep their attention and the attention of our leaders focused on the remaining barriers."

"It has fallen our lot to defend these hopes," he continued. "The United States accepts that responsibility and therefore, we shall adjust ourselves to the consequences of the atomic age. We shall not only live with this age but harness it to our purposes."

Four ROTC commissions were given at the exercises. They went to graduates: Shellie Bowers, Jack White and Earl Wilson, Jr. of St. Louis; and to Rogers Bracken of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Plan St. Louis Job Bias Fight

ST LOUIS — Plans for a concentrated community drive to reduce the area of racial discrimination in employment in the St. Louis area are near completion, it was announced by Ernest Calloway, president of the St. Louis branch of the NAACP.

An Employment Opportunities council within the St. Louis NACCP has been formed to conduct the campaign, it was stated. The council will serve as a co-ordinating agency for several NAACP committess directly or indirectly involved in the programs of employment.

These committees include the labor and industry committee, the legislative committee, the legal redress committee, the education committee and the housing and urban renewal committee. Representatives of other community organizations, churches and civic groups are being invited to serve on the jobs' council.

In addition, professional consultants from social agencies, St. Louis university and Washington University will work with the Council.

It was also announced that T. D. McNeal, national vice-president of of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been selected as chairman of the Employment Opportunities Council. McNeal was the St. Louis leader of the March on Washington movement during World War II.

According to Calloway, the program relating to employment will serve as one of the major continuing activities of the St. Louis NAACP for the next several years.

"The tremendous income gap between Negro and white workers in the St. Louis area," Calloway said, "constitutes the foremost social and economic problem of our community.

"When figures indiacate an income gap of more than $1,000 a year and Negro income represents 56 percent of white income, the total community certainly faces a social and economic problem of major proportions. This problem is further aggravated by the fact that the Negro community today represents approximately 27 percent of the total population."

"The Negro community of St. Louis," the NAACP president continued, "cannot survive under traditional trickle down results in the matter of job opportunities. It takes its toll in terms of disease, crime, run - down neighborhoods, educational opportunities, tax rate and social outlook. The crumbs from the table of full employment cannot sustain a normal healthy view of the over-all problems of our city, and it certainly does not contribute to the development of a modern, progressive and well-balanced metropolitan area".

Fight Job Bias In St. Louis

FIGHT JOB 0 GERILEE

ST. LOUIS — As a first step in its over-all job campaign, representatives of the St. Louis NAACP last week met with officials of the Ben Franklin chain and local store managers in an effort to clarify the employment policy of the stores.

At the conference were: J. W. Sheets, general manager of the Ben Franklin chain; C. W. Boswell, owner of the store at 1338 N. Kingshighway; Sheiwein Zelden, owner of the store at 2908 N. Union; L. H. Fox, owner of the store at 4343 Natural Bridge ave.; Robert Mack, executive secretary of the St. Louis NAACP and William Clay, chairman of the Labor and Industry committee.

Calling attention to the fact that Negroes constituted between 40 and 65 percent of the patronage of the various stores, NAACP representatives pointed out that the employment policies were not in the best interest of the community and did not contribute to the company's goodwill in the area.

The meeting resulted in an informal agreement between the company, the store owners and NAACP.

The officials indicated that all stores would maintain an open and fair employment policy and that they would now accept applications from Negroes for part-time and full time sales persons, cashiers and stock boys.

NAACP unit set to fight job bar

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Plans for a concentrated community drive to reduce the area of racial discrimination in employment in the St. Louis area are near completion, Ernest Calloway, president of the St. Louis NAACP, announced last week.

An Employment Opportunities Council within the St. Louis NAACP has been formed to conduct the campaign. It will serve as a co-ordinating agency for several NAACP committees directly or indirectly involved in the problems of employment.

These committees include the labor and industry committee, the legislative committee, the legal redress committee, the education committee and the housing and urban renewal committee.

T. D. McNeal, national vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been selected as council chairman.

St. Louis To Chart Program Aimed At Job Bias In City

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—

The St. Louis NAACP branch soon will begin a specal program to reduce racial discrimination in employment in this area, it was announced here this week by Ernest Calloway, branch president. Mr. Calloway said the program will be "one of the major continuing activities of the St. Louis NAACP for the next several years."

An Employment Opportunities Council has been formed within the NAACP branch to conduct the work. Council chairman is T. D. McNeal, national vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Working with the Council will be professional consultants from social agencies, St. Louis University and Washington University, Mr. Calloway said. He described the Council's projected program as incorporating the following work:

1. Seek greater employment of the Negro in the sales, administrative and clerical levels in banks, department stores, super-markets, automobile sales agencies and other consumption goods outlets.

2. Seek the removal of the discriminatory bars against Negroes practiced by labor unions in St. Louis and its environs.

3. Determine the extent of violations on the part of St. Louis firms holding government contracts which have non-discriminatory provisions relating to employment. Efforts will be made to process violations before the President's Committee on Contract Compliance.

4. Determine the extent of violations by firms obtaining contracts on public works projects paid for in whole or in part by municipal funds or bond issue moneys of the City of St. Louis. Efforts will be made to process violations before the recently - created St. Louis Fair Employment Practices Commission.

5. Investigate the extent of the exclusion of Negroes from an apprenticeship training program sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor in cooperation with the local board of education, industry, and unions.

Commenting on the forthcoming campaign, Mr. Calloway declared: "The tremendous income gap between Negro and white workers in the St. Louis area constitutes the foremost social and economic problem of our community. Negro income represents 56 per cent of white income.

"The Negro community of St. Louis cannot survive under traditional 'trickle down' results in the matter of job opportunities. The crumbs from the table of full employment cannot sustain a normal, healthy view of the over - all problems of our city, and it certainly does not contribute to the development of a modern, progressive and well - balanced metropolitan area."

The NAACP announcement was made on August 27.

High Court Upholds Negroes in Union Bias Case

By Charlotte G. Moulton
United Press

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously yesterday that a group of Negro railroad workers had the right to appeal to the Federal courts for help when they felt their union discriminated against them.

Speaking for the court, Justice Hugo L. Black dismissed the argument that the Railway Labor Act placed such complaints under the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

The Supreme Court, he said, has "emphatically and repeatedly ruled that an exclusive bargaining agent under the Railway Labor Act is obligated to represent all employes in the bargaining unit fairly and without discrimination because of race, and has held that the courts have power to protect employes against "such invidious discrimination."

The issue was raised by a group of former Negro employes at the Houston freight house of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad.

They complained that in May, 1954, the railroad without notice abolished 45 jobs—all held by Negroes. But they said the company promptly hired white workers to do the same work and even hired back some of the Negroes, but without any seniority.

All of the Negroes belonged to Local 6051 of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, while the white workers were members of Local 28 of the same union.

Called "Inferior Unit"

In seeking help from the Federal courts, the discharged Negroes complained that their local was "a segregated, inferior unit of the brotherhood" and did not give them the job protection required by law.

Federal District Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston dismissed the Negroes' complaint for lack of jurisdiction. His decision was upheld by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in January, 1956.

In overruling these decisions, the high court sent the case back to Kennerly's court for further proceedings.

In other actions, the Supreme Court:

• Gave five Gulf Coast states—Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida—45 days to reply to a new Justice Department effort to fix the off-shore state boundaries at the historic 3-mile limit.

• Ordered the Federal District Court in New Orleans to consider the appeals of two Negroes, Clifton Alton Peret and Edgar Labat, now under death sentence for the rape of a white woman in 1950. The high court continued its stay of execution, pending the lower court's disposition of the case.

Illinois Case Dismissed

• Dismissed a challenge of the constitutionality of Illinois' 2½ per cent sales tax on the purchase of retail goods. The court said that no "substantial Federal" issue was involved.

• Refused to review the objections of the City of Nashville, to the merger of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad into the Louisville & Nashville. The merger had been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

• Denied a hearing to Wilbur Horne, who was convicted in Brunswick, Ga., of robbing a bank in Dudley, Ga., last February. He faces a 25-year prison term.

• Let stand a lower court decision against Fritz von Opel of the German automobile family, in his efforts to recapture assets in this country which were seized as enemy property in 1942.

• Dismissed the case involving the ouster of Mayor William W. Voisine of Ecorse, Mich., by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The court held that the issues in the controversy have become merely academic and moot.

Supreme Court Outlaws Bias In Negotiations by Rail Union

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court unanimously ruled today that a group of Negro railroad workers had the right to appeal to Federal courts for help when they felt their union discriminated against them.

Speaking for the court, Justice Hugo L. Black dismissed the argument that the Railway Labor Act placed such complaints under the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

"This court," he said, "has emphatically and repeatedly ruled that an exclusive bargaining agent under the Railway Labor Act is obligated to represent all employees in the bargaining unit fairly and without discrimination because of race, and has held that the courts have power to protect themselves against such invidious discrimination."

45 Laid Off

The issue was raised by a group of former employees at the Houston, Tex., freight house of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad.

They complained that in May, 1954, the railroad without notice abolished forty-five jobs—all held by Negroes. But they said the company promptly hired white workers to do the same work and even hired back some of the Negroes, but without any seniority.

All of the Negroes belonged to Local 6051 of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, while the white workers were members of Local 28 of the same union.

In seeking help from the Federal courts, the discharged Negroes complained that their local was "a segregated, inferior unit of the brotherhood" and did not give them the job protection required by law.

Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston dismissed the complaint for lack of jurisdiction. His decision was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in January, 1956.

In overruling these decisions, the high court sent the case back to Judge Kennerly's court for further proceedings.

In other actions today the court:

Orders States to Reply In Gulf Shore Dispute

Gave five Gulf Coast States—Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida—forty-five days to reply to a new Justice Department effort to fix the off-shore state boundries at the historic three-mile limit. Rich off-shore oil lands are at stake.

Appeals in Rape Case Must Be Heard

Ordered the Federal Court in New Orleans, La., to consider the appeals of Clifton Alton Peret and Edgar Labat, now under the death sentence for rape. The high court continued its stay of execution, pending the lower court's disposition of the case.

Ousted Michigan Mayor's Case Dropped

Dismissed the case involving the ouster of Mayor William W. Voisine, of Ecorse, Mich., by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The court held that the issues in the controversy have become merely academic and moot. . . . That is, no longer a live issue.

Upholds Illinois Right To Retail-Sales Tax

Dismissed a challenge of the constitutionality of Illinois' 2½ per cent sales tax on the purchase of retail goods. The court said that no "substantial Federal" issue was involved.

Denies German Plea For Property Seizure

Let stand a lower court decision against Fritz von Opel, of a German automobile manufacturing family, in his efforts to recapture assets in this country which were seized as enemy property in 1942.

UNION APPEAL RIGHT IS UPHELD BY COURT

Fired Negro Rail Workers Win Ruling

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—(UP)—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously Monday a group of Negro railroad workers had the right to appeal to Federal courts for help when they felt their union discriminated against them.

Speaking for the court, Justice Hugo L. Black dismissed the argument that the Railway Labor Act placed such complaints under the exclusive juristdiction of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

The issue was raised by a group of former Negro employes at the Houston, Texas, freight house of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad.

They complained that in May, 1954, the railroad without notice abolished 45 jobs—all held by Negroes. But they said the company promptly hired white workers to do the same work and even rehired some of the Negroes, but without any seniority.

All of the Negroes belonged to Local 6051 of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, while the white workers were members of Local 28 of the same union.

In seeking help from the Federal courts, the discharged men complained that their local was "a segregated, inferior unit of the brotherhood" and did not give them the job protection required by law.

In other actions, the court:

Gave five Gulf Coast states—Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida—45 days to reply to a new Justice Department effort to fix the off-shore state boundries at the historic three-mile limit.

Ordered the Federal District Court in New Orleans to consider the appeals of two Negroes, Clifton Alton Peret and Edgar Labat, now under the death sentence for the criminal assault of a white woman in 1950.

Mitchell Urges New Look At Personnel Policies

NEW YORK N. Y. — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said employers will have to take a new look at their personnel policies if they are to realize the full potential of their companies in the coming decade.

He said that as jobs grow more complex and the shortage of skilled manpower more acute, employers will have to "help create" workers by testing employees to determine their maximum abilities; giving in-plant training; eliminating wasteful prejudices against older workers, women employees, minority group and other workers; and by helping to improve training and vocational counseling facilities in their communities.

Mr. Mitchell spoke before the Union League Club. He said that of the 70 million persons in the labor force today, 12 million will die or retire within the next 9 years. Twenty-two million new workers most of them in school t day will come into the labor force. The result will be a force of 80 million men and women, including 58 million from today's labor force.

"What we do now, today, with these 58 million workers will determine whether or not we can meet the challenge of changing technology successfully," the Secretary declared.

"We cannot expect" he said, that workers whose skills are inadequate today will wake up tomorrow morning with brand new abilities. No, the employer is going to have to look more deeply into his employees. Not efficiency alone but potential is the measurements of a man in this changing world, and how many employers have in their plants right now a mine of latent talent waiting to be tapped. But, I am told, this costs money. To which I can only reply: Progress always costs money and those that are unwilling to invest in the future are those that fail to survive the present."

On employment bias, Mr. Mitchell declared: "Either we scrap outmoded personnel policies that frown upon selected groups like older workers and minority group workers or we come up short of the workers we need when we need them most."

State Police Bias Probe Already On

Abrams Reveals Hiring Inquiry

By Newton H. Fulbright

Charles Abrams, chairman of the Commission Against Discrimination, said yesterday the complaint of three Negroes charging racial discrimination in hiring practices of the State Police has been under investigation by a Republican member of the five-man commission since April.

Replying to charges of neglect by L. Judson Morhouse, Republican state chairman, who called upon Gov. Harriman Monday to "take time out from his political speech-making" to give "personal attention to the complaints," Mr. Abrams said three investigations have been completed, one conference held and a second round of conference with three complainants is scheduled for Oct. 8.

Tells of Investigators

He said that when the three complaints were made, the first of the kind against the State Police, a Thomas E. Dewey appointee to the commission, J. Edward Conway, of Albany, was "deliberately" assigned to the case.

The complaints were filed by Charles M. Cooper, of Yonkers, and Alvaro A. Dalton and Albert J. Clark, of New York City, all Negroes who had taken examinations for appointment as troopers. They complained they were rejected after an interview.

Mr. Abrams said Commissioner Conway completed an initial investigation in early April, "then held two subsequent investigations, one about the end of April and the other about the end of May."

He added that Commissioner Conway then held a conference in June with State Police Superintendent Francis A. McGarvey and officials of the State Police on the hiring practices of the agency, the number of its employees and the methods of recruiting.

Would Correct Faults

Mr. Abrams said action would be taken to "correct the faults of State Police" if any are found. As of now, he said, no such facts have been proven against the agency.

Mr. Abrams said he had no desire to "enter into a political argument" with Mr. Morhouse over the matter. He added that "thousands of complaints" are brought each year against state agencies, but that since the Commission Against Discrimination was created in 1945, only ninety-five complaints have been sustained by "finding of probable cause."

Of this number, he said, fifty-seven occurred during the Dewey administration, and action in four cases resulted in corrective measures. He said that no "finding of probable cause" has been made during Gov. Harriman's administration, since Jan. 1, 1955, but that twenty-one cases are pending.

Urban League Charges 16 Airlines Ban Negroes

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-13-57

NEW YORK—The Urban League of Greater New York has charged 16 scheduled airlines operating in the New York area with betraying a nine-month-old pledge to discontinue "their industry-wide ban on the employment of Negroes in flight service capacities."

In letters released last week to 16 airline presidents, Theodore W. Kheel, chairman of the League's airlines committee and president of the National Urban League, asked the companies to "initiate an intense effort immediately to prove to the public the sincerity of your promise to judge applicants in all categories of employment on the basis of merit without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin."

Kheel submitted with the letters a 12-page report, prepared by the airlines committee and League's industrial relations director Ramon E. Rivera "on airline employment practices with respect to non-employment of Negroes in flight service positions."

Kheel pointed out that some airline presidents, according to news reports, had "readily admitted to the ban on Negro flight personnel" at a meeting in November, 1955, with the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

He said the agreement of 18 airlines last October 2nd with the State Commission Against Discrimination to follow a non-discriminatory policy in hiring and upgrading "was widely heraded as a pledge . . . to discontinue denying employment of Negroes in flight service capacities."

The League, he said, had referred a number of qualified candidates for flight positions since this time, but except for a helicopter service (New York Airways) and a cargo line (Seaboard and Western), none of the signatories had hired any Negroes in any flight service positions.

Kheel said that this condition was reflected throughout the entire country, where no Negroe is employed on any scheduled passenger airline in a flight capacity.

In its report, the League documented some 48 applicants whom it had assisted with applications to various airlines for flight jobs. All were rejected.

As recently as last May, the League charged, a spokesman for United Airlines had reiterated the airlines position that they were "not yet ready to hire Negroes in flight jobs."

As a result of this experience, the report stated, some 14 Negroes have filed complaints with the State Commission Against Discrimination.

The report also documented the fact that the airlines is an expanding industry, "with new job opportunities opening in large numbers practically every day (and) desperately in need of employees in capacities where skill is required or where turn-over is extremely high."

It pointed out that the industry through air mail, persona l and property transaction contracts with the government, and in some instances federal subsidies, falls "within the scope of executive orders of President prohibiting discrimination by companies with government contracts."

United Automobile Workers, Urban League Sign Anti-Bias Agreement

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

NEW YORK — A formal agreement in a further move to eliminate racial discrimination in employment was disclosed Thursday by the United Automobile Workers and the National Urban League.

The agreement, the first of its kind in writing, was announced by Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, and Theodore W. Kheel of New York, president of the National Urban League. The agreement provides a regular machinery to deal with cases of discrimination in all industries in which the UAW has collective bargaining agreements, by calling for cooperative action by the Urban League and the UAW Fair Practices Department.

According to its terms, Urban League Field Secretaries who encounter problems of alleged discriminatory practices within the area of union responsibility whether by UWA locals or plant management, will work with the UAW Fair Practices Representatives through their regional and national offices, in arriving at satisfactory solutions to such problems.

PROUD OF STEP

Commenting on the significance of this step by the UAW, Walter P. Reuther, its president, stated:

"The UAW is proud and happy to formalize into a written agreement with the National League a course of action on discrimination which has been our common practice since our Fair Practices and Anti- Discrimination Department was formally established more than ten years ago. The policy of our union since its beginnings, has been to eliminate all forms of discrimination in the plants with which we have collective bargaining agreements. Much progress has been made. Wage differentials on the basis of race, creed or color have been entirely eliminated. Except for isolated instances that occur from time to time, discrimination in the matter of promotions and transfers to more desirable jobs has been eliminated. The most glaring instance of continued discriminatory practices is discrimination by management at the hiring gate a process over which, in most instances, we have no direct control. This does not keep us, however, from constantly fighting this evil in our collective bargaining relationships nor from campagning vigorously for both a national and state and local FEPC laws.

"We in the UAW will not rest until we, in cooperation with men and organizations of good will in every area of American life, have completely eliminated the ugly practice of discrimination in all its forms.

"IMPORTANT STEP"

"We regard our formal agreement with the Urban League as an important tool and another important step in this continuing crusade."

Hailing" ..... an historic step toward the achievement of equal opportunity for all of our citizens," Urban League President Kheel added: "I am confident that the signing of this agreement marks a new era of partnership between the Urban League and organized labor in the practice of democratic principles in the field of employment. The UAW, under Mr. Reuther's dynamic leadership, has shown the way .... and now the Urban League has plans to seek other similar agreements with international unions throughout the country. It is my hope that the Urban League may ultimately fulfill the function of a 'voluntary F. E. P. C.' through our 63 offices strategically located in urban centers."

The National Urban League with headquarters in New York City, and 63 local affiliates in cities throughout the United States, is a voluntary, non-profit, interracial organization whose major work is devoted to education and improvement of employment and housing conditions, health and welfare services for members of minority groups.

Airline Slow Motion

Pressed by the Urban League and New York's State Commission Against Discrimination, a score of airlines flying into and out of the metropolis agreed to end Negro exclusion from flight crews, but they have been proceeding toward that end in very slow motion, if at all.

New York Airways hired a Negro "helicopter pilot and Trans-World Airlines has agreed to "reconsider" a colored girl's application as a flight hostess whom it had said had "poor complexion" and other alleged defects.

Nothing has been heard from the other air carriers who otherwise advertise the speed with which they can move.



APPLICATION RECONSIDERED — Trans-World Air lines reported recently that the application of Dorothy Franklin, 22, for a job as a flight hostess will be recon sidered. As a result, the hearing on a discrimination complaint against the airline has been postponed until Sept. 7. Miss Franklin, who lives in Astoria, Queens, is a clerk employed by the New York Public Library.

Airline agrees to review complaint

NEW YORK — A case complaining of racial discrimination by an airline here, and now scheduled for public hearing in September, was put off last week as a result of the airline's decision to review the case.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, stated that Trans-World Airlines has conferred with him and agreed to review a bias case brought before the agency by Miss Dorothy Franklin, 22-year old library worker here.

Miss Franklin charges that the airline discriminated against her by rejecting her application for the position of flight hostess because of her race.

The airline contended it rejected Miss Franklin's application because her personal appearance was unsatisfactory.

SCAD investigating commissioner, J. Edward Conway, refuted the airline's contention and recommended a public hearing into the matter, after launching futile efforts to persuade the airline to accept Miss Franklin.

In commending the airline for its decision to review the case, Abrams stated that none of the 18 other airlines operating in the state has ever hired a colored person in a flight position.

T.W.A. WILL REVIEW NEGRO'S APPLICATION

A public hearing was postponed yesterday after Trans World Airlines had agreed to reconsider a Negro woman's application for a job as a flight hostess.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, announced that the hearing, the first involving a complaint of racial discrimination against an airline, was put off from today to Sept. 17.

He said that after extended conferences with him T. W. A. officials had agreed to reconsider the application of Miss Dorothy Franklin, 22 years old, of Astoria, Queens.

Miss Franklin had charged that T. W. A. had rejected her because she was a Negro. The airline contended that her appearance was unsatisfactory.

J. Edward Conway, investigating commissioner for the state agency, disagreed with the airline. After failing to persuade T. W. A. to accept Miss Franklin, he recommended a public hearing.

A spokesman for T. W. A. confirmed that the airline had agreed to reconsider Miss Frank-

EAGLES BACK BILL ON JOB-AGE BIAS

Order Maps Campaign to Aid Javits Plan—Installing of Officers Ends Convention

The Fraternal Order of Eagles ended a four-day convention here yesterday by pledging its support to Senator Jacob K. Javits' bill to outlaw discrimination against older persons in employment.

The organization's Grand Aerie, or convention, adopted two separate committee reports that in effect endorsed the proposed legislation. Senator Javits asked support for his measure in addressing the delegates Thursday.

A "broad community educational program" was urged by the order's National Affairs Committee to supplement the bill. It also asked the Government, as a major employer, to lead the way by abandoning age discrimination among Federal employes.

The order's Committee on Jobs After Forty asked its members across the country to write their Senators and Representatives urging enactment of Senator Javits' measure.

His bill would make it an unfair labor practice to refuse to hire a person because of age if age was not pertinent to the job's requirements. It would also make it an unfair labor practice to use the services of an employment agency that discriminated against persons on the basis of age.

The Grand Aerie adopted a report of its Committee on Old Age and Social Security, which urged that the eligibility age of males for Social Security benefits be lowered from 65 to 62.

The convention of 1,500 delegates, which met at the Statler Hotel, wound up with the installation of Martin J. Mol of Detroit as Grand Worthy President. He succeeds Lawrence Leahy of Winatchee, Wash., who became chairman of the board of trustees.

DISCRIMINATION BAN IS PROPOSED

Javits Favors Housing Law for New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said Tuesday enactment of a New York city law banning discrimination in housing would aid United States foreign policy and the passage of further civil rights legislation in the next Congress.

A proposed law for this purpose now is being studied by the New York city council. It would ban racial or religious discrimination in rental or sale of any dwelling unit in the city.

Javits called for amendments to the housing measure which would shift enforcement emphasis from criminal penalties to a process of mediation and conciliation, with recourse to court injunctions if necessary. The pending measure provides for a $500 fine on conviction.

Javits said the mediation-conciliation plan had been found highly effective by a state commission set up to administer state anti-discrimination laws of other types.

Javits spoke at a luncheon conference on fair housing practices sponsored by the New York state committee on discrimination in housing.

"Our city can at one and the same time enact an effective measure to help the foreign policy of the United States at a time of crisis and to help the enactment of further civil rights legislation in the next Congress, if it now passes an amended (housing) bill," Javits said.

Bias in State Police Charged by Morhouse

Says 3 Negroes Cannot Get Jobs; Inquiry by Harriman Demanded

Special to the Herald Tribune

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—L. Judson Morhouse, State Republican Chairman, today called upon Gov. Harriman to "take time out from his political speech-making" to give "personal attention" to a complaint filed by three Negroes charging racial discrimination in the hiring practices of the State Police.

The Morhouse statement was issued after it was disclosed that Charles M. Cooper, of Yonkers, Alvaro A. Dalpon, of New York City, and Albert L. Clark, of Brooklyn, all Negroes, had filed an official complaint with the State Commission Against Discrimination, alleging that they failed to receive appointments to the State Police because of their race. The commission is investigating the complaint.

State Police records show that although some Negroes have been appointed as troopers in the past, there are none among the more than 1,300 men who now make up the force.

It was learned here that the three complainants had taken a recent examination for appointment as troopers and filed their complaints after failing to receive appointments. It is believed that this is the first time a charge of discrimination has been leveled at any state agency. The Commission Against Discrimination was established by law to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, color or creed It is headed by Charles Abrams of New York City.

Gov. Harriman's office said the complaints have been under study since last April 18. Charles VanDevander, press secretary to Mr. Harriman, said the Governor called on State Police Superintendent Francis S. McGarvey to "co-operate fully with the State Commission Against Discrimination" in the investigation and provide them with all the information requested."

The Governor also told the state trooper chief that he expects the State Police "to be wholly free of discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin, with respect to hiring, promotion and all other personnel policies." Mr. VanDevander said the investigation of the complaint is "continuing."

Commenting on the complaint, Mr. Morhouse said it "underscores the shallow politics Mr. Harriman is playing in criticizing President Eisenhower's action to guarantee civil rights at Little Rock."

The Republican leader said "Mr. Harriman apparently has been so busy making cheap political speeches against President Eisenhower that he is unaware as to what might be going on in his own state administration."

16c 1957 NEW YORK



Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 2-16-57
P. 13 16c

N. Y. Longshoremen Petition Against Bias

Pictured above are several longshoremen as they petitioned the New York State Commission Against Discrimination recently. The petition, signed by some 130 dockers, charged the International Longshoremen's Association, the Bi-State Waterfront Commission, the City of New York and the Stevedoring companies with "contributing to the elimination of Negro longshoreman in securing positions on the waterfront."



afro american Sat. 2-16-57 Baltimore, Md. P. 19
16c

DOCKERS TELL BEEFS — A dozen longshoremen express their complaints at the offices of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 270 Broadway, NYC.

Fight discrimination on N.Y. waterfront

afro american P. 19
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — A petition signed by 134 longshoremen charging racial discrimination in dockside employment was presented to the State Commission Against Discrimination Monday by a delegation of 12 longshoremen.

The dockers charge the International Longshoremens Association, Bi-State Waterfront Commission, City of New York and the Stevedoring Companies with "contributing to the elimination of colored longshoremen in securing positions on the waterfront."

The men were accompanied by Ramon E. Rivera, industrial relations director of the Urban League of Greater New York, and Douglas Pugh, Brooklyn industrial secretary of the Urban League.

* * *

THEIR COMPLAINTS were heard by Philip Partnow, director of Investigations and Matthew Foner, field investigator. They charged that they were denied work at many piers, including the Brooklyn Army Base and the Luxury Liner piers of the Upper West Side (owned and leased by NYC.)

They charged that hiring agents continuously bypass licensed and qualified colored longshoremen in waterfront commission employment centers refusing them jobs as watchmen, checkers, assorters, coopes, gearmen and hiring foremen.

It was also charged that members of the New York Shipping Association denie them equal opportunities in white collar and administrative jobs. Most of the men belong to predominantly colored Local 968, Brooklyn.

They charged that the local, one of the oldest in the port, was denied pier jurisdiction by the International Longshoremens Association despite a decision of the 1956 National ILA convention that the local should be given such jurisdiction.

BIAS CHARGE IS STUDIED

Airline Group Delays Comment on Hiring of Negroes

Times P. 4-C
New York
Feb. 17-4.57

Spokesmen for the largest of sixteen airlines declined to comment yesterday on a charge by the Urban League of Greater New York that they had failed to live up to a pledge to hire qualified Negroes in flight service jobs. They said the letter and report would be studied before a decision was made on whether to reply.

They also said the statement, agreed upon nine months ago with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, included this sentence: "The airlines reiterated their policy of judging applicants in all categories of employment and upgrading on the basis of merit, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin." The spokesman said there was no admission of bias and no announcement of a new policy.

Theodore W. Kheel, Urban Yeague officer who signed the report, followed the commission in interpreting the statement as an announcement of a new policy.

NY Dock Workers Charge ILA Union With Jim Crow

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A dozen Negro longshoremen with a petition signed by 122 fellow workers, recently petitioned the New York State Commission Against Discrimination for race bias in jobs along the waterfront.

The petition, directed at the International Longshoremen's Associaton, the City of New York and other agencies, stated that hiring agents continuously by-passed licensed and qualified Negro longshoremen in Waterfront Commission employment centers, and that Negroes were not allowed to become watchmen, checkers, assorters, coopers, gear-men and hiring foremen.

• • •

IT FURTHER charged that members of the New York Shipping Association denied Negroes equal opportunities in white collar and administrative jobs.

Most of the men belong to the predominantly Negro Local No. 968, Brooklyn. They charged that the local, one of the oldest in the port, was denied pier jurisdiction by the International Longshoremen's Associaton, despite a decision of the 1956 National ILA convention that the local should be given pier jurisdiction.

• • •

THE LONGSHOREMEN'S complaints were heard by Philip Partnow, director of investigation and Matthew Foner, field investigator.

Two Urban League officials, Ramon E. Rivera, industrial relations director of the Greater New York Urban League, and Douglas Pugh, Brooklyn industrial secretary of the League, accompanied the dockers.

Discrimination Charge Denied

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The Arabian American Oil Co. has denied any discrimination against Jews in employment practices, but said it can't hire Jews to send to Saudi Arabia.

"We have to abide by the laws and practices of that country," an Aramco spokesman said. "If we were to hire a Jewish engineer or technician and apply for his visa to Saudi Arabia, it would not be granted."

The comment came in reply to charges by the American Jewish Congress that the company discriminated against Jewish applicants for jobs with the firm in Saudi Arabia.

The company spokesman said "Aramco has no discrimination policies in hiring personnel to work anywhere except in Arabia; we make no inquiry as to race or religion."

He said "the Arabs do not want Jews in their countries who might be suspected of working as zionists in behalf of Israel with whom they remain technically at war."

World Airlines May Be Told To Hire Stewardess

NEW YORK CITY — Trans World Airlines may be directed by the State Commission Against Discrimination to hire its first Negro stewardess on July 9, when the commissioners conduct a public hearing on alleged discrimination against Negroes by airlines.

The complaint was filed last fall by 22-year-old Dorothy Franklin, of Astoria, N. Y., who charged that she was denied a stewardess job with TWA because she was a Negro.

Depending on the outcome of the hearing, Miss Franklin, a worker in the book order department of the New York Public Library, may be hired and the case may be taken to the State Supreme Court.

After formal charges were made, an inquiry was conducted which showed that Miss Franklin had "probable cause" for her allegations, according to one of the commissioners who also said that TWA contended she was not hired because of "her appearance."

Although Negro employees have been conspicuous by their absence from airline work, recently several Negroes have been hired for ground jobs. Perry H. Young became the first Negro co-pilot last December when he was hired by New York Airways. After pressure was put on the various airlines to declare their employment policies, Young was immediately promoted to first pilot.

Two Negroes are reportedly piloting cargo planes, but none have followed Young as air crewmen on passenger lines.

T. W. A. Will Reconsider Negro's Job Application

Trans World Airlines, Inc. has agreed to reconsider the application of a Negro girl for employment as a flight hostess, the State Commission Against Discrimination announced yesterday.

Charles Abrams, chairman of S. C. A. D., said that as a result of the formal agreement, a public hearing on the case, scheduled for today, has been postponed until Sept. 17. The hearing would have been the first against a major air line charged with discriminatory hiring practices.

Racial Bias Charged

The case began last summer when Dorothy Franklin, twenty-one, a clerk in the book-order department of the New York Public Library, applied to T. W. A. for a job as a hostess. After a series of intelligence and medical tests, she was rejected on the grounds that she had "poor complexion," unattractive teeth" and legs that were "not shapely." She complained to S. C. A. D. last October and investigators for that agency came to the conclusion that the airline's description was "not accurate" and that her rejection was the result of racial bias.

In the formal stipulation announced yesterday, S. C. A. D. agreed to postponement of the hearing on the condition that T. W. A. give Miss Franklin's case a prompt review, including a new interview. The air line also agreed to interview other Negro applicants for air-crew positions and to hire them if they met the qualifications.

A spokesman for the air line promised that although Miss Franklin "appeared not to meet all the requirements" in the first screening, her new interview will be "comprehensive." In response, Mr. Abrams commended T. W. A. for an "important and progressive step" as the first of the eighteen major air lines to implement an agreement with S. C. A. D., providing for non-discriminatory hiring in all employment, including flight capacities. "I hope and believe that all of the other air lines will follow the lead taken by T. W. A.," he said.

Realty Firm Plans Test Of Bias Law

Says S. C. A. D. Is Unconstitutional

A New Rochelle, N. Y., realty firm announced yesterday it will use the hearing procedure of the State Commission Against Discrimination to contest the constitutionality of a law under which the commission operates. The firm is fighting the state's right to bar racial and religious discrimination in housing with Federally backed mortgages.

Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., of 300 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, had attempted previously to obtain a court injunction against a S. C. A. D. hearing in the case of Norris G. Shervington, a Negro who was denied an apartment because of his color. A hearing on a charge of unconstitutionality had been scheduled in Albany for June 19.

Yesterday, the firm's lawyer, Joseph R. Pisani, said at a S. C. A. D. hearing in its office at 270 Broadway that the court case will be dropped and the state law will be attacked before the commission. Should S. C. A. D. rule against the firm, as it almost surely will, the decision can be appealed in the courts. The company has said it will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Wouldn't Accept Negro

The apartment management does not deny Mr. Shervington's claim that he was denied an apartment because he is a Negro, but it says the law, passed last year, is invalid. It asserts that the state may enact laws for housing with state mortgage guarantees, but not where the mortgages are backed by the Federal Housing Administration or the Veteran's Administration.

Another objection to the law is that it was made retroactive only until July 1, 1955, so that housing built before that is exempt. This, the firm says, is discriminatory since it creates two categories of property owners. The company also maintains that its first mortgage commitment was signed June 30, 1955, one day before the law's effective period.

The commission's hearing was adjourned until 10:30 a. m. on June 20. The defense was given until June 14 to answer the S. C. A. D. discrimination charges.

Leeland Jones gets SCAD field post

NEW YORK — Leeland Jones, 36, powerful Buffalo civic and political leader, has been appointed as a $7,500-a-year field representative for the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Charles Abrams, SCAD chairman, said that Mr. Jones, a former president of the Buffalo City Council, has been assigned to the Buffalo office. He also work in the upstate area.

A law school graduate, Mr. Jones served as president, pro tem, of the Buffalo City Council for two years. A Buffalo city ordinance makes the president pro tem ineligible to succeed himself.

* * *

MR. JONES became prominent in the Democratic circle when he delivered an electrifying speech for Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. in his unsuccessful candidacy for governor in 1954.

He is married to the daughter of Dr. Carl Murphy, publisher of the AFRO. They have two children.



LEELAND N. JONES

BILL STRENGTHENS STATE BIAS BOARD

Democrats' Measure Allows Commission to Investigate by Its Own Initiative

By DOUGLAS DALES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16 — Legislation to give the State Commission Against Discrimination power to conduct investigations on its own initiative will be introduced by Democrats tomorrow.

The proposal is a politically explosive one, for which Governor Harriman has been campaigning vigorously since the Republican controlled Legislature rejected it last year.

Since it was created in 1946, the commission has had power to investigate only after complaints have been filed with it. It was originally set up to investigate complaints of discrimination in employment, but now has power also to investigate complaints of discrimination at places of public accommodation and in publicly-aided housing.

Republicans oppose the bill on the ground that it would make a prosecuting instead of an investigating agency out of the commission.

Governor Harriman said in his annual message last week that discriminatory practices in many industries could not be eliminated because the commission must wait for complaints.

Cites Other Agencies

He noted that many state and Federal agencies had power to initiate investigations.

The bills to expand the commission's powers will be introduced by the Senate minority leader, Joseph Zaretzki of Manhattan, and by Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker of Brooklyn.

Mr. Zaretzki and the Assembly minority leader, Eugene F. Bannigan of Brooklyn, offered bills today carrying out Governor Harriman's recommendation for a revision in the method of fixing telephone rates. This would save consumers an estimated $50,000,000 a year.

Similar bills were introduced by two Republicans, Senator Wheeler Milmoe of Canastota and Assemblyman Frank McMullen of Brooklyn.

Under an old provision of the Public Service Law, telephone, telegraph and railroad companies are permitted to calculate depreciation charges on the basis of present-day replacement costs. Power and bus companies and other utilities must use original costs in determining depreciation.

Under the proposed bills, the factor of depreciation in computing rates for all utilities would be based on original costs.

Backed by Wagner

Victor Condello's Mayor Wagner's legislative assistant, said the legislation had the full support of the New York City Administration.

Other measures introduced would:

¶Raise the jurisdiction of small-claims courts from $100 to $200.

¶Permit a member of the New York City Planning Commission, rather than the whole commission, to conduct hearings on proposed changes in the city map and require the Board of Estimate to act within sixty days on zoning changes.

¶Permit the Legislature to fill vacancies in the Legislature until the next general election.

¶Amend the constitution to permit bingo.

Three bills tightening controls on wiretapping and other electronic eavesdropping equipment, which were vetoed last year, reintroduced today with amendments.

Union Leaders Vow State Fight on Bias

Union leaders have promised the State Commission Against Discrimination that they will intervene directly where unions are accused of racial bias.

The pledge was hailed yesterday by Charles Abrams, chairman of the commission, as a major step toward "removing barriers which have blocked the progress of the state agency in certain areas of employment for years."

Forty top unionists, attending a meeting of the commission's labor advisory committee, gave assurance of their readiness to step in to adjust charges that unions kept applicants out on racial grounds or indulged in other discriminatory practices.

Such charges have been made frequently against unions in the building and printing trades, but complainants have rarely come forward to press the charges through the investigative and hearing procedures set up by the commission.

The intervention pledge was part of a program approved by the labor advisory committee. The other points included:

¶Participation in a series of labor-management conferences on regional and industry lines to isolate causes of discrimination and correct illegal practices.

¶A state-wide educational program in the aims of the anti-discrimination law, to be carried out through the labor press, the display of posters in factories and offices and talks at union meetings.

¶A study of the commission's legislative program for this year, with a view to "making more effective the tools of the agency for carrying out the purposes of the law."

¶Distribution of questionnaires to every union in the state to ascertain how much progress has been made in wiping out bias in industrial hiring and promotion.

Heads of the Group

Thomas A. Murray, president of the State Federation of Labor and Louis Hollander, president of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations, headed the committee that drafted the program. Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was designated chairman of an executive committee to implement the program.

Commissioner Abrams said the time had arrived for groups interested in eradicating discrimination to "stop dealing in vague accusations" and to bring specifi cinformation to the state agency.

"It is a mistake," he said, "to say that because Negroes and other minorities are not now members of certain unions, that is of itself evidence of discrimination by unions in all cases. Often minority members do not train and apply for jobs or for membership in unions in which they would be welcomed.

"Defective training mechanisms and the educational process are partly responsible. If they apply for a job and are refused, the device now exists for giving them that job and the union membership and protections it carries with it."

Labor Men Help State Fight Bias

Promise Action In Union Cases

By Bert Quint

More than forty of the state's most powerful labor leaders have agreed to take a personal hand in wiping out discrimination whenever it arises in unions.

The union chiefs, members of the new Labor Advisory Committee of the State Commission Against Discrimination, presented at a meeting Thursday a five-point program aimed at eliminating unfair treatment of minority groups. The plan was approved Saturday and announced yesterday. It will go into effect immediately.

S. C. A. D. Commissioner Charles Abrams said he believes the action will open job opportunities for Negroes, Puerto Ricans and others who now find it difficult to break into certain fields, including, he said, the building trades.

Program Outlined

Thomas A. Murray, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Louis Hollander, president of the State C. I. O. Council and general manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, head S. C. A. D.'s labor arm, which was formed in October. Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the group's executive committee and secretary-manager of the Dressmakers Union, Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is in charge of the program, which calls for:

Direct intervention by the advisory committee whenever unions are charged with violating the anti-discrimination law; regional and industry-wide labor-management conferences aimed at eliminating discrimination; a stepped-up educational plan, and a study of possible legislation to implement the bias law.

Commissioner Abrams said he thinks labor's self-imposed purge will "knock out the last vestiges of discrimination that still exist in a diminishing number of unions."

16 Complaints Studied

"S. C. A. D. will continue its own investigation of discrimination in labor unions, but we think this pressure on the individual unions by other unions will be effective," he said.

The commissioner said he is investigating sixteen complaints and requests for action against various unions, including the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Longshoremen's Association, independent.

The I. L. A. complaints are mostly by Negroes, he said. "That case will be a tough one to resolve."

There is a "vicious cycle" in the building trades, Commissioner Abrams said. "Many Negroes know they won't get jobs and, therefore, they don't apply.

Aramco Denies Race Bias in Jobs

Post & Times Herald
Wash. D.C.
4-23-57

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP) — The Arabian American Oil company today denied any discrimination against Jews in employment practices, but said it could not hire Jews to send to Saudi Arabia.

"We have to abide by the laws and practices of that country," an Aramco spokesman said. "If we were to hire a Jewish engineer or technician and apply for his visa to Saudi Arabia, it would not be granted."

The comment came in reply to charges by the American Jewish Congress that the Company discriminated against Jewish applicants for jobs with the firm in Saudi Arabia.

The Company spokesman said "Aramco has no discrimination policies. In hiring personnel to work anywhere except in Arabia, we make no inquiry as to race or religion."

He said "the Arabs do not want Jews in their countries who might be suspected of working as Zionists in behalf of Israel, with whom they remain technically at war."

COURT REFUSES JOB BIAS REVIEW

Times P. 31-C
Wed. 5-8-57

State Rejection of Complaint Against Airline Is Upheld in 3-to-2 Decision

New York

The Appellate Division refused yesterday to review a case in which the State Commission Against Discrimination dismissed a Negro's complaint that he had been denied a job as an airline flight steward because of race.

The court split 3 to 2. The majority held that the courts had no power to interfere. The minority insisted that a clear right of review had been established.

The appeal had been brought by Wendell A. Jeanpierre, 32 years old, of 312 West Forty-ninth Street. He complained to the commission against the Pan American World Airways System in 1955. He is a former service man with diplomas from French universities.

The airline denied rejecting Mr. Jeanpierre's application for racial reasons. It explained that the primary reason for rejection was his employment record of eighteen different jobs in sixteen years.

'Insufficient Evidence'

The commission found "insufficient evidence" and "no probable cause" for the complaint. Mr. Jeanpierre then filed a petition with the State Supreme Court, saying the commission had acted improperly by failing to hold a hearing on his complaint. He asked the court to overrule the commission and to direct it to hold a public hearing.

This was the first time in the commission's ten-year history that anyone charging racial discrimination had tried to overthrow one of its rulings in the courts.

Justice Henry Clay Greenberg of the Supreme Court upheld the commission. He said that "ample evidence" and not "mere suspicion or conjecture" would be required to overturn its ruling.

While race appeared to be one reason for the rejection, he said, the applicant's job record seemed to be another.

Mr. Jeanpierre then took the case to the Appellate Division. Presiding Justice David W. Peck and Associate Justices Charles D. Breitel and Bernard Botein constituted the majority that dismissed his petition. The minority consisted of Associate Justices Martin M. Frank and Benjamin J. Rabin.

The majority held that the investigating commissioner who decided the case for the commission might have used "bad judgment" and his decision might seem "unsupported by the facts," but he had acted legally. It also held that the commissioner had the right to decide whether to hold a hearing or not to hold one and that the courts were barred under the law from going into the merits of such a decision.

Ruling Called Arbitrary

The minority opinion held that the commission had failed to comply with the law. It termed dismissal of the complaint "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable" and an "improvident exercise of discretion."

According to the minority, Pan American had decided against employing Negroes in its flight service and thereby violated the law against discrimination. It said the commission was abliged by law and state policy to act on a complaint where probable cause existed.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the commission, declined comment because the case had developed under his predecessor as chairman, Ward B. Arbury. Mr. Abrams recalled, however, that eighteen airlines had agreed last year to step up efforts to end discrimination against Negroes in flight jobs.

REFUSE-TO-HIRE COMPLAINT DISMISSED BY APPELLATE COURT

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — The Appellate Division Tuesday dismissed the complaint of a 32-year-old colored man that Pan American World Airways refused to hire him as an airline flight steward because of his race.

The court, splitting 3 to 2, ruled that it has no right to challenge the judgement of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

A sharply worded dissenting opinion, however said: "The record discloses that Pan American ... decided that it was inadvisable for it to employ Negroes in its flight service," and charged there was "a violation of the executive law".

The case was that of Wendell A. Jeanpierre, a veteran of the armed services and holder of several diplomas from French universities. He complained to the commission against Pan American in 1955.

The airline denied rejecting Mr. Jeanpierre's application for racial reasons. It said the chief reason for rejection was his employment record which showed he had 18 different jobs in 16 years.

The commission found "insufficient evidence" and "no probable cause' for the complaint. Mr. Jeanpierre then filed a petition with the State Supreme Court, saying the commission had acted improperly by not holding a hearing on his complaint. He asked the court to overrule the commission and order it to hold a public hearing.

The majority of the Appellate Division said the New Legislature gave the commissions investigating commissioner full power to determine whether a hearing was warranted. They added:

"We are barred at the threshold from any examination into the merits of the plaintiff's contention that he should have been afforded a hearing by the commission on the allegations of his complaint."

AIRLINE BIAS CASE WILL GET HEARING

Times P. 14-C
Mon. 6-10-57

State Agency Sets July 9 for Public Session on Negro's Charge Against T. W. A.

The State Commission Against Discrimination has set July 9 as the date for its first public hearing in an airline case.

The case originated last fall with a complaint by Dorothy Franklin of Astoria, Queens, that she had been refused a job as stewardess with Trans World Airlines because she was a Negro.

New York

The hearing is the third in a succession of standard legal steps in processing such complaints. There have been several dozen complaints to the agency alleging discrimination in employment by airlines. But none has ever before reached the public-hearing stage.

The agency has enforcement powers in cases brought to it under the state laws against discrimination in housing, employment and other fields.

The overwhelming majority of complaints against the airlines have been brought by Negroes. Over the years, the scheduled airlines have almost completely excluded Negroes from employment as pilots or in other air crew posts. There has been an upturn in the last year or two in the hiring of Negroes for jobs on the ground.

Policy 'Reiterated'

Last fall, Charles Abrams, the agency chairman, prevailed on all eighteen airlines serving the state to sign a statement that "reiterated" a policy of nondiscrimination in hiring for all job categories.

In December, Perry H. Young was hired as a co-pilot by New York Airways, the city's helicopter airline. He thus became the first Negro hired as a flight crewman by any of this country's scheduled passenger lines. He was quickly promoted to first pilot.

No other Negroes have since been hired for air crew jobs. Two Negro pilots have been employed for some time as pilots for airlines flying scheduled cargo runs.

Miss Franklin, the complainant against T. W. A., is 22 years old and has been working for the past two years in the book order department of the New York Public Library. The first legal step in her case was an inquiry by J. Edward Conway, the agency investigating commissioner. He found "probable cause" to credit Miss Franklin's allegations of discrimination.

The second step was the "conference and conciliation stage," in which negotiations between the agency and the airline were tried, without success.

In his finding, Mr. Conway noted a contention by Trans-World that the only reason for rejection of Miss Franklin was "her appearance." The Commissioner said he and several of the agency staff had interviewed Miss Franklin several times and were "unanimous in our opinion" that the airline's objections to her appearance "are not factually accurate and cannot be accepted as valid reasons for her rejection."

"I believe," Mr. Conway said, "that respondent's stated reason for not hiring complainant is merely a contrived excuse for the purpose of concealing respondent's true reason for her rejection, namely, her color."

If the three agency commissioners who conduct the hearing agree with Mr. Conway, they may direct the airline to hire Miss Franklin. The case might then be taken to the State Supreme Court.

Asked for comment, a T. W. A. spokesman said yesterday:

"As an international airline serving the public at seventeen overseas countries and the United States, T. W. A. serves and employs representatives of every race without discrimination. Employes are hired by T. W. A. solely on the basis of merit and the qualifications for the position."



CASE SCHEDULED: Miss Dorothy Franklin, whose bias charge against T.W.A. has been set for a hearing on July 9 by State Commission Against Discrimination.

16c 1957

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

Nixon Joins Talks On Ending Job Bias

World-Telegram
Sun P. 7

By the United Press.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Vice President Richard M. Nixon and members of the President's Committee on Government Contracts arrived today for a series of meetings on eliminating racial discrimination.

The group included Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Mr. Nixon told newsmen that any contractor working on a government project can run the risk of losing the contract if he discriminates in hiring.

The Vice President termed this a "method of persuasion" in eliminating racial discrimination on government work. He said it has been "very effective."

The committee will meet with representatives of industry, labor and social agencies here today and tomorrow.

'Race Hate' Issue Old —Babcock

Plant manager of a Westinghouse Electric Co. plant here charged yesterday that AFL - CIO Vice President James Carey was bringing up old, discredited issues in asserting that industry "has started to use race hate as a union-busting weapon."

In a speech last night at Howard University in Washington, D.C., Carey said "race hate" was used by industry as propaganda against union activities in four Southern cities during the past two years.

Carey, who is president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, said the firms which used "this new technique of war against labor" were the Westinghouse Electric Co., plant here; the Neco Co. in Bay Springs, Miss.; and two firms at Jackson, Miss., and Gainesville, Fla., aliled with Sperry-Rand Corp.

James A. Babcock, Westinghouse plant manager here, said that "in no case have we ever shown this picture to the employes of our plant."

He added that the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board had studied the charge last March in connection with union accusations against the Raleigh plant. Babcock asserted that the NLRB official decided, "There is no evidence that the motion picture shown to employes had any reference to the racial issue." He said the NLRB official recommended the allegation be overruled.

Babcock said further that the NLRB in Washington reviewed the regional director's report and the union's objection and ruled in June "that these objections and exceptions are without merit."

14 firemen sue union

CLEVELAND — A suit to break the barrier that bars colored firemen from promotion to engineer and certain firemen's jobs was filed in U.S. District Court here last week by 14 colored firemen.

The suit, which names the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and its principal officers as defendants, contends that the colored firemen are being denied their rights.

Naming BLFE President H. E. Gilbert and Ray Scott, secretary - treasurer, defendants, they charge they are not adequately represented in collective bargaining as provided in the Railway Labor Act because they have no voice in electing the negotiators.

* * *

ADMITTING that the BLFE contracts cover about 1,100 colored firemen, Homer L. Ellis, vice president, said the brotherhood has no colored persons among its nearly 100,000 members in the United States, Canada and Alaska.

Prime target of the suit, being heard before U.S. District Judge Paul Jones without a jury, is a clause in the BLFE constitution requiring that applicants for membership shall be "white born," among other things.

Their petition asks the Federal court to declare that constitutional provision null and void and unenforceable, to enjoin the brotherhood from enforcing it and order it to give them "equality of participation."

* * *

BROTHERHOOD attorneys are contending that the lily-white constitutional provision does not violate the Railway Labor Act as charged by the complaining firemen in their opening arguments.

Vice President Ellis contends that the brotherhood is not only a labor organization but a "fraternal society" as well and that "some white persons are not eligible" for membership.

Co-plaintiff in the suit with the 14 firemen is the Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen. They are represented by Joseph L. Rauch Jr., Walter C. Kelly Jr. and John Silard, attorneys.

Asks Labor To Expel Biased Local Groups

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The NAACP's labor secretary has called upon the organized labor movement to expel from its ranks all local unions with Jim Crow practices.

Herbert Hill told delegates to the annual meeting of the Cleveland NAACP branch that the association believes that "just as organized labor has expelled unions from its ranks for Communism and corruption it should also expel unions for racial discrimination."

The NAACP official singled out a Cleveland labor union as one which should be disciplined by the executive council of the AFL-CIO. He asked for "vigorous action" against Local 38, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers AFL-CIO, "if it does not immediately comply with the decision of the Cleveland Community Relations board to admit qualified Negro applicants."

Hill declared that Local 38 is "clearly violating the official civil rights policy of the merged labor movement," and that the local union "has brought shame and disgrace on the good name of the American labor movement."

The continued refusal of Local 38 of the electrical workers to admit qualified Negroes, thereby preventing employment of Negroes in Cleveland construction installation, is a defiance of an order of the Community Relations board. The board found the union guilty of racial discrimination on June 18.

Judge Refuses To Make Union Admit Negroes

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27 (AP)—U.S District Judge Paul Jones today turned down an appeal by a group of Southern Negroes that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen be compelled to accept them as members.

The question of prejudice in union membership policies is one about which the courts can do nothing unless Congress enters the field with specific legislation, the judge explained in handing down his ruling.

Th plaintiffs, all firemen on Southern railroads, said in their suit that the brotherhood's constitution expressly limits membership to white persons. The suit was filed here because the brotherhood's headquarters is in Cleveland.

Plaintiffs in the suit were Lee Oliphant and Ben Rhodes of Macon, Ga.; George Sams and John Harris of Meridian, Miss.; H. R. Cooper of Jacksonville, Fla.; Albert Hicks of High Springs, Fla.; William M. Ross of Birmingham, Ala.. Arthur Shockley of Hapeville, Ga.; W. O. Jackson and Dewey Rausaw of East Point, Ga.; Dan Singletary and B. T. Snowden of Savannah, Ga., and C. Mathes and L. J. Randolph of Lakeland, Fla.

Judge Jones pointed out that laws now on the books leave the matter of membership entirely in union hands and the court, even though it may "feel the situation is unjust and may need some remedial action" is powerless to do anything about it.

16c 1957 OHIO

No Hiring Bias, Says Ohio Mayor

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — Russell W. Rink, new city manager for Toledo, made it plain last week that his administration would not tolerate bias in the hiring of personnel.

Holding his first session with department director and division commissioners, Mr. Rink declared:

"I do not want any appointments that are based on knowledge of a man's party politics, his religion or his race."

Toledo has a fair employment practices ordinance, which bars discrimination not only in city employment but in private firms as well.

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Oregon Puts Teeth Into Fair Employ. Discrimination Laws

Daily World
Fri. 6-21-57
Atlanta Ga.

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP) — The Legislature of the State of Oregon has amended the 1949 enacted Fair Employment Practices Act, the 1951 enacted Vocational, Trade and Professional Schools Act and the 1953 enacted Public Accommodation Act so as to expand and strengthen those laws. The Legislature also enacted a law which prohibits discrimination, based on race, religion, color or national origin, in publicly-assisted housing. The amendments and the new law becomes effective August 20, 1957.

Amendments to the Public Accommodation Act extend coverage of "places of public accommodation" to include: (1) trailer parks and camp grounds. (Places of public accommodation named in the original law are hotels, motels, and motor courts; places offering to the public food and drink on the premises; and, places of public entertainment, recreation or amusement). (2) forbidding discrimination by any person acting on behalf of such place. (The Act previously named only the operator, manager or employe of such place.

Steelworkers, Union Clash Over Job Bias

By HAROLD L. KEITH
Courier Staff Writer

HOMESTEAD, Pa. — Over 200 steelworkers packed into the union hall of WSW Local 1397 last Monday night to hear Albert Everett, former assistant grievance committeeman, air the complaints of Negro members in meeting and present demands that President David J. McDonald's explicit letter of Aug. 31, 1954, be lived up to the letter.

• More than 100 of those present were Negroes, and it marked the largest attendance of Negroes at a regular Local 1397 meeting since last summer.

■

THE EVERETT group dominated the proceedings at the session which saw Milford (Pete) Jackson, District 15 staff representative, and John Duchy, grievance committeeman, take the floor in defense of themselves against Everett's charges.

Everett said:

"They have yet to give us a satisfactory answer as to why I was fired and why the grievances we pushed have not been processed. We are not getting representation for our men and we want to know why."

Sam Becker, a rank and file 1397 member, charged that the company is "bringing in inspectors and white cranemen from the streets and hiring them right over our heads. Although we have been in the mill a long time, we can't even get these jobs."

During the course of the meeting Everett brought charges against Duchy, accusing him with violating both the basic agreement between the company and the union, and also with violating union policy "governing our local relating to promotion and hiring after layoffs."

■

Everett also asserted that the Negro in Homestead "either works as a general laborer for the rest of his life or else moves over to the track department where he can't move either."

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

16c 1957

Courier P. 3
Sat. 6-22-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

King Tells Nixon:
Ike Could Do More!

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon agreed Thursday to address a conference of the President's Committee on Government Contracts to be held in a major Southern city.

The promise was made as a compromise to a request of the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery that the Vice President visit the South and speak out against racial violence.

■

MR. NIXON'S proposed visit was announced by the Rev. Md. King in a press conference held at the Raleigh Hotel following a two-hour and ten-minute high-level conference held in the Formal Room of the Capitol.

The conference was attended by the Vice President, Labor Secretary James Mitchell, the Rev. Mr. King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Rev. Ralph Abernethy, vice president of the organization.

Following the closed-door conference, the Alabama ministers stated that they laid the entire Southern situation before the Vice President.

King charged both political parties with failing to do their part to achieve civil rights.. He further stated that he thought the President could do much more than he has to remedy the Southern situation.

■

THE SOUTHERN leaders suggested that the conference be held in Atlanta or New Orleans. The specific place and time have not been determined.

Both ministers agreed that the Vice President listened to their conversation very attentively.

Out of the meeting came these three specific commitments:

1. The Vice President's promise to make a speech against discrimination in a Southern city;

2. The Administration's pledge to support civil rights legislation;

3. The possibility of arranging a conference with the President for a small group of Southern leaders.

Government Moves To Deny Contracts To Biased Firms

Nixon Calls For Action By 26 Federal Agencies

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA).—The heads of the 26 principal Federal contrasting agencies have been asked to deny additional Government contracts to contractors who have given "clear and convincing evidence" of failure to comply with the standard non-discrimination clause in earlier contracts, it was disclosed Friday.

NON-DISCRIMINATION CLAUSE

The President's Government Contracts Committee said that its chairman, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, had made the request— actually somewhat of an order—as a further step to end race or religious discrimination in the performance of Government contracts.

Mr. Nixon also asked that in determining the award of contracts to businesses and industries which have not had previous contracts, the Federal agencies "consider whether the (prospective) contractor has an employment record which indicates he will be able to conform to the requirements of the standard nondiscrimination clause."

The clause provides that there shall be no discrimination against employees or applicants for employment because of race, religion, color or national origin. The provision covers upgrading, promotion, apprenticeship and on-the-job training and rates of pay, as well as hiring.

Mr. Nixon's letter to the agency heads cited the progress that has been made in wiping out discrimination in employment in work done under Government contract and stated that the committee "believes there should be even greater advances in the future."

Mr. Nixon wrote that where the committee's methods of "education, conciliation, mediation and persuasion do not bring proper results, a firmer approach should be adopted."

CORRECTIVE ACTION

Contracts can be awarded to firms with previous records of discrimination when the agencies concerned receive "satisfactory evidence that corrective action has been taken by the contractor," the Vice President wrote.

The 26 principal Federal contracting agencies are the Atomic Energy Commission, the Agriculture Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Commerce Department, Defense Department, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration.

Government Printing Office, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interior Department, Justice Department, Panama Canel Company, Labor Department, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Post Office Department, Railroad Retirement Board, Selective Service System, State Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, Treasury Department, and the Veterans Administration.

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Government To Deny Contracts To Firms Which Fail To Employ All

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NIXON HITS AT PATTERN OF BIAS IN U.S. INDUSTRY

Called Pattern Of Job Denial "Serious" In U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Vice President M. Nixon said Tuesday at a Chicago meeting of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which he heads, that a pattern of discrimination exists in the area .

The meeting was coupled with an announcement that the group's first office outside Washington will be located in Chicago.

The two-day session was attended by representatives of industry, organized labor, social agencies and representatives of government contracting agencies active in the area.

Nixon termed the meeting a success and will lead to similar conferences in other cities of the nation.

He said reasons of moral right and self-interest in terms of better production were the basic weapons of the committee.

The problem of discrimination in firms awarded federal projects, he said, was "serious" especially since 30 million persons are employed by such companies throughout the nation.

Broadening the scope of the committee by including regional offices was termed by a Nixon aide as an action bringing the group closer to the site of discrimination and the application of a "firmer approach."

Regarding foreign affairs, the Vice President also said that pressures for freedom are mounting, even within Russia and that "some day there will be a decisive revolt at the very center of the Communist empire."

The Vice President said: "Freedom is the secret weapon that can destroy communism." This "explosive force," he said, offers a way of averting "the continuing drain of the cold war and fearsome possibility of Atomic conflict."

The Vice President continued: "The leaders of the Kremlin know their armies are not reliable. They realize that unrest and dissension are barely hidden in their colleges and universities.

"They are aware of grumblings and doubts in the ranks of the communist party itself. And they know that pressures are mounting until some day there will be a decisive revolt at the very center of the communist empires.'

Commitment To Rev. King Calls For Area Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Vice President Nixon has promised to bring the Government Contracts Committee, which forbids discrimination in employment involving federal work, South, probably to Atlanta for its next regional meeting.

The promise in the form of a commitment was made to the Rev. M. L. King Jr. and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy Montgomery Ala. bus boycott leaders during a conference with the vice president on condition in Dixie.

The statement was released Friday by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell who was present at the meeting. Mitchell who is vice chairman of the contracts committee quoted Nixon as saying one of the cities in the South would be a point which the committee visit in the near future.

Atlanta was suggested by Rev. King during the conversation and he was assured the matter would be taken up next Wednesday when the committee meets.

The Rev. Mr. King declared after the conference that the problem in the South is "very important" and it is "important and significant" for Nixon to go South and make some type of statement in that area to speak out and take a positive stand."

Rev. King said this "would be a step. I am not saying it is a total solution."

PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL

Rev. King added it was made clear during the discussion that "there are many white people of good will in the South and that the real problem is that these people are afraid

He told Nixon the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan represent a minority view.

The Government Contracts Committee is concerned with the policing of the clause in standard government contracts forbidding the contractor of subcontractor to discriminate in employment under such contracts. Nixon is chairman of the committee.

The two Alabama ministers came to the nation's capitol to hold talks on problems the Negro race is facing in the South. The conferees also discussed the equal job opportunities program and the work of the contracts committee.

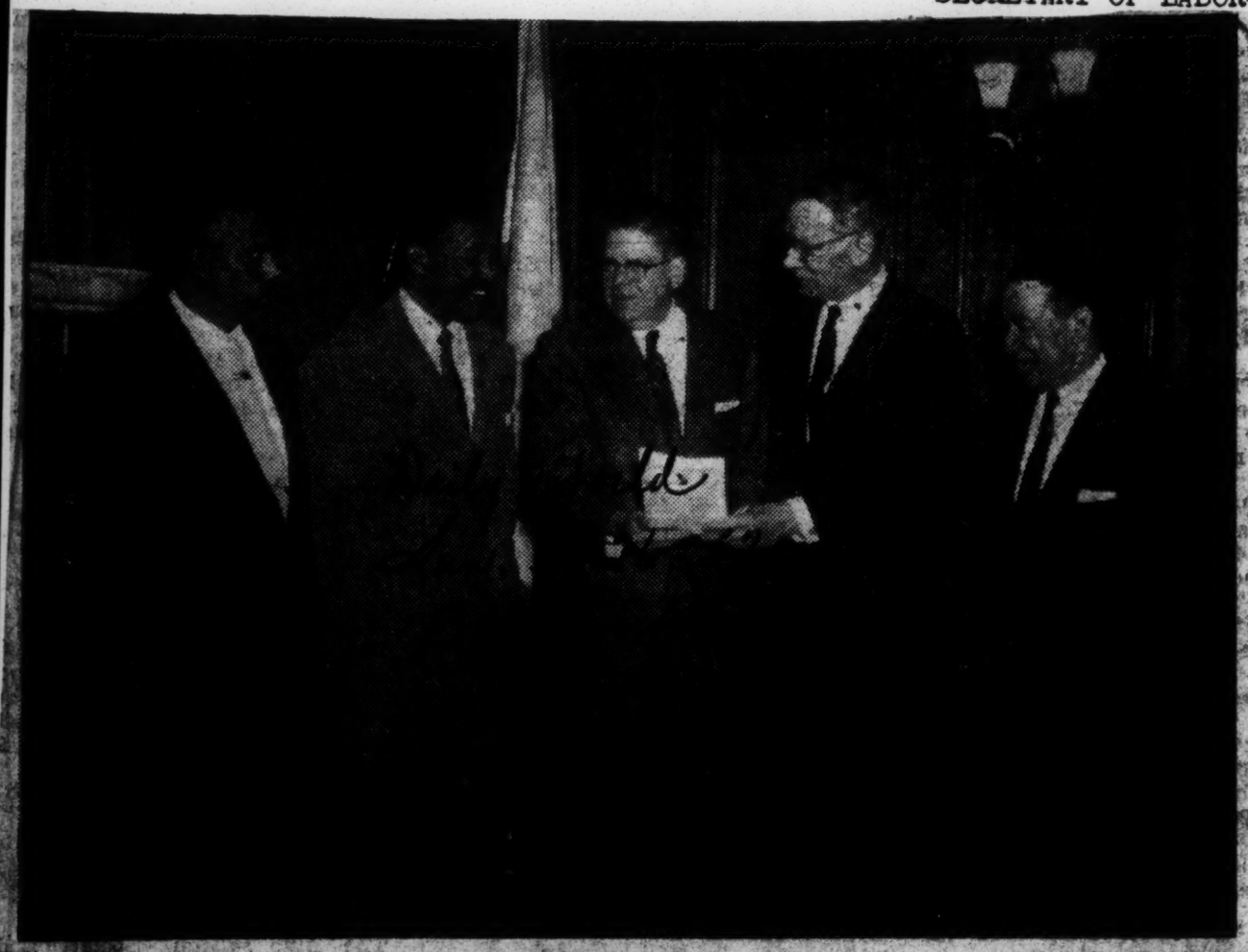
DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

The two ministers pointed out the small number of colored people in the South who had any voting rights and the difficulty Negroes are experiencing in obtaining those rights in most if not all of the Southern states.

The Rev. King disclosed that he had accepted in invitation to convey to the executive branch of the government through Nixon the conditions which exist in the South for 11,00,000 colored people, including the bombing of Negro homes and churches to such an extent that it is scandal, morally and legally."

Rev. King said he sought to give Nixon a clear "glimpse into the hearts and mind" of Negroes united in efforts to attain their rights, and make it clear he does not believe either political party has done enough with the moral and spiritual tools available.

Nixon's Anti-Bias Contracts Committee May Meet In Atlanta



LABOR SECRETARY MITCHELL CHECKS GENEVA AGENDA — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell (center) discusses the agenda dealing with discrimination in employment and occupation with his newly appointed consultant, Joseph E. Johnson (second from right), who will accompany the U. S. delegation to the 1957 International Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 5. Ready to make the trip with Secretary Mitchell and Mr. Johnson are, left to right: Howard Jenkins, Jr., Chief, International Labor Affairs Branch, Office of the Solicitor; George L. P. Weaver, Executive Secretary, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, and, on the extreme right, J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.

16c 1957

SOUTH CAROLINA

New S. C. Law Requires Listing Of Memberships

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Issue 4-30-57

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (SNS) — a South Carolina law went into effect Thursday requiring all applicants for public employment to name the organizations to which they belong.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr., signed the law Wednesday, which notes that any party failing to list full membership activities could lose his job.

Seventeen school teachers appealed to the Supreme Court Monday, claiming that a 1956 law had been unconstitutional. The law, which has been repealed, banned all members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from public employment.

Government Reverses Decision

U.S. Hospital Bias Complainer Rehired

Courier, p. 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-5-57

MEMPHIS — Because he complained of discrimination among white and colored employes, as well as among patients in the Veterans Hospital in Memphis, where he had 15 years service as a Federal employe, Dan Wheeler was fired twice within 18 months, but was restored to duty recently with full rights and benefits plus back pay.

An appeal to the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington by Veterans Benefit, Inc., with Atty. J. F. Estes, president, acting as counsellor, reversed a decision by the hospital to dismiss him the second time, which had been sustained at a trial before the district commission in Memphis.

Wheeler's complaint was that Negroes were forced to eat in separate dining rooms and Negro patients were placed in separate hospital wings, causing him to have extra and unnecessary work. His complaints brought a search of the lockers during which many of his things were lost. His complaint on the latter point brought the decision to fire him.

R. R. Workers Win Round in Bias Suits

HOUSTON, Tex.—The United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision to the effect that Negro railroad workers have a right to appeal to the Federal Courts for help if they feel the union discriminates against them.

In the discrimination suit ruled on Nov. 18, the Supreme Court threw back into the U. S. District Court the case involving four Houston Negroes, former employes of the Houston Freight House operated by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad.

In the original suit filed against the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, U. S. District Judge T. M. Kennerly Sr. had refused to entertain it, claiming that under the Railway Labor Act, the National Railroad Adjustment Board had jurisdiction over cases involving application of working agreements.

■

THE ORIGINAL complaint which sought injunctions and $75,000 damages from the locals of the union, was filed in 1954 when the Texas and New Orleans Railroad abolished 45 jobs. Four of the men laid off, two of whom have since died, filed the suit contending that many white men were later hired to fill the jobs and later some Negroes were rehired without seniority.

Atty. Robertson King is representing the plaintiffs, J. D. Conley and B. A. Watson and the estates of Stanley Moore Sr. and George L. Carter, who died since the trial court decision. Atty. Chester M. Fulton is representing the union.

Justice Hugo Black, who delivered the unanimous decision, said the Supreme Court in previous decisions, "has repeatedly ruled that an exclusive bargaining under the Railway Act is obligated to represent all employes without discrimination because of race."

DISCRIMINATION IN JOBS CHARGED

Kanawha Valley Among Worst—NAACP

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 15 (AP) — The labor secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) said job discrimination against Negroes in Kanawha Valley is "among the worst in the nation."

Herbert Hill of New York City added that the valley's big chemical plants, especially Carbide and DuPont, are "thumbing their noses at federal anti-discrimination clauses in their government contracts.

The NAACP official spoke at the first of a series of fall meetings planned by the organization's Charleston branch.

He also contended that the state employment security department "is enforcing a rigid pattern of job discrimination" in violation of federal regulations.

General Supt. F. H. Belden of Carbide's South Charleston plant, told of Hill's remarks, observed that to the best of his knowledge "we are living up to what is required by the federal government."

There was no comment from DuPont officials, and employment security director Henry L. Ash also had nothing to say immediately.

Hill said that of Carbide's 10,000 employes in the Kanawha Valley, only 85 are Negroes and they are mostly in menial positions. He contented that DuPont's 6000 local workers include 65 Negroes, for the most part in janitor-type jobs.

Without elaborating, Hill said that the NAACP planned to take action against the employment security department's "discriminatory practices."

He added that the organization would continue to file with the President's committee on government contracts, headed by Vice-President Nixon, complaints against "the major chemical firms operating in the area."

In Wisconsin—

Court Refuses To Force Union To Accept Negroes

MADISON, Wis., April 9 (U.P.)—The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in a test of Northern fair employment laws, today refused to force a bricklayers' union to accept two Negroes as members.

In a 6-1 decision, the court ruled that in Wisconsin "racial discrimination in employment . . . is not declared to be illegal. It is pronounced undesirable."

The court refused to base its decision on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees equal protection under the law and which served as the basis of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

The two Milwaukee Negro bricklayers, Randolph Ross and James Harris, had asked the court to ignore the lack of teeth in Wisconsin's "Voluntary Fair Employment Code of 1945.

"The psychological and sociological reasoning adopted in the school desegregation case should be followed in interpreting our fair employment law," the bricklayers said in their plea.

Justice Thomas Fairchild backed up their stand in a lengthy dissent. He said the majority opinion was in opposition to the 14th Amendment.

"To be denied the economic opportunity to work out one's destiny as best he can, solely because of racial or religious differences, impairs the very substance of citizenship itself," he said.

Ross and Harris had tried for four years to gain membership in the Local No. 8 of the AFL Bricklayers International Union.

The union blocked them on grounds that the state legislature had refused to make fair employment practices compulsory in Wisconsin in 1945. It said "the plantiffs are now attempting to accomplish in this court what could not be accomplished in the legislature."

The union did not attempt to deny findings of the State Industrial Commission that Ross and Harris were barred because they were Negroes.

It maintained, however, that state laws give unions the right to choose their members and the courts do not have authority to change these laws.

Barring of Negroes By Union Is Upheld

MADISON, Wis., April 10 (AP).—The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled yesterday that Negroes have no legal redress if they are barred from union membership because of their color.

In a 6-1 decision the high court said Wisconsin laws provide only that the State Industrial Commission can investigate and give publicity and recommendations in cases involving racial discrimination.

It upheld Circuit Judge Robert C. Cannon of Milwaukee, who ruled last December that his court had no jurisdiction in the case of two Negro bricklayers who claimed they were denied union membership because of their race.

The men, Randolph Ross and James Harris, sought membership in Local 8 of the Mason and Bricklayers Union. The commission investigated their cases, upheld their claim and recommended that the union admit them to membership. The men appealed to Circuit Court when the union failed to act.

NEGROES LOSE FIGHT TO GAIN UNION STATUS

Wisconsin High Court Upholds Ruling

Madison, Wis., April 9 (AP)—The Wisconsin supreme court ruled today Negroes have no legal redress if they are barred from union membership because of their color.

In a 6 to 1 decision, the court said that Wisconsin laws provide only that the state industrial commission can investigate and give publicity and recommendations in cases involving racial discrimination.

Board's Ruling Final

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"The measures already taken by the commission," the high court held, "provide the entire remedy given to law . . . we grant it is cold comfort to the appellants, but it is all the legislature saw fit to provide."

Voluntary Associations

The court added that "unions are voluntary associations to which members may be admitted by mutual consent but into which applicants, either by their own efforts or by aid of courts, cannot force themselves against the will of those who already are members.

"It may seem disadvantageous to an individual not to be chosen for membership in a voluntary organization but courts have been powerless to compel associations to receive him.

Must Pay Wages

Madison Aerie 623, Fraternal Order of Eagles, must pay property taxes based on the full $74,600 assessed valuation of its clubhouse.

The high court affirmed a decision by Circuit Judge Richard W. Bardwell which in turn upheld a decision by the Madison board of review assessing the clubhouse property at $74,600. The organization appealed on the ground that much less than 50 per cent of its facilities is open to the general public for pay.

The city assessor had held that 75 per cent of the property is used for profit but the review board reduced this to 50 per cent. The organization claimed only 8 per cent is so used.

Justice Timothy Brown said the record shows the clubhouse operates a dining room, bar, bowling alley, and numerous meeting rooms and halls used by the public for a price.

supported the position of the A. F. L. Bricklayers' Union that the court had no authority to change a "voluntary" fair-employment code of 1945. The decision came after a four-year fight by the two Negroes, Randolph Ross and James Harris, to win the right to membership.

Not Illegal

Justice Timothy Brown, writing opinion for the majority, said: "Racial discrimination in employment, so far, is not declared to be illegal. It is pronounced undesirable."

The ruling upheld a Milwaukee circuit court decision in which Judge Robert Cannon said the court had no jurisdiction to enforce the "recommendations" of the Industrial Commission. The commission found that the union barred the Negroes because of race.

Union Ban On Negroes Is Upheld

Wisconsin Bias Is Ruled Legal

MADISON, Wis., Apr. 9 (AP).—The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled today that two Negro bricklayers could be barred from a Milwaukee labor union because of race.

The decision, by a 6-1 vote,

Negroes Refused Redress In Union Membership Case

Call Post
Fri. 4-26-57
Kansas City, Mo.

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—Two Negro bricklayers here who were allegedly denied entrance in a bricklayers' union because of their race, were refused legal redress last week by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in a 6 to 1 decision.

The men, Randolph Ross and James Harris, had sought membership in Local No. 8 of the Mason and Bricklayers union.

In declining legal redress to the men the high court said that laws of this state provide that only the state industrial commission can investigate, give publicity, and recommendations in cases involving racial discrimination.

The high court ruling upheld a lower court decision last December handed down by Circuit Judge Robert C. Cannon, who also claimed his court had no jurisdiction in the case.

The State Industrial commission earlier upheld the case in favor of Ross and Harris when they received the matter and recommended that the union admit the men. When the union failed to do so, the men appealed to the Circuit Court.

Wisconsin FEPC Law Fails in Negroes' Test

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 4-10-57 p. 2

MADISON, Wis., April 9 (AP)—The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in a test of northern fair employment laws, today refused to force a bricklayers' union to accept two Negroes as members.

In a 6/1 decision, the court ruled that in Wisconsin "racial discrimination in employment, is not declared to be illegal. It is pronounced undesirable."

The court refused to base its decision on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees equal protection under the law and which served as the basis of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

The two Milwaukee Negro bricklayers, Randolph Ross and James Harris, had asked the court to ignore the lack of teeth in Wisconsin's Voluntary Fair Employment Code of 1945.

"The psychological and sociological reasoning adopted in the school desegregation case should be followed in interpreting our fair employment law," the bricklayers said in their plea.

Justice Thomas Fairchild backed up their stand in a lengthy dissent. He said the majority opinion was in opposition to the 14th Amendment.

"To be denied the economic opportunity to work out one's destiny as best he can, solely because of racial or religious differences, impairs the very substance of citizenship itself," he said.

Ross and Harris had tried for four years to gain membership in the Local No. 8 of the AFL Bricklayers International Union.

Calif. FEPC Bill Killed By Coalition

Daily World
Thurs. 6-27-57

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Democrats and Republicans joined hands in the closing hours of a state legislative session here last week to kill a measure providing civil redress in employment discrimination cases.

Atlanta Ga.

A Senate coalition of six Democrats and 15 Republicans on June 13 backed up a motion to table a bill amended in the Assembly to include an FEPC provision. NAACP officials were quick to charge that "liberal Democratic forces in the Senate sat on their hands and did much of nothing the entire 1957 legislative session battle for FEPC.

Lester Bailey, NAACP field secretary, declared: "We have had to prod the so-called 'pro-FEP' Democratic senators as much as we have had to pressure conservative Republicans. The only basic difference between the two is the fact that the Democrats claim to be liberals and the Republicans don't."

The 40-member Senate is evenly divided between the two major parties.

was killed by a vote of 4 to 2 in the Senate Labor committee. It was overwhelmingly passed for the second consecutive session in the Assembly last month.

The Labor committee also tabled Senate Constitutional Amendment 41 which would have put the measure on the ballot in 1948. The Naacp said pro-FEPC groups opposed putting the measure on the ballott "on the grounds that it would stir up latent racial tensions and serve as a tool for California's numerous hate organizations."

The Naacp's optimism about the chances of calling the bill out of the Senate committee is not shared by the bill's Assembly author, Augustus F. Hawkins, Los Angeles Negro Democrat.

Hawkins was quoted by the Daily People's World last week as saying he doubts "if five Senators would vote for withdrawal."

The PW said Hawkins seemed to feel the best hope was to include some of the FEP policy provisions into one of the other bills still before the legislature.

The Naacp said support for calling the bill out is bi-partisan. The Legislature is scheduled to adjourn June 13. The association has also urged "pressures on noncommittal Gov. Knight.

"We are attempting to get him to come out for the measure," Lester P. Bailey, Naacp field secretary, said.

Cal Senate asked to vote on FEPC

Tribune P. 4
Wed. 5-29-57
Los Angeles, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO — The West Coast Region Naacp has been joined by pro-FEPC groups in the state in a campaign to have A. B. 2000 for a State FEPC, called out of the Senate Labor committee where it was killed two weeks ago.

Under seldom-invoked Senate Rule 28, any bill may be called out of committee by a vote of 21 Senators.

The Naacp claims to have "definite committments from at least 10" Senators in support of withdrawal of the measure from the commitee. However, observers have been able to identify but 8 of the number claimed: Robert McCarthy, Farr, Short, Teale, Richards, Montgomery, Johnson, and Cunningham.

The Naacp believes that with 20 Democrats and 20 Republicans in the Senate, the bill would have a good chance in a floor vote. It

Stratton Delays Backing FEPC Bill For Second Time

Defender Chicago Ill. 4/6 Sat 3-16-57

Unions Fight Right To Work Bill, Back FEPC Measure

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 Chicago, Ill. P. 3

By SIMEON OSBY

SPRINGFIELD: — For the second time in this session of the state assembly, Gov. William G. Stratton has postponed announcing whether he will support an equal job opportunity (FEPC) bill.

He is reported to have told members of the Illinois E. J. O. committee last week that he had not yet been able to confer with the Republican party policy makers about the matter.

A week earlier he conferred with a delegation representing the Illinois Equal Job Opportunity Committee which sought his support for one of the two Equal Job Opportunity bills now pending in the legislature.

POSTPONED

At that time he postponed until Thursday his decision pending a conference with the party leaders. However, he is quoted as saying: "I have not yet had the opportunity to sit down with party advisors in the legislature and talk over the matter. I expect to do so early next week.

Representing the Illinois Equal Job Opportunity committee at the conference with the governor were:

John Alesia, state director of political action for the CIO Steelworkers; Maurice F. Mcelligot, state secretary-treasurer CIO; Joseph Seppi, vice president of the Illinois AFL; Nisson Gross of the Illinois Anti-Defamation League; Bennie Brown, representing the Chicago Federation of Agencies for Intergroup Relations.

2 PENDING

Pending before the legislature are FEPC bills sponsored by Rep. Corneal R. A. Davis (D-20th) and Sen. Fred J. Smith (D-11th).

The measures are identical to the equal jobs opportunity bill (H. B. 861) which was introduced in the 68th G¾eneral Assembly in the 68th General Assembly in 1953 by the late Rep. Charles J. Jenkins.

At that time, Jenkins told a large delegation of citizen supporters of the legislation that Gov. Stratton and he had spent several hours together going over the provisions of the bill item by item.

As a result they had produced a bill which, according to Jenkins, Gov. Stratton approved and would support.

DEFEATED TWICE

Despite the Governor's supposed approval, the bill was defeated in the Senate of the 68th General Assembly by the Republican majority after having passed the House.

Another identical bill met the same fate in the 69th General Assembly and for the same reasons. The measure passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate where it failed to get a single Republican vote.

In the current session, the job bills have been introduced in both houses by Democrats.

Sen. Smith and Rep. Davis said they submitted the bill, not as party measures, but in the absence of any sponsored by the Republicans. Both sponsors have said also that they would not push for passage of their own bills if and when the Republicans decide to submit others.

It so happens, however, that both pending bills are of Republican making and apparently the party is awaiting Stratton's decision as to whether or not he will keep an old promise and support them.



EUGENE FRAZIER

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

Two important bills currently before the Illinois State legislature have caused widespread interest among labor circles here, prompting labor leaders to actively assist in the passage of the equal job opportunities bill, generallly referred to as an FEPC law and to seek the defeat of the so-called "right-to-work" bill.

Angrily denouncing the real, but subtle intent of the "right-to-work" bill, Eugene E. Frazier, president, United Transport Service Employees Union, sent the following letter to Gov. Stratton in Springfield, Ill.

"We urge that you use the full influence of your office in opposition to the so-called "right-to-work" bill introduced in the House of the General Assembly on March 26 by Rep. George S. Brydia of Brophetstown, Ill.

NO GUARANTEE

"This bill, aimed at outlawing the union shop and the closed shop merits your full opposition. The measure in no way guarantees the right to work to anyone. The law, if passed, would do no such thing. It gives no one an absolute right to a job. The name of the bill is a fraudulent piece of propaganda.

"The measure in reality is aimed at a break down of union wages and standards; a right to destroy union security laws and contract provisions, or allow free riders to enjoy the benefits of union standards.

"The proposed 'right-to-work' bill is restrictive labor legislation aimed not at securing the right in the fullest sense of the term, to work for anyone, but aimed at breaking down and destroying union organization, standards and conditions.

WON OVER YEARS

"These are benefits won over the years and which are a major contributing factor to maintaining and extending a decent standard of living for all American workers.

"We urge that you stand firm in your stated opposition to restrictive labor legislation in Illinois."

The equal job opportunities bill has by now become a perennial toy for the Springfield legislators since this is the third year of traditional feet-dragging by the august law-makers.

The measure this year has been introduced in both houses of the legislature. Sen. Fred Smith of the 11th Senatorial district sponsored the bill in the Senate while Rep. Corneal Davis, 20th Rep. dist., co-sponsored one along with 58 of his colleagues in the House.

FAILED 3 TIMES

Three times the bill has passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Illinois labor leaders have continued their so-far fruitless efforts to bring this state out of the dark ages. In a recent letter to Gov. Stratton, Frazier said:

"We urge that you give vigorous support to the equal job opportunities bill (SB 129, HB 185) now before the General Assembly.

"Further that you use your influence in the Senate to obtain support and votes for its passage.

"The measure is urgently needed to stem the tide of racial discrimination in employment in Illinois and to further open the doors to equal opportunity in employment for members of minority groups.

"Only by elimination of discrimination in employment practices can our full potential manpower be utilized for the preservation and extension of a healthy economy in our state and nation.

"With your vigorous support for the measure Illinois can soon join the ranks of those states that have effective laws aimed at banning job racial discrimination."



REP. CORNEAL DAVIS



FRED SMITH

NAACP Leaders Blame Gov For FEPC Defeat In Illinois

Informer Aug. 6-8-57
Houston Texas

CHICAGO, Ill — Governor William G. Stratton has an opportunity of rectifying the actions of the Senate of the Illinois General Assembly when on Tuesday it voted down a motion by Sen Fred J. Smith to reject the recommendations of do not pass" made by its Industrial Affairs committee relative to SB 129, the equal job opportunities bill." said Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people and Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP in a joint statement.

CAN INFLUENCE SENATE

"Gov Stratton can move the actions of the Senate by vigorously calling for equal job opportunities legislation and using his full influence to secure votes for it from members of his party when the measure is passed by the House and sent to the Senate," said the NAACP leaders.

"Unless Gov Stratton takes such action immediately the bill is doomed to certain defeat and Illinois will continue to lag behind the many states in the nation that practices legislation to combat discrimination in employment opportunities for members of racial, nationality and religious minorities," said Bullock and Abner.

The equal job opportunities bill has suffered repeated defeat in the Senate and its apparent death now for the third time during the present governor's term of office is attributed by many supporters of the measure to Gov Stratton's failure to give vigorous support to the bill.

The measure was revised in 1953 in accordance with the wishes of Gov Stration and he has on various occasions indicated that he would favor such a law but he has never given it vigorous support and in his message to the General Assembly in January he failed to mention it and has not at any time since done so.

SHOULD NOT "HIDE"

The NAACP leaders added that "Gov Stratton cannot continue to shirk his responsibilities by hiding behind the skirts of Lt Gov Chapman." This was a direct reference to Lt Gov Chapman's speech in support of the bill recently in the Senate and his previous support for the measure.

The NAACP leaders took note freshman woman, $10 Dr J. H Talton, donor.

of Gov Stratton's reported political ambitions, which include a possible spot as candidate for vice president on the GOP national ticket in 1960. They said, "unless Gov Stratton moves to secure the enactment into law of the equal job opportunities and other anti-discrimination measures pending before the Illinois General Asembly, his hopes for political advancement may be smashed by a growing conscience on the part of Negro, labor and liberal voters in Illinois and the nation."

Bullock and Abner called upon all supporters of freedom, and democracy for all Americans "to immediately let Gov Stratton and the members of state Senate know in no uncertain terms their desire for the passage of the equal job opportunities bill in this session of the General Assembly."

Returning to North—

Negro to tell more about N. Y. 'slave labor' camp

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3—(AP)—A Georgia Negro is on his way north to elaborate on his charges that he was mistreated in an upstate New York migrant labor camp.

James H. Brunson, 39, of Augusta, accepted the offer of Albany Radio Stataion WPTR to finance the trip. News Director Marty Ross said Brunson left by bus Sunday and is expected here today.

The State Labor Department is investigating an Oswego labor camp where, Brunson claimed last week, Negroes were beaten and cheated by white farm bosses.

The operators of the camp near Hannibal, George Chillson and Frank Patane, says Brunson's story is "a bunch of lies."

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent who visited the camp last week reported no major complaints from field hands.

Gov. Harriman has ordered two state agencies to conduct a full-scale probe of labor camp conditions and recommend improvements. The inquiry opens tomorrow in Syracuse.

The governor called for the probe "in view of the wide public interest" in labor camp conditions, Harriman's press secretary, Charles H. Van Devander said Saturday.

Ross said that Brunson would talk first to Labor Department officials and possibly to the two groups conducting the probe—the Interdepartmental Committee on Migrant Labor and the Advisory Council on Seasonal Farm and Food Prorcessing Labor.

BRUNSON SAID "he would bring up some things that have not been divulged yet," Ross said.

Brunson said at Augusta that he would stop off at Philadelphia on his way north to look up witnesses who were in the camp with him.

Brunson, who say he is a writer and a college graduate, told The Augusta Chronicle last week that living quarters in the Hannibal Camp were cramped, that persons were housed without regard to sex, and that the owners forced unmarried Negro women to submit sexually to other Negro workers.

He also contended that the field hands were kept in economic bondage to the commissary.

The migrant workers, mostly Negroes, come North every Summer to harvest the crops.

N.Y. Farmers Treat Negroes Like Peons, Says NAACP

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The State Labor Department began an inquiry today into charges Negro migrant workers in four upstate counties were forced to live under conditions approaching peonage.

Isador Lubin, state industrial commissioner, ordered the investigation after complains that the Negroes were being forced to live in unsanitary camps and were not being paid proper wages.

The charges were lodged by Herbert Hill, labor secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Hill also complained that in Martinsville, N.Y., Negroes were confined under armed guard after working hours and that small children were being worked in the fields.

Hill said he discovered the conditions on a tour of migrant labor camps in Cayuga, Steuben, Onondaga and Chemung Counties. The Negroes had come from the South for the summer to harvest vegetable crops.

Negro Submits Report On New York Farms

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP).—A committee of key members of Gov. Averell Harriman's cabinet opens today a full-scale investigation of conditions in New York State migrant labor camps.

They will have at their disposal a tape-recorded report of a 37-year-old Georgia Negro, whose claims of mistreatment New York camp stirred a storm.

Gov. Harriman, who was expected to attend part of the session, ordered the inquiry. The Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor is conducting it.

The Georgia man, James H. Brunson of Augusta, returned north yesterday. He told newsmen he had come to New York originally not to earn money but "to learn about conditions."

He reiterated that workers lived under unsanitary conditions. that he had been held in virtual peonage, that young unmarried women were forced into into sexual relations and that there was much drinking and gambling in the camp near Hannibal, in Oswego County.

Mr. Brunson was brought to Albany by radio station WPTR. He had originally made the charges to the Augusta Chronicle last Wednesday.

Mr. Brunson met with Daniel A. Daly, chief investigator for the State Labor Department, and made a two-hour recorded statement. It was not sworn. Mr. Brunson said he decided not to attend today's meeting personally.

He told newsmen that some camp buildings, 8 by 10 feet in size, contained two double-sized beds to accommodate four people. Families with three or more children had to cut holes in the walls to get more room, he said.

The grounds were littered with "much in the shower rooms," he said.

George Chillson and Frank Patane, the operators of the camp, have termed Mr. Brunson's report "a bunch of lies."

Mr. Brunson retorted yesterday that Mr. Patane "sees nothing he shouldn't.

"Drinking whisky, shooting dice—they stop when Patane shows up," Mr. Brunson said.

The Associated Press correspondent at Syracuse, Robert Powell, inspected the camp last Friday and reported that it was a neat collectio nof small frame buildings.

Mr. Brunson "disagreed heartily" with that report.

Toledo FEPC law bans race questions

Pro American
Oct. 11-19-57

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) — Under rules recently issued by the Toledo Board of Community Relations in regard to this city's Fair Employment Practices ordinance, employers may not question a prospective employee concerning his race, color or religious denomination.

P-9 Baltimore

The new rules forbid an employer, with a few exceptions, to inquire into the birthplace of an applicant, his parents or spouse, and prohibit employers from requesting the applicants to furnish photographs.

FBI, Tennessee Probe Reports Boy Held Slave On Bean Farm

16f - Pa
World Let. 9-7-57 p.5
Ilham, Ala.

Charges Contained In Letter Written Mother

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP)— An investigation was instituted here last week by FBI agents and state authorities into reports by a local Negro boy that he is being held as a "slave" on a bean farm in Shingle House, Pa.

The slavery charges were contained in a letter Tommy Ware, 15, wrote his mother, Mrs. Lillian Ware.

According to officials of the state employment security office, a concern in the Shingle House area came to Knoxville and "picked up Negro boys on the corner," to take them to work on a bean farm. They were supposed to get 75 cents for a hamper of beans, but receive only 30 to 40 cents.

WOULDN'T GIVE HIM PAY

Ware's letter said his employer held him prisoner by charging him for accommodations and wouldn't give him his pay.

"I haven't had a hot meal yet," his letter said. "What they told us about working was a frame-up. I worked three days last week and didn't get a cent of pay." The man (unidentified as yet) makes us slave for him and we get nothing from him."

The boy said, "The boss tells us all how much we owe him for food and housing and then counts up how much we owe him. He said I owe him $20, yet I work all the time and haven't been paid a cent."

The letter added that the employer refused to let him leave the farm without paying the $20.

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FEPC (WISCONSIN)

Wisconsin FEPC Law Fails in Negroes' Test

MADISON, Wis., April 9 (AP)—The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in a test of northern fair employment laws, today refused to force a bricklayers' union to accept two Negroes as members.

In a 6-1 decision, the court ruled that in Wisconsin "racial discrimination in employment is not declared to be illegal. It is pronounced undesirable."

The court refused to base its decision on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees equal protection under the law and which served as the basis of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

The two Milwaukee Negro bricklayers, Randolph Ross and James Harris, had asked the court to ignore the lack of teeth in Wisconsin's Voluntary Fair Employment Code of 1945.

"The psychological and sociological reasoning adopted in the school desegregation case should be followed in interpreting our fair employment law," the bricklayers said in their plea.

Justice Thomas Fairchild backed up their stand in a lengthy dissent. He said the majority opinion was in opposition to the 14th Amendment.

"To be denied the economic opportunity to work out one's destiny as best he can, solely because of racial or religious differences, impairs the very substance of citizenship itself," he said.

Ross and Harris had tried for four years to gain membership in the Local No. 8 of the AFL Bricklayers International Union.

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RIGHT-TP-WORK BILL

10,000 march in vain—

Right to work bill wins over loud outcry

BY IRWIN J. MILLER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2—(AP)—Ten thousand shouting AFL workers swarmed through the Indiana statehouse today but couldn't persuade Republican Gov. Harold W. Handley to veto a "right to work" bill.

They hammered on his office door but got only a second-hand announcement that he will let the bill become law without his signature, even though he doesn't like it.

The bill, banning compulsory union membership, is "the responsibility of the Legislature," Handley said in a statement he gave to nine labor leaders and later to a news conference. Handley had some AFL support in winning elections as governor Nov. 6.

Shout down leaders

THE WORKERS shouted down their own leaders who tried to read the governor's 120-word statement and chanted, "We want Handley."

One cluster of workers pounded on the governor's door and wouldn't go away until state police let two of them inside. In a moment William Christian, an Indianapolis patternmaker, reappeared and told the crowd:

"He's not in there. He got out the back door."

Martin Barner, a New Albany carpenter who went in with Christian to try to find Handley, complained:

"He told us he was for us, and now he's against us."

Toss placards

SEVERAL demonstrators tossed their protest placards through a transom into the office of the governor's press secretary, Herbert R. Hill.

"You're doing exactly what they want you to do," protested Hobert Autterson of Terre Haute, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana State Federation of Labor. "You are creating a disturbance."

The three-hour demonstration didn't begin to break up until a prayer for repeal of the hated bill was offered by Ralph Little, Kokomo, of the electrical workers.

Although both houses of the Legislature were in session, the demonstration was aimed from the start at Handley's office.

HAROLD S. ZEIS, state police superintendent, estimated the number of demonstrators at 10,000 and said 7500 of them got inside the big four-story capitol.

State police kept "observers" on hand and troopers on guard while city police assigned extra squads to handle traffic. State police blocked the driveway at the governor's mansion on the north side while placarded cars streamed into the city from all parts of the state.

Mullen had urged the workers to "bring all your friends and wives with you," and there were many women in the predominately male crowd.

By sending the bill to the secretary of state without his signature, Handley will add Indiana as the 18th state with some form of "right to work" law. Four other states which had such laws have repealed them.

States with such laws existing are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia. The oldest of them, in Arkansas, dates back to 1947.

Labor Bill Is Passed In Indiana

Unionists Plan March to Capital To Demand Veto

By The United Press

Indianapolis, March 1. — The Indiana Legislature today passed a "right-to-work" bill, banning the union shop. Thousands of union members planned to march on the Statehouse tomorrow demanding the Governor's veto.

Governor Harold W. Handley, however, said he would let the bill become law without his signature.

Extra State police were assigned to the Statehouse area in preparation for the protest march.

State A.F.L. President Carl Mullen said several thousand workers from all over Indiana would pour into Indianapolis to demand that Handley save their union-shop contracts. He promised the gathering would be orderly.

Says He'll Face Marchers

Handley scheduled a news conference to coincide with the protest march. He said he would be at his desk to face the union members, but would not give in to the demand for a veto.

Indiana would thus become the nation's first major industrial state to outlaw the union shop. Seventeen other states have passed such laws, including Iowa, Nebraska and North and South Dakota in the north and 13 states below the Mason-Dixon line.

The Hoosier law would cover the state's huge steel mills, employing thousands of members of the United Steelworkers of America, in the Hammond-Gary-East Chicago area.

Under the bill's provisions, it would become illegal to fire employees who refuse to join unions.

Debate Lasts 90 Minutes

Organized labor fought the bill to the last ditch and the State Senate galleries were packed when it came up for a final vote today.

The stormy debate lasted 90 minutes. Two Democrats joined 25 Republicans to push the bill through, 27 to 23. The bill went back to the House of Representatives for concurrence in an amendment and the red-hot proposal was on Handley's desk by noon.

Handley, former G.O.P. lieutenant governor just starting his first term as Governor, told newsmen: "I'm not embarrassed, I'm not worried. I've never evaded an issue yet."

Called 'Union Breaker'

If Handley refuses to sign or veto the bill, it will become law upon promulgation of the 1957 Acts of the General Assembly, probably next August or September.

Labor leaders have battled the proposal as a "union breaker." In today's bitter debate, Republican Senator Howard Steele charged the bill "will bring Indiana down with the states of Gene Talmadge and Huey Long, former governors of Georgia and Louisiana."

Steele was one of eight Republicans fighting the bill. One of the two break-over Democrats, Arthur Wilson of Princeton, said he decided to vote against the union shop when the baby daughter of a nonstriker was shot through the head in a labor dispute in his home town last month.

Mitchell Won't Ask Ban On 'Right to Work' Laws

Evening Star P-2
7 Fr. 3-15-57 Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

Secretary of Labor Mitchell says the Eisenhower administration will not ask Congress to forbid the States from enacting what are popularly known as "right to work" laws.

Mr. Mitchell said, however, that he "questions the wisdom of the States" which enact such legislation, barring compulsory union membership.

A section of the Taft-Hartley Act now specifically permits the States to pass "right to work" laws, and Mr. Mitchell told a labor relations conference sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce that the administration will not ask for its repeal.

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He said proposals for revising the Taft-Hartley Act will be proposed in the next few weeks. He said a construction advisory committee studying proposed changes had debated for "hours and hours" on the issue of outlawing "right to work" statutes, but got no unanimous agreement.

"If there had been unanimity, I doubt that I would have sent the recommendation to Congress," Mr. Mitchell said.

He said "I have never quarreled" with the right of States to enact such legislation, but added:

"What I have done is to question the wisdom of the States in so doing."

Mr. Mitchell announced he has submitted to Congress three proposed Taft-Hartley amendments applying only to the construction industry. He said they had been unanimously indorsed by an eight-member group representing all major employer groups in the field and all the building trades unions.

Hailing the willingness of construction Mr. Mitchell said "this is the soundest approach to labor-management relations. I am hopeful that it can be used in other industries."

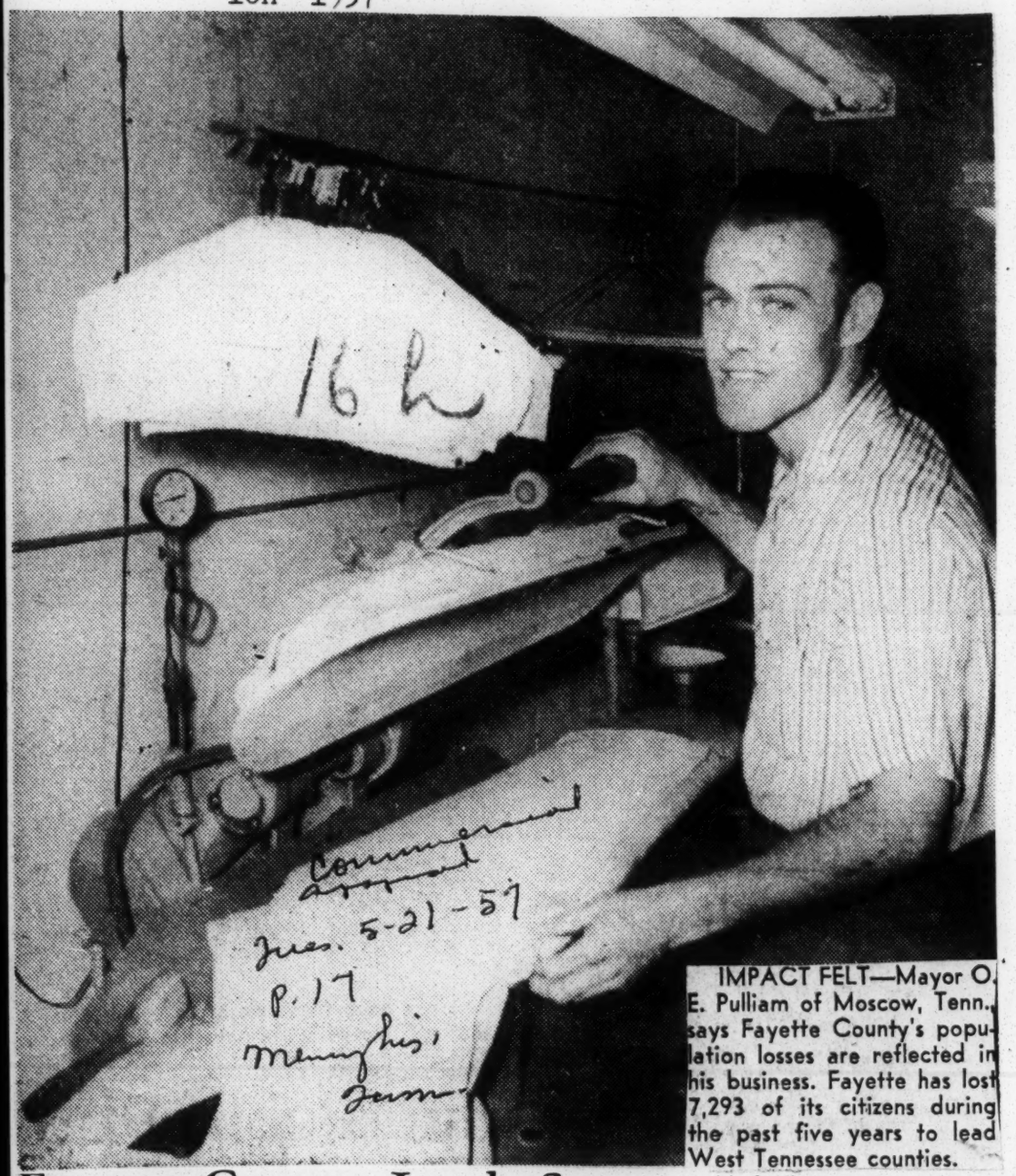
Capt. Mulzac Wins Approval

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Seaman's Defense Committee Against Coast Guard Screening announced that Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, its chairman, has received his validated seaman's papers from the U. S. Coast Guard.

After having completed 40 years of sailing, which he began as an officer during World War I, Captain Mulzac had been arbitrarily screened from the U. S. Merchant Marines in 1950.

As the famous skipper of the S. S. Booker T. Washington, a liberty ship, he commanded the vessel during convoy voyages during World War II.

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IMPACT FELT—Mayor O. E. Pulliam of Moscow, Tenn., says Fayette County's population losses are reflected in his business. Fayette has lost 7,293 of its citizens during the past five years to lead West Tennessee counties.

Fayette County Leads State In Exodus Of 7,293 Citizens

5,878 Negroes Lead Migration—Rural South Feels Blow To Economy, Tax Distribution—Benson Sparks Move Of Young To Cities

(Third of a Series)

By JAMES EWING
Staff Writer

MOSCOW, Tenn., May 20.—Most of the time when you want to find out about a town's problems, the person you go to is the mayor.

So it was with Moscow, population 394.

Mayor O. E. Pulliam was at his cleaning and pressing shop, which he operates singlehanded. Since the town doesn't pay anything for his services to it, Mr. Pulliam relies strongly on his business.

Did he know that Fayette County lost 7,293 citizens during a five-year period to lead all counties in West Tennessee in that category?

"Yes," he said, and he was quick to add, "it's costing me money."

Representative County

Fayette County, like hundreds of others farther south, has a preponderantly heavy Negro population. In fact, the University of Tennessee estimate showing a 7,293 loss reported 5,878 of them were Negroes.

Many Southerners feel loss of Negroes in those counties where they are concentrated in heaviest numbers will help solve a social problem. Some disagree, such as another Fayette Countian who asked to remain anonymous.

"We don't have any problem here," the country grocer observed. "They're in their own schools and churches and they're happy there. It's in the cities where the agitators are that the trouble is."

Whatever the social effects of migration, though, there's no arguing that lost people mean lost money, in Moscow or Memphis.

Some call it the South's last resource. The industrialists took its forests and the water washed thousands of acres of Southern hills into eroded barrenness.

Reforestation and conservation have restored many of these losses but the people keep streaming northward, faster than before in some areas.

Benson Plans Exodus

Under the leadership of President Eisenhower, United States Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has launched a program which has as part of its plan an effort to speed up migration from the farm to the city.

Under the Benson plan, the idea is to move young people to Any City, U.S.A., so long as they can find a job.

Families over the South are glad there are jobs their sons can go to even if it does take them 1,000 miles away.

As one mother put it, "If he wasn't up there working, he'd be here doing nothing."

Unfortunately, the community, state and region have more at stake.

Merchants, dentists, lawyers and bankers are finding that bigger farms and fewer families mean fewer customers, patients and clients.

The University of Tennessee gave this summation of the results of migration:

"To those who migrate, the associated risk and uncertainty, the cost of moving and relocating, the family disruption, the necessary adjustments to new working and living conditions, present acute crisis situations.

Undermines Economy

"For those who remain, the population outmovements may undermine local institutions to the point of endangering schools, churches, marketing agencies and governmental units.

"Farmers and local industries feel the pinch of labor shortage. Merchants lose customers, schools lose their pupils; churches their congregations; families their solidarity and real estate its value."

Another serious result of the South's migra(ine)tion headache is that many states stand to lose one or more representatives during the next 13 years and possibly as early as the 1960 census.

Unlike most Southern states, whose rural-dominated legislatures are less considerate in making up apportionment formulas, the number of members allowed each state in the United States House of Representatives is in direct proportion to the population.

Not only are most Southern states failing to keep up with the national rate of population growth, many, like Mississippi and Arkansas, showed losses for the first six years since 1950.

Hurts Tax Allotments

Population losses are causing serious dislocations in state tax and revenue distributon formulas.

Rural-dominated legislatures refuse to make adequate adjustments for population losses from rural areas and small towns.

Many, like Tennessee, insert "guarantee" clauses in education bills to keep the rate of money distribution at the same level as 10 years ago, even though enrollment losses have left hundreds of ghost schools in the counties.

Shelby County, Tennessee's largest and wealthiest, sends 11 million more tax dollars to the state capital each year than she gets back. Yet per capita allocations from the state for school buildings are only a fraction of those sent small counties.

TOMORROW: Every Little Industry Helps.

Migration Northward Race

To The News and Courier:

Fifty years ago, the New York City police precincts in the Negro section of Harlem carried twice the police personnel of other precincts. Such police stations, in addition to their normal quota of patrolmen, had an ever ready heavily armed riot squad. At a patrolman's call, they rushed forth with drawn revolvers and night sticks.

In times of economic recession, the Negro under-bid the Italian for his labor and took his job. The Italian district bordered on the Negro district. The race riots which ensued were bloody and deadly.

This evolution has progressed steadily but surely through the years. The uninterrupted colored emigration from the South to large Northern cities has expanded the urban districts in which the colored immigrants live. New York City alone now has six or seven solid Negro districts. As this mass expanded into the adjoining white districts real estate values fell as the whites moved out and the Negroes moved in.

Certain smaller Northern cities were often selected by Negro immigrants rather than the metropolises. At one time, to step off the train at White Plains, N.Y., was almost a home coming reception of Negro red caps, shine boys, janitors, etc., all from one small North Carolina community and all happy to have a glimpse of someone from "home."

Year by year this exodus from the South has continued. With the mechanization of the Southern farm, it has accelerated. So the scene of racial intensity is gradually shifting from the South to Northern cities. There it must eventually be settled in some fashion. When this time comes, tension will no longer exist in the South and the upheaval will be far away.

The entrenchment of the Negro in the North is now being challenged from a new direction. Hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans, with American citizenship, whose families are able to raise the price of a "bucket seat" plane fare from San Juan to New York, have been pouring into their own district in New York. They have taken over part of Harlem. Upon arrival they go on relief until forced into employment as un-

skilled labor. Their living conditions are even worse than the Negro's. At any recession of depth they will underbid the Negro for his job, just as the Negro did the Italian 50 years ago.

Again the race riots will be bloody and deadly. As usual there will be no reference to them in the Northern press, as they have always been taboo in the past, and will continue to be in the future.

The Northern cities of the United States, in this respect, now find themselves in somewhat the same position as England. The English colonial laws, made in the days of empire of which the English are so proud, were made for the colonies, not for England. Today, England, the welfare state, watches its youth and best citizens emigrate to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, where life holds some opportunity, while equal numbers of Negroes, all British subjects, arrive from Jamaica, Barbadoes and other possessions. These new citizens do not live in districts confined to them, as in Northern cities of the United States, but are scattered throughout the land. The English like this no more than their northern American cousins.

A survey of the colored districts of New York city, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, as to the ownership of these multitudinous tenement houses, or rabbit warrens, containing in many instances six or seven people to a room, and the gross and net rental returns on the invested capital would, I believe, make interesting reading.

The results of such a survey would very probably turn red the face of the stately New York Times. It would hardly be considered news "fit to print."

PAUL STEVENS

Myrtle Beach.

Georgia Solon Offers Plan To Resettle Negroes In North

ATLANTA, Aug. 24 (AP)—A plan that could result in resettlement of Negro families from Georgia into the better residential areas of the North and West will be offered to the Legislature in January.

Rep. A. A. Fowler Jr. of Douglas County said he will offer a bill to create a state real estate commission that would be empowered to send agents north to quietly buy up property.

This property would be leased "at very attractive terms" or sold to "carefully screened, worthy and qualified" citizens or former citizens of Georgia.

Fowler, an eight-year member of the Georgia Legislature and a political independent, said he does not consider his plan as "hate legislation." Rather, he said, it might show the residents of good white neighborhoods in the North that the very thing the South opposes-racial integration—"could happen to them."

He attributed the current civil rights measures in Congress and other integration moves to "do-gooders" and stated: "They've pushed this integration thing and yet they're not doing anything about it. We're going to help them by putting Negroes in previously all-white neighborhoods in the North."

Fowler denied that his plan arose after the trouble in Levittown, Pa., where some citizens have vigorously opposed entrance of a Negro family into an all-white section. "I've been thinking about this for several years," he said, and already has obtained considerable legal advice on it.

"Before we move into locations we plan to seek advice about the best spots from Sens. Javits (R-NY), Humphrey (D-Minn) and Douglas (D-Ill) and other sponsors of civil rights legislation," Fowler said.

The young lawmaker, a former state adjutant general, said that if the Legislature approves his plan the state might not have to advance any money at all, but just endorse notes as is now done by the Federal Housing Administration. However, he estimated that the initial cost would be no more than one to five million dollars 'and eventually would be breaking even or making money for us."

He said he already had been promised support from several other Georgia legislators and has "had encouragement from other Southern states."

Private Corporation To Help Negroes Relocate In North

ATLANTA, Oct. 11 (AP)—A private corporation was chartered today to help southern Negroes settle in white northern residential areas.

Granted a 35-year charter by Fulton Superior Court Judge Luther Alverson, three incorporators said they are now ready to accept public contributions.

The three are Rep. A. A. Fowler Jr. of Douglas County, originator of the plan; Roy Harris, Augusta, a politician; and Alan Kemper, state welfare director.

The new corporation is American Resettlement Foundation, Inc., described as a non-profit enterprise. Its chartered purpose is to "assist the underprivileged persons of the United States to obtain adequate housing facilities . . . so that such persons will have an opportunity to better their way of life and standard of living."

Fowler proposed at first that the agency be set up by the Georgia Legislature. He and the other sponsors turned to private incorporation on the advice of Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook that this was the more apt course.

The legislator has said that he believes a side result of the project will be to bring the problems of integration to northern critics of southern racial segregation.

Kemper said he, Fowler and Harris will meet soon to complete the organization and set up by-laws.

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Mass Migration Poses Problem For Michigan

Call Jrs. 1-5-57 P20

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — "Michigan is the fastest growing state in the Middle West." The high birth rate there combined with a nuge migration of people from other states has created a very large and serious school need problem. In 1952 there was a classroom shortage of 9,180. Michigan needs an additional 2,500 new classrooms each year to stay even with the population growth.

Some federal aid is needed to help in constructing new facilities and replacing the large supply of outmodeled, unsafe, and unsanitary buildings that remain in use.

These facts were revealed by Michigan's Governor G. Mennin Williams in a letter to Senator Patrick V. McNamara. The letter was written in an effort to refute testimony before a House Education subcommittee holding hearings on federal aid to education.

It had been called to the governor's attention through a news dispatch that a witness from his state had informed the committee that Michigan was denouncing federal assistance. And a member of the committee had added that "Michigan was the second state to notify the group it can take care of its own school construction.

As chief executive of Michigan, Williams said 'I should like to enter a protest againstt the implication that Michigan as a state is opposed to federal aid to education. Such is not the case."

Williams listed six points as proof that Michigan favors federal aid, among them was the fact that the White House Conference on Education of his state had taken a stand in favor of federal aid. As governor, he expressed his support to federal aid to education. The state superintendent of public instruction has taken a stand favorable to this legislation, and the state legislature has never taken a position to indicate that it is opposed to it.

The Michigan executive stated that his state experienced a net migration gain of 318,000 in the years between 1950 and 1955 alone Many of these people had attended very fine schools. Others never had the opportunity to do so. Because of the movements of people. Williams said he was aware of the variations in the educational programs among the states.

But they feel strongly in Michigan, he said that "our citizens who move to other states should be qualified to take part in the economic, social and political life of those states and their citizens coming to us should be equally qualified."

Williams' solution to this unequal educational advantage problem might well be summed up in one sentence used by Senator McNamara when he inserted the letter in the Congressional Record. This one sentence headed his remarks was "Let us build schools."

Index Of Backwardne

Let's - American

Baltimore, Md.

Mississippi lost 80,000 of its citizens in the period from April 1950 through July, 1956. Of these, 51,000 were white persons and 29,000 were colored.

Thus the figures show almost twice as many white people shake the red dust of Mississippi off their heels as colored.

We've always said segregation is simply an index of backwardness and this proves it.

Dixie's Dilemma—

Southerners Abandoning Farm Homes And Villages To Make Northward Trek

Commercial appeal

Sun. 5-19-57

Lack Of Jobs For Young People Undermining Future Of State—Tennessee Migration Loss During Five-Year Period Put At 142,000

(Map on Page Nine)

By JAMES EWING

Since 1950 an unprecedented number of Southerners have streamed northward, leaving abandoned farm homes and villages behind them.

Memphis, Tenn. P1

Fortunately, a few people in high places are beginning to get alarmed.

Former Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, father of the Balance Agriculture with Industry program, told a Rolling Fork, Miss., audience last Wednesday, "We face more serious conditions now than when the BAWI program was enacted in 1936."

Mayor William D. Baird of Lebanon, chairman of the Tennessee Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission, warned recently that Tennessee's leaders are undermining the state's future by failing to provide jobs for its young people.

Migration Losses

He quoted figures showing migrations from the state during the five-year period since 1950 totaled 142,000 to almost equal the number who left the state during the preceding 15 years.

With the nation showing an 11 per cent population increase since 1950, Arkansas showed a five per cent loss. Mississippi lost two and one-half per cent while Tennessee gained only five per cent, less than half the national average.

Of concern to the South is the fact that the actual loss is much greater than mere population statistics indicate.

Youths Head Trek

By far the heaviest losses are occurring among young people, beginning with those who are in or have finished high school and extending up to 35—persons in the peak of their productive life.

A check among high school graduates in Tippah County, Miss., showed:

Of 19 graduates from Pine Grove Consolidated School in 1933, only three are left in the county.

Sun. 5-19-57

Of 26 members of the 1944 class at Ripley High School, only 5 are left in the county.

Of 24 graduates from the same school in 1946, only six are left.

Tennessee's migration trend as reported by the University of Tennessee further emphasizes the impact of the outward flow.

While the state showed a net gain in population of five per cent in five years since 1950, there was actually a loss of 142,000 citizens.

P5

The migration losses were determined by subtracting the number of deaths from the births and allowing for shifts between civilian and armed forces totals.

Births Total 449,000

The difference was accounted for by the fact that births are exceeding deaths by up to three to one. There were, for instance, 449,000 births and only 155,000 deaths in the state for the five years.

The net result was to leave Tennessee and every other state in the Mid-South with a disproportionately large share of the very young and the very old.

The problem of caring for large numbers of the aged and young children on public welfare rolls is only one of many costly results.

Another is that most of those who leave will be spending their productive life in other states, after having been educated by their native states at a cost of up to $12,000 each.

A study by the University of Tennessee showed that the greatest losses were among persons with more than a grade school education but with less than four years of college. The highest percentage of losses was among high school graduates.

Officials of several small towns pointed out that a youngster going off to college is just as much a "goner" as far as the home town is concerned as if he'd got a job in "Detroit."

"They rarely come back," said one. "There's nothing for them to do that would require a professional skill."

Population studies during the past five or six years also show an increasingly large proportion of white persons leaving the state.

A Mississippi study made public recently showed white residents to be departing at a faster rate than Negroes, upsetting a trend to the contrary that had prevailed for more than 50 years.

Dr. Harald A. Pederson reported that from April, 1950, to July, 1956, Mississippi lost 51,335 whites and 28,842 Negroes, increasing the proportion of Negroes in the state from 45 to 46 per cent.

Many Whites Leave

A study by the University of Tennessee showed a similar trend. O. C. Corry, research associate in the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, reported that of the 142,000 persons who migrated from the state during a five-year period, 116,000 were whites, or three and nine-tenths per cent of the white population, and 25,900 or four and two-tenths per cent were Negro.

Weakley County showed the heaviest losses of white persons in any West Tennessee county. Of 4,625 departing the county, 4,356 were white and 269 were Negroes.

Aside from other considerations, losses of white persons represent a greater economic loss to any community than that of Negroes. They have a higher level of education, representing a greater investment.

They also represent the bulk of the skilled labor pool each community uses in its effort to attract industry.

Internal population trends in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee were generally similar.

Studies by Merwyn G. Bridenstine, associate director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Arkansas, showed only nine counties gaining by as much as two per cent from 1950 to 1956.

Pulaski County, home of Little Rock and some of the state's leading businesses, showed a 24 per cent gain. Others were Saline, Hot Spring, Crittenden, Sebastian, Ouachita, Union, Miller and Phillips.

Mississippi and Tennessee also showed the biggest gains in counties with the greatest centers of industrial, tourist and business attractions.

Rich Get Richer

Overall, it was a case of the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

Whatever the increases in the larger cities, however, they fell far short of balancing the losses from other areas.

Against Tennessee's estimated loss of 142,000 in net out-migration, Mississippi showed a loss of 274,000, Arkansas about 300,000 and Alabama 239,000.

Florida was the only state in the South to show a net gain in migration.

TOMORROW: It's Easier To Go Than Stay.

The exodus from the South of large numbers of young people has left major problems back home. The accompanying and subsequent articles will explain some of these problems and what individual communities are doing to solve them.

230 Negroes Shifted North To Get Work

By KEN FLYNN

Some 230 Negro high school and college students are being sent to farms in New York, Wisconsin and Michigan this summer as part of a state Farm Labor Division program to decrease rural unemployment in Alabama.

Industrial Relations Dept. Director Eugene Wells said yesterday 30 students from Stillman (Negro) College in Tuscaloosa will leave June 26 for Oconomowac, Wis., to work for a canning company. The group will harvest peas.

High school students from Alberta, Camden, Pine Apple and Snow Hill have already been sent to harvest strawberries and cherries at Brockport, N.Y. Approximately 110 high school students were sent to work with harvests at the Bull Brothers Orchards, Inc., of Bailey, Mich.

Another group of 30 students left Sunday to harvest vegetables for a firm in Wayland, N.Y.

Wells said the shifting of the students to northern farms "could be a partial answer to the growing need for supplementary work for the state's farm labor force which is being hard-pressed to obtain year-round work due to acreage controls and the Soil Bank program."

An estimated 100,000 farm workers are unemployed in Alabama because of layoffs caused by the Soil Bank, Wells said.

Wells said the placing of Negro students on northern farms began last year when a small group, accompanied by a teacher, were sent to work with the Birds-Eye Division of General Foods at Wayland, N.Y.

"The program was a success and we had requests from state employment services in Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin to get in on it," Wells said.

The Farm Labor Division elaborated on the student placement program this year, Wells said, "with the hope that these students will earn a total of $100,000 if they work steadily through August.

Transportation to the North is provided by the employing companies and housing is provided by the firms. Wells said the Negroes are located in state-approved "barracks" while working.

Each group of students is accompanied by a teacher or other adult leader, Wells said.

In Pamlico Area:

Migratory Labor Crews Bring Problems

By MARY ELLEN ALBARES.

BAYBORO, June 26—The advent of migratory labor crews brings problems to an area, farmers have discovered in the Pamlico County-Aurora section.

Irish potatoes, cucumbers and corn are the only crops produced in sufficient quantity to require migrant labor. This section, however, has been described as "the most co-operative in the eastern section of the state" in respect to use of migrant labor, by Dennis Smithwick, representing the Farm Labor Placement Service of the New Bern Employment Security Commission office.

Seven migrant labor crews are working with four crews of local labor, totaling about 600 workers, on the harvests. Smithwick is in charge of placement and hiring of crews, as well as housing. He explains that migrant housing conditions have improved somewhat this year, with two new camps being built in Pamlico County.

"Farmers are beginning to realize that they need to furnish some kind of decent living quarters for migrant workers to handle these harvests," reports Smithwick. "We hope to get several new camps built for next year's harvest session." He adds that farmers used to think a labor crew "had to have a Florida license on its truck" to be good, but that employers have found that many of the local workers are better workers since they traveled with migratory crews.

"One of the reasons we have been lacking in housing in this area," Smithwick went on, "is because the farmer depended on workers being able to go to their own homes at night. Since they've been employing migrants, however, they have been faced with the problem of furnishing them a roof.

One of the camps, built by Clyde Jones near Mesic, is constructed of raw pine, with electric lighting furnished. There are no bunks, however, and workers furnish their own bedding and cook outdoors. "Most of our housing is still primitive," Smithwick points out. "Just an old rundown house, with no windows, no toilets except privies, and no furniture. We feel this new camp is at least a step in the right direction."

Another problem faced by the farmer comes under the supervision od the Farm Labor Placement Service. It is up to them to balance an overabundance of local labor by taking up the excess in surrounding areas, and to provide additional workers for areas where labor is in short supply. This balance system keeps farmers from cutting wages where labor is plentiful, and prevents migrant crewleaders from raising prices where labor is scarce.

"We have accomplished this in the Aurora-Pamlico area by cooperation between Farm Labor offices in Bayboro und Aurora," says Smithwick. "We work crews back and forth across the county line, providing employment for them at all times, if possible. In this way, we keep farmers and workers happy, and insure the return next year of good migrant workers."

230 Negroes Shifted North To Get Work

By KEN FLYNN

Some 230 Negro high school and college students are being sent to farms in New York, Wisconsin and Michigan this summer as part of a state Farm Labor Division program to decrease rural unemployment in Alabama.

Industrial Relations Dept. Director Eugene Wells said yesterday 30 students from Stillman (Negro) College in Tuscaloosa will leave June 26 for Oconomowac, Wis., to work for a canning company. The group will harvest peas.

High school students from Alberta, Camden, Pine Apple and Snow Hill have already been sent to harvest strawberries and cherries at Brockport, N.Y. Approximately 110 high school students were sent to work with harvests at the Bull Brothers Orchards, Inc., of Bailey, Mich.

Another group of 30 students left Sunday to harvest vegetables for a firm in Wayland, N.Y.

Wells said the shifting of the students to northern farms "could be a partial answer to the growing need for supplementary work for the state's farm labor force which is being hard-pressed to obtain year-round work due to acreage controls and the Soil Bank program."

An estimated 100,000 farm workers are unemployed in Alabama because of layoffs caused by the Soil Bank, Wells said.

Wells said the placing of Negro students on northern farms began last year when a small group, accompanied by a teacher, were sent to work with the Birds-Eye Division of General Foods at Wayland, N.Y.

"The program was a success and we had requests from state employment services in Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin to get in on it," Wells said.

The Farm Labor Division elaborated on the student placement program this year, Wells said, "with the hope that these students will earn a total of $100,000 if they work steadily through August.

Transportation to the North is provided by the employing companies and housing is provided by the firms. Wells said the Negroes are located in state-approved "barracks" while working.

Each group of students is accompanied by a teacher or other adult leader, Wells said.

16h 1957

Englehardt interested—

Georgia plan to send Negroes north gets varied response

News
Birmingham Ala. Fri. 8-30-57 p 3

ATLANTA, Aug. 30—(AP)—A Georgia legislator says his plan to move Southern Negroes into white residential areas of the North is receiving a surprising, nationwide response.

State Rep. Alpha A. Fowler Jr., who says his resettlement proposal is not designed as "hate" legislation, said he had received 200 to 300 cards, letters and telegrams representing 25 states in the South, border, East, Midwest and Far West regions.

He said only one unsigned letter from New Bedford, Mass., expressed opposition, in these words: "Don't you think it would be rather underhanded to 'quietly buy up property' in the North to send your Negro population up here?"

FOWLER'S IDEA is to create a state real estate commission which would send agents into the North to buy up property which would be leased or sold to "carefully screened, worthy and qualified" citizens or former citizens of Georgia. He said they would all be Negroes, although that is not mentioned in the proposal. Fowler predicts enough signers to insure the measure's passage in the House when he introduces it in the Legislature in January.

Among the responses cited by Fowler:

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—State Sen. Sam Englehardt said he plans to offer a resolution in the Alabama Legislature to set up a committee to study Fowler's plan. Englehardt said Alabama has "a few would-be migrants but we want them to get better treatment than Negroes are getting in Chicago and Levittown (Pa.)."

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. —A man wrote, "Why not set up an organization to receive donations from individuals to finance this movement? A $5 donation should not be hard to get from many thousands of families in the South."

DALLAS, Tex.—Another writer suggested, "If by chance this plan is not adopted by the Georgia Legislature, I hope you will consider forming a stock company managed by a Georgia bank or other reputable financial institution to carry out this good and necessary work. I shall pledge $500 purchase of stock on offer of prospectus."

MASSACHUSETTS (Town unspecified): "I am sure that if such a transfer (of Negroes) was made, many of my fellow native born Northerners would realize as I do that integration of the races should remain a local issue and the cultural structure of a community cannot and should not be overturned overnight by legislative and court edict."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A man wrote, "We have in Springfield a very good opportunity for such a project—good factories and the farmers are short of help." This writer, offering to sell an apartment building located across the street from a white school, said dispersing Negroes among all sections "would soon pull the old Civil War wedge completely out."

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.— "The most sound idea on this subject to date," the writer said; "above all it will help the nation as a whole as it will cut the tail of the Communist kite that is flying so freely these days."

BURLINGTON, N. C.—A writer suggested organizing a "B-T-A" (back to Africa) movement to send Negroes to Africa, an idea expressed by several other writers.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa — Sending congratulations to Fowler on his proposal, the writer said, "From what I've heard and seen, I'm convinced we have, some do-gooders, some uninformed, some ill-informed and some plain fools. But most who want integration want it for the South—not for the North."

Segregationists ask Nashville school boycott

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30 — (AP) — Pro-segregationists staged a rally on the campus of a previously all-white school here last night and called for a boycott by white students.

Speakers included the Rev. Fred Stroud, who has been associated with Northern Segregationist John Kasper, and E. S. Dollar, head of the Davidson County chapter of the Ku Klux Klan.

They urged white parents to keep their children out of schools slated for mixed first-grade classes this Fall under the school board's court-approved desegregation plan. Classes start Sept. 9.

The rally, attended by about 250 persons, was held on the grounds of Buena Vista School, where three Negro 6-year-olds were enrolled Tuesday.

Negroes protest transfer of pupils

LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 30—(AP)—A group of Negro parents planned to march on a white school today to protest their children's assignment to a Negro school 10 miles away.

Leaders of the movement pleaded for an orderly demonstration with no display of bitterness. Spokesmen said one parent would try to register children at the white elementary school which is located in a predominantly all-Negro neighborhood.

The group has asked the Calcasieu Parish School Board to convert Melrose School from white to Negro, but Asst. Parish School Supt. C. W. Hanchey said such action would have to wait until the board meets Sept. 12. Schools in the parish open Fall terms today.

Three N. C. cities to admit Negroes

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 30—(AP)—Limited school integration in three North Carolina cities appeared a certainty today after separate court actions aimed at preventing the admittance of Negroes to previous all-white schools in two of the cities, were dismissed.

At the same time, in Raleigh, Gov. Luther Hodges said "the state and the people of North Carolina will not tolerate any lawlessness or violence" in connection with the school segregation problem.

White parents in Greensboro and Charlotte had petitioned for injunctions staying the action of their respective school board in admitting a limited number of Negroes to white schools. In both cities, the parents sought jury trials in which the school boards would have had to defend themselves. In both instances these were denied yesterday.

While the court action was in progress at Greensboro, six Negro children registered without incident at three previously all-white schools there.

School boards in Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro announced simultaneously July 9 each would admit Negroes to all-white schools. Charlotte agreed to admit five, Greensboro seven and Winston-Salem one. Since then, one of the Negro children moved in Charlotte and one in Greensboro was refused admittance to Greensboro Senior High School and reassigned to a Negro high school.

Real Estate Bill Sought

Georgia May 'Put' Negroes in North

Herald P.1
Sun 8-25-57

ATLANTA — (AP) — A plan that could result in resettlement of Negro families from Georgia into the better residential areas of the North and West will be offered to the legislature in January.

Rep. A. A. Fowler Jr. of Douglas County said he will offer a bill to create a state real estate commission that would be empowered to send agents north to quietly buy up property.

This property would be leased "at very attractive terms" or sold to "carefully screened, worthy and qualified" citizens or former citizens of Georgia.

Miami
594

Fowler, an eight-year member of the Georgia legislature and a political independent, said he does not consider his plan as "hate legislation." Rather, he said, it might show the residents of good white neighborhoods in the North that the very thing the South opposes—racial integration—"could happen to them."

He attributed the current civil rights measure in Congress and other integration moves to "do-gooders" and stated: "They've pushed this integration thing and yet they're not doing anything about it. We're going to help them" by putting Negroes in previously all-white neighborhoods in the North."

"Before we move into locations we plan to seek advice about the best spots from Sens. Jacob Javits (R., N.Y.), Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), and Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), and other sponsors of civil rights legislation," Fowler said.

NEGRO MIGRATION TO THE NORTH

Will the labor vote become more
The colored migration to northern
title has had an effect that may profit
the GOP. The invasion of white
neighborhoods is gradually forcing the
original inhabitants to move to the
suburbs. As owners of homes and tax-
payers, and beyond the reach of the
more effective Democratic ward heel-
ers, they tend to become more con-
servative, and therefore, Republicans.
Thus, the city vote may not be the
prize it has been in the past. The so-
called bedroom counties outside New
York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago
may swing the state's electoral votes.

Fowler Mix-in-North Plan Good Rights Move, He Says

By CHARLES POU

Georgia Negro families interested in moving into white residential areas of the North for "immediate social acceptance, integrated schooling and many other advantages" have been urged to get in touch with Rep. A. A. Fowler of Douglasville.

He has issued this appeal in an advertisement in the Douglas County Sentinel, under the heading, "Residential Opportunities," and said he plans to place similar advertisements in other Georgia newspapers.

The north Georgia solon has announced plans to sponsor legislation which would create the "State Resettlement Commission." The commission would send agents up North for the purpose of quietly buying up Yankee property in well-to-do neighborhoods.

* * *

SUCH PROPERTY, he said, then could be leased or sold to "carefully screened, worthy and qualified" citizens of Georgia. Rep. Fowler says they would all be Negroes.

The advertisement said that "screening of applicants is to begin soon" and Rep. Fowler said the general response to his idea has been "terrific."

"We've had many firm offers of suitable real estate from both private owners and real estate agents in the North and West," he went on. "It could be that we wouldn't have to hire any real estate agents.

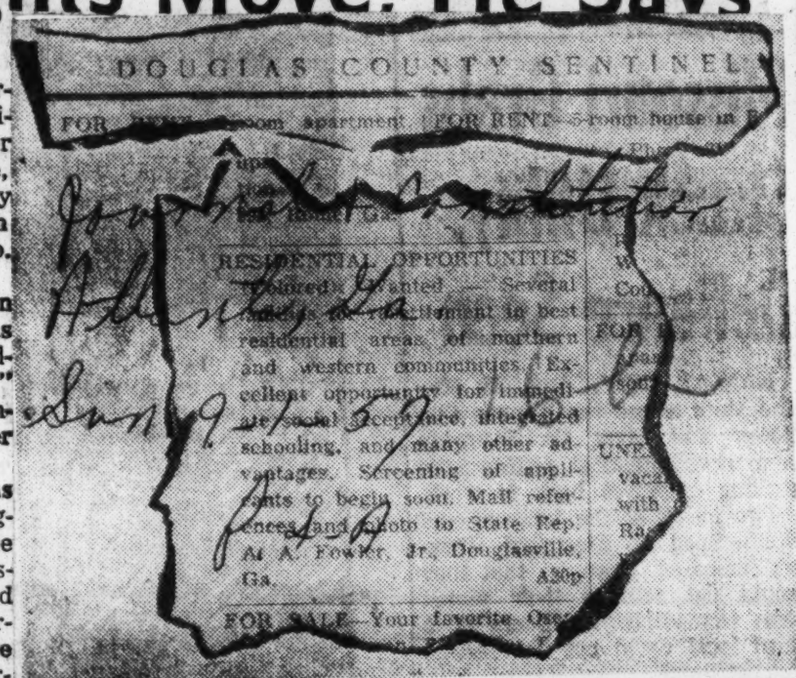
* * *

"FOR EXAMPLE, we've heard from the owner of an apartment house across the street from an all-white school in Sen. Douglas' home state of Illinois—he wants to sell it to us."

* * *

HE CALLED his plan "the most effective way in the long run" to deal with civil rights legislation.

"It strikes right at the heart of the problem—that is, it will eventually help elect senators and congressmen in other states who will have good political reasons to agree with our position," he said.


DOUGLAS COUNTY SENTINEL

RESIDENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES
Colored: Wanted — Several families for resettlement in best residential areas of northern and western communities. Excellent opportunity for immediate social acceptance, integrated schooling, and many other advantages. Screening of applicants to begin soon. Mail references and photo to State Rep. A. A. Fowler, Jr., Douglasville, Ga. A30p

FOR SALE—Your favorite Cas

THIS IS AD THAT APPEARED IN DOUGLAS PAPER

"Immediate Social Acceptance" Seen for Applicants

"It allows us at last to seek the initiative whereas in the past our dealings with the North and West in this general field have been laudatory but defensive in nature."

Rep. Fowler predicts enough signers of the measure automatically to assure its passage when the General Assembly meets in January.

STENNIS SHOWS RETURN PHOTOS

Says Negroes Quit Chicago for Mississippi

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — Sen. Stennis (D-Miss.) displayed in the Senate Wednesday pictures from a Jackson, Miss., newspaper which he said showed a large number of Negroes returning to Mississippi from Chicago.

They left Chicago, he said, because of recent race troubles there.

Stennis said he called attention to the pictures to show that race problems are not confined to the South.

Sees Many Defects

He called for defeat of the civil rights bill saying:

"This bill has many overwhelming major defects, both in its departure from sound legal principles and in its utter disregard of the practical ways of handling governmental problems through local co-operation."

Whatever legislation in the civil rights field might be needed, he said, should be drawn within constitutional limits and the framework of "sound and practical principles of government."

Stennis said many improvements had been made by the Senate during debate on the measure.

For instance, he said, "The philosophy of enforcement of civil rights cases at the community level at bayonet point has been specifically repealed."

Fair Play Endorsed

Additionally, said Stennis, the right to jury trial in criminal contempt was added to the measure.

The changes, he said, showed "an overwhelming endorsement of American traditional attitudes of fair play and orderly processes of government" and reflect "the great wisdom of the Senate rules permitting extended debate."

Stennis criticized other sections of the bill. As to the one which would establish a civil rights commission, he said it would involve repetition of the injustices which resulted from the loyalty-security program.

Racial Problem Shows In Photo

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SEEKS TO MOVE NEGROES

Georgia Group Asks Funds to Send Them to North

ATLANTA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Officials of a Georgia organization are asking contributions to move Southern Negroes into predominately white neighborhoods in other sections of the country.

Alpha A. Fowler Jr., head of the American Settlement Foundation, Inc., said 5,000 letters asking for funds were mailed Tuesday. He said they went mostly to Southerners.

"We know that there are many sections in the North where the Negroes should move to the better residential districts in order to enjoy the rights and privileges that Northern politicians have been advocating these many years," the letter states.

"We are sure that we can depend upon the cooperation of Senators Javits, Humphries, Douglas and their kind to welcome Southern Negroes into the better residential sections. We think that they would be glad to personally instruct these sharecropping Negroes in the art of using modern plumbing."

New Twists Develop In Resettlement Plan

ATLANTA, Nov. 1 (U.P.) — The head of a white resettlement agency said today it would be impossible for Southern Negroes to move into Vice President Richard M. Nixon's neighborhood because of a recial convenant on property there. But Washington real estate men denied such a covenant exists.

Meanwhile a mystery developed over actual negotiations to purchase a $57,500 home a few doors down Forest Lane from the vice president's home.

The lawyer handling the deal, who comes from Georgia, said the house was for a "general" whom he refused to identify. And the resettlement group in Atlanta denied that the house was being purchased by it for the use of a large Negro family.

State Rep. A. A. Fowler, head of the Georgia-incorporated "American Resettlement Foundation," said it was a "shame the vice president" would be a party to a real estate covenant barring Negroes and Jews from living in his neighborhood. He said he understood the covenant was a "binding" clause that prohibited the property for sale, resale or use of either minority.

A spokesman for W. C. and A. N. Miller, developers of the Wesley Heights section where the vice president lives, said it originally was covered by a restrictive covenant. But the Supreme Court ruled several years ago that such covenants have no legal force.

Fowler reversed his field and denied that the first scheduled "relocation" was the placement of a large Georgia Negro family in a deluxe mansion on the vice president's street in suburban Washington.

Yesterday Fowler had given support to the report in an Augusta newspaper. He did not say that Nixon's street was chosen, but he said the foundation had secured an option on a house for Negroes in a large city where a leading spokesman for integration would have a chance to practice what he preached to Southern whites.

Today, Fowler said the foundation "does not have an option on the property near Mr. Nixon's about which so much is being said."



A. A. FOWLER
. . . Denies Nixon is target

Nixon-Negro settlement report denied

ATLANTA, Nov. 1 —(AP) — A member of a Georgia organization formed to resettle Negroes in exclusive Northern white neighborhoods says Vice President Richard Nixon may be the group's first target.

But the founder of the group, American Resettlement Foundation, Inc., said any such report was entirely without foundation.

State Welfare Director Alan Kemper, a charter member of the foundation, was asked about the Nixon report, and replied:

"I would say Nixon is a pretty good candidate."

He declined, however, to be more specific.

STATE REP. L. A. FOWLER JR. of Douglasville, founder of the organization, told The Associated Press there was nothing to the report.

"It is absolutely without foundation," Fowler declared.

Kemper said a Negro family, preferably a large one, will be moved into a swank Northern white residential area by Christmas and that Fowler had obtained an option on a house in the $75,000 class in what he described as one of the outstanding cities in the United States.

REPORTS in Georgia had located the house in the Wesley Heights area of Washington where the Nixons live.

Washington newspapers checked an account which named a Washington widow, Mrs. Mary H. Renshaw, as owner of a property possibly involved. That account said she had accepted an option on her home in the same block as Nixon's.

Reporters for The Washington Post and Times Herald said they found last night that Mrs. Renshaw was out of town. Today staff members of The Washington Star said they had reached her by telephone and she had said she had given an option to a Michigan industrialist.

There had been no confirmation from members of the resettlement foundation that the Renshaw property was involved in their project.

Reached by telephone in Douglasville late last night, Fowler had this to say about the report:

"I haven't said anything about any house anywhere except to say we have an option on a house in a major American city into which we hope to move a worthy and qualified Negro family by Christmas."

IN A LATER telephone talk with The Post and Times Herald, Fowler amplified his earlier statement.

"I have nothing to do with the Washington rumor," the Washington paper quoted him. "My contact is in another place. In fact, I have negotiations going on in several cities. Many volunteers have written me offering property. We hope to have a wholesome Georgia family located in a Northern city before Christmas."

Fowler made a statement along these same lines in an address Wednesday night at Augusta, Ga. Later on The Augusta Herald said it had learned from a source close to Fowler that the house is near the Nixon home.

FOWLER SAID the foundation has several transactions in various cities in the process of being completed, but he repeated he could not be more specific at this time.

"We have many volunteers helping us all over the country," Fowler said. "They are helping locate and lease homes and to raise money. They feel, as I do, that it is time for the race question to stop being played with as a political football."

THE FOUNDATION for moving Negroes into white sections of Northern cities was formed by Fowler, Kemper and Roy Harris of Augusta. Harris recently was elected president of the Georgia States Rights Council.

The foundation was granted a 35-year charter by Fulton County (Atlanta) Superior Court Judge Luther Alverson on Oct. 11.

Four days later, Fowler said, the first group of 5000 letters were mailed out asking for contributions. He said the letters went mostly to Southerners, but also were sent to persons in the North, East and West who previously had expressed interest in the plan.

Fowler said last night that "quite a bit of money has come in and more is coming in every day." But, he said, "I've been traveling so much I have no idea of the amount."

THE PURPOSE of the organization, according to the charter, is to "assist the underprivileged persons of the United States to obtain adequate housing facilities so that such persons will have an opportunity to try to better their way of life and standard of living."

The foundation was described as a non-profit operation supported by public contributions.

Segregationist Questions Program Of 'Resettlement'

ATLANTA, GA. — (SNS) — The current battle between Georgia's segregationists over what is the best way to retain the old system reached a new peak Friday when Hugh C. Grant, vice-president of the States' Rights Council called for a public listing of backers of the so-called resettlement program.

Grant, a native of Augusta, demanded that the American Resettlement Foundation also disclose the amount of contributions it has received and how much it plans to spend on its project.

Grant, who is an outspoken exponent of racial segregation, has blasted the plan to resettle Georgia Negroes into swank northern communities, as dangerous to Dixie.

Addressing his demands to State Rep. A. A. Fowler, Jr. of Douglas County, Roy V. Harris, and State Welfare Director Alana Kemper, Grant expressed "alarm" over a plan which he said may cost the South support of Northerners.

The segregationist thus demanded a procedure for integration foes similar to that used through legal channels of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Records and financial lists of the NAACP have been demanded in many Southern cities in apparent retaliation to edicts ending racial segregation in schools.

Fowler, who has led much of the movement aimed at resettling Negroes, defended his plan against objections because "men of good judgment and proven worth" have approved it.

Hint Nixon To Get Negro For Neighbor

Daily News, Jackson, Miss.
P. 1 Sec. 1, 11-1-57

ATLANTA (AP) — A member of a Georgia organization formed to resettle Negroes in exclusive Northern white neighborhoods says Vice President Richard Nixon may be the group's first target.

But the founder of the group, American Resettlement Foundation, Inc., said any such report was entirely without foundation.

State Welfare Director Alan Kemper, a charter member of the foundation, was asked about the Nixon report yesterday, and replied:

"I would say Nixon is a pretty good candidate."

He declined, however, to be more specific.

State Rep. A. A. Fowler Jr. of Douglasville, founder of the organization, said Wednesday night in Augusta, Ga., that the foundation has obtained an option on a house in the $75,000 class in what he described as one of the outstanding cities in the United States.

Reports had located the house in the Wesley Heights area of northwest Washington where the Nixons live and had identified the owner as Mrs. Mary H. Renshaw.

A check made by the Washington Post and Times Herald revealed that Mrs. Renshaw was out of town.

Reached by telephone in Douglasville late last night, Fowler had this to say about the report:

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In a later telephone talk with the Post and Times Herald, Fowler amplified his earlier statement.

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Daily News,
Nov 1 1957
pp

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The foundation was described as a nonprofit operation supported by public contributions.

Nixon Seems Target of Project to 'Resettle' Negroes in North

ATLANTA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Vice-President Richard Nixon appeared Thursday to be the first target of the American Resettlement Foundation, which was organized to move Georgia Negro families into exclusive white neighborhoods of Northern cities.

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Nov 1 1957
p. 20

State Rep. A. A. Fowler of Douglas, founder of the organization, said Wednesday night in Augusta, Ga., that the foundation has obtained an option on a house in an exclusive all-white section of a large Northern city.

He did not identify the city, but the Augusta Herald said it had learned from a source close to Fowler that the house is near the home of the vice-president in Washington, D. C.

Fowler declined to comment on the Herald story. But State Welfare Director Alan Kemper, a charter member of the foundation along with Fowler and Roy V. Harris of Augusta, asked about the Nixon report, replied:

"I would say Nixon is a pretty good candidate."

However, Kemper declined to specifically identify the "country's leading exponent of integration" or the city to get the first Negro family. But he said a Negro family, preferably a large one, will be moved into a home in an exclusive Northern all-white section probably by Christmas.

He said Fowler has obtained an option on a house in a neighborhood of homes in the $75,000 class "in one of the outstanding cities of the country.

King Backs Legislation for Migration of Negro

Sees Help for People of Liberia

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Glennon King, a Mississippi Negro educator, Friday backed legislation to help qualified American Negroes migrate to the Negro republic of Liberia on a voluntary basis.

King, 37, professor of Alcorn A & M college, told a senate foreign relations subcommittee he saw in the bill the opening of a door to "a great opportunity" for his people to help build Liberia into a prosperous democracy.

But he said it should be revised to cover assistance for voluntary migration to any Negro nation.

The measure has drawn state department opposition on the ground that Liberia can not absorb immigrants beyond a limited number of highly skilled technicians on an individual basis.

Help Suggested

Sen. Long (D-La.), chairman of the subcommittee, said some of the money being spent on foreign aid should be used to help Negroes wanting to emigrate to obtain governmental financing help "to get them started once they arrive in Africa."

Before leaving Jackson, Miss King said the bill by Sen. Langer (R-N.D.) would "give my people security in a very real sense." He added that "Negroes in America don't have security and try to get it by imitating whites."

Legislation to help Negro migration to Africa has been proposed annually in Congress but made no progress toward enactment.

Long told King today the "colored people are entitled to a nation all their own."

Help Cited

He said the legislation might help accomplish peaceably what has been accomplished for the Jewish people in Israel "by force of arms."

King said the American Negro "is less tinged with leftism or socialism" than people of color anywhere in the world.

He did not see the bill as "the answer" to the race problem in the United States, but said it could be one of the answers if presented in such a way as "not to hurt the feelings of Negro Americans."

One reason it has not had greater support from some Negro organizations, he said, is the view that it has been pictured by some as a means of "throwing us out" of the country rather than as "a great new opportunity."

Go Further

"It should not be referred to as a back-to-Africa bill, or related to the segregation question in this country," he said.

He agreed with Long that the measure should go further than simply setting up a commission to negotiate with Liberia for a voluntary migration movement and leave transportation and other costs to be provided by individuals and organizations interested in the movement.

He said those who have achieved security in this country have gained a measure of equality that would make migration less attractive.

Ultimately, he said, he would like to go himself.

Adds to Plan

"I think I'd like my children to grow up in the atmosphere," he added.

At Jackson, King had a number of things to say about the plan.

D. C., in favor of "Back to Africa" legislation.

Glennon King of Alcorn A&M College, said the legislation was introduced by Sen. William Langer (R., N. D.) and has the "vehement opposition" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This opposition, King said, has forced postponement of hearings and no date for a hearing has been set.

If passed, he said, the bill permitting "voluntary migration of interested Americans to Africa" would "mean more to our people's civil rights than anything which has happened since the proclamation of 1863."

King said the invitation to testify came from Benjamin Gibbons, president of the Universal African Nationalist Movement. He said Gibbons offered to pay his expenses to Washington.

King wrote a series of pro-segregation newspaper articles earlier this year. The articles precipitated a boycott by most of the students at the state-supported Negro college and they demanded either King's dismissal or resignation.

King was retained on the faculty and almost all of the students have returned to class.

'Back To Africa'—

Negro To Support Langer Proposals

ALCORN, July 17 (AP) — A Negro professor whose pro-segregation newspaper articles nearly closed his college said today he has accepted an invitation to testify in Washington.

Andrews again backs resettlement bill for Negroes

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Rep. George Andrews (D., Ala.) today launched another effort to get federal laws to help dissatisfied Negroes to move from the South to other parts of the country.

He re-introduced his "human resettlement" bill. Wednesday he will urge the House judiciary committee to consider his proposal along with Civil Rights Bills now before the committee.

Andrews wants a resettlement commission to handle long-term, low interest loans to any person who can show: 1. That he has a good reputation as a worker, and will not be a drain on the new community he wants to live in.

2. That he is unhappy with local laws, custom, and traditions where he now lives.

"If backers of civil rights bills are sincere in their claim that they really want to help Negroes in the South," said Andrews, "then they certainly should back my bill, for it should help both the Negroes and the whites in the South."

IN NORTH WHITE AREAS

Georgian Gets Support On Negro Resettlement

ATLANTA, Aug. 29 (AP)—State Rep. Alpha A. Fowler Jr. said today his plan to set up a special commission to resettle Southern Negroes in predominantly white neighborhoods in the North is "snowballing."

Fowler expressed surprise at the response he got from outside the South. He estimated he has received between 200 and 300 letters, cards and telegrams from New York to California as a result of a story on his proposal.

He said, too, that members of the Georgia Legislature have shown a great deal of interest. "From the response I've heard from members of the House of Representatives, I predict the measure will have 103 signers when it is introduced in January," he said. That number would almost automatically insure its passage in the lower chamber.

That other Southern states might follow suit in organizing a commission similar to that proposed for Georgia was indicated by State Sen. Sam Englehardt of Tuskegee, Ala.

Englehardt said he plans to offer a resolution in the Alabama Legislature tomorrow to set up a committee to study Fowler's plan. He said it is too late now to offer a bill creating a real estate commission because there are only four legislative days left in this session.

Fowler, a Democrat but an independent in Georgia's political factions, proposes to create a state real estate commission that would be empowered to send agents north to buy up property which would be leased or sold to "carefully screened, worthy and qualified" citizens or former citizens of Georgia. He said they would be Negroes, but this is not mentioned in the proposal.

The young legislator said the proposal is not designed as "hate legislation," but rather to show those in the North advocating racial integration that "it could happen to them."

Among the letters he received in response to his proposal were several offering donations. Only one expressed opposition to the plan, Fowler said, and it was unsigned.

Included in the letters were many offers of aid in handling the real estate transactions.

16h 1957

More Whites Than Negroes Getting Out of Mississippi

Reversal of Half-Century Trend Is Disclosed by New Survey

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., March 9—Mississippians have been jolted with a disclosure that more of the white population is leaving the state than Negroes. It represents a significant reversal of a half-century trend.

Only seven months ago a study showed that so many Negroes were leaving Mississippi that whites might outnumber them by two to one in 1966.

In the 1950 census, Negroes made up 45.4 per cent of the population, but by 1952 had dropped to 42 per cent.

Another "eye-opener" this week showed Negroes migrating into the predominately white hill section of Northeast Mississippi as they leave the heavily Negro-populated delta area along the Mississippi river.

The disclosures were in a study by Dr. Harald A. Pedersen of the Department of Sociology and Rural Life of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station at Starkville. The study was made in cooperation with the Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service.

MISSISSIPPI

Dr. Pedersen's study shattered general belief that Mississippi was evolving into a predominately white state. It is based on school enrollment.

The report for the period from April, 1950, census to July, 1956, disclosed that between those dates Mississippi lost 80,197 citizens, of which 51,355 were whites and 28,842 were Negroes.

On the basis of Dr. Pedersen's survey, Mississippi's population last July had dropped from 2,164,797 in 1950 to 2,084,600 last July, or from 1,175,555 to 1,124,200 whites, and from 989,242 to 960,400 Negroes. That represented a shift from 45.4 per cent Negro population in 1950 to 46 per cent last July.

Reasons for Increase

As to the movement of Negroes within the state, Dr. Pedersen said:

"I think you will find the Negro population rising in any area where you have a high proportion of Negro home ownership, and especially where they own small to medium-sized farms. They're going where they can expect a reasonably stable economy for their families, something to eat, enough money to pay taxes and maybe a little extra."

Dr. Pedersen's study showed that only 10 of the 82 counties gained in white population and lost in Negroes between 1950 and last July, while 18 counties showed a gain in Negro population and a loss in whites. Half of the ten counties are in the delta — DeSoto, Issaquena, Tunica, Warren and Washington.

Dr. Pedersen's survey disclosed a sharp reversal of a trend developed last August by Dr. Robert C. Weems Jr., former dean of Mississippi State College's School of Business. At the time, his study showed Negroes were leaving Mississippi at the rate of 40,000 to 50,000 a year.

Dr. Weems said at the time that Negro migration from Mississippi might lessen the state's social problems, but it would be

"The boat am on the river,
That am goin' to take me off,
Ise goin' to join the exodus
That's startin' from the South.
"I don't know how I'll like it there,
But then I'm going to try,
And when the sun goes down tonight,
Ise goin' to say, Goodbye.

'Exodus' Was Sad Swindle For Kansas-Bound Negroes

By MIKE McGEE

"A large crowd of Negro emigrants was in the city yesterday on their way from North Carolina to new homes in the West."—From the Feb. 27 issue of The Commercial Appeal, reprinted in the 75-year-old column last week.

The little item failed to tell in full of one of the greatest "pie in the sky" swindles ever perpetrated on the Negro people.

In the West, where the Negroes were going—particularly in Kansas—the movement of Negroes, which totaled thousands, was known as "The Exodus."

During the Exodus the peace and quiet of Topeka, Kan. was disturbed one day by the arrival of a special train. Off the train came hundreds of Negroes, who marched up broad Kansas Avenue in Topeka to the State House, where a spokesman told Topekans they had "come for their 40 acres and a mule."

Rumor Exploded

Amazed Topekans learned that a mysterious whisper had passed through the Negroes of the South telling them if they moved, particularly to Kansas, the state would give every family 40 acres and a mule.

The influx continued.

The town had no place to put them. A camp was established outside the city and National Guardsmen were called out to patrol the camp. At one time some 35,000 emigrant Negroes were estimated to be in the camp.

Lawrence, a town 27 miles to the East where the University of Kansas is located, was then a town of about 4,000. Some 12,000 Negroes descended on the town.

Others Felt Results

Other towns in the West felt the influx.

Most eventually drifted back to the South, but a sizable number remained.

Out of the Exodus came a song:

"Ise goin' from the cotton field,
Ise goin' from the cane,
Ise goin' from the old log hut,
That stands down in the lane.
"The boat am on the river,
That am goin' to take me off,
Ise goin' to join the exodus
That's startin' from the South.
"I don't know how I'll like it there,
But then I'm going to try,
And when the sun goes down tonight,
Ise goin' to say, Goodbye.

No one is quite sure how the mysterious rumor started. There were those who blamed railroad agents, who wished to sell tickets. But then that never was proved.

It may have all just started with a dream.

A Sick Physician

Chicago for several years past has been a mecca for people who for one reason or another have become footloose. The city has been expanding its industrial setup, which called for more workers. For some time it was easy to get on relief there, too, and so the Windy City appealed to a variety of Americans. In general, of course, the trend has been away from rural areas to urban centers.

Among those who picked up and went to Chicago have been Negroes and whites from many Southern sections and not all of them, by any means, have found the adjustment to city dwelling easy or rewarding. In any case the substantial influx of new residents has provided problems for Chicago.

A year or so ago one Chicago newspaper, the Daily News, devoted a great deal of space to discussing the Southern Negro migrant problem, with special reference to those of limited education, rural backgrounds and lack of skills. The picture drawn was not a pretty one, to say the least, and the conclusion was that no one knew what to do about it right away.

At the present the Chicago Daily Tribune is crying aloud over the troubles the city is having with what it terms "a strange breed of people pouring into Chicago by truckloads." It is further declared that certain Chicago areas have been turned into "jungles" and that authorities, though reluctant to point a finger at any one segment of the population, agree "that the Southern hillbilly migrants, who have descended on Chicago like a plague of locusts in the last few years, have the lowest standard of living and moral code (if any) of all, and the most savage and vicious tactics when drunk, which is most of the time."

The Tribune indicts the "Southern hillbilly" on practically every imaginable count, including illiteracy, clannishness, belligerency, loose morals, dishonesty, defiance of authority, stupidity and so on. Further it is said the "hillbilly" class refuses to try to learn, is generally not capable of handling a job, often disregards all health measures and who knows what. A sort of summary is contained in the statement that the "Southern hillbilly" is harder to deal with than either Negroes or Puerto Ricans.

As a matter of fact, though the admission is made casually and with apparent reluctance, it is admitted that less than a third of all migrants from the South, about 4,300 a month, fall into the "hillbilly" classification. The term is subject to further definition, as is the figure. For all that, however, our mail has brought numerous clippings from white Southerners in Chicago who are highly indignant, a state of mind for which we cannot blame them. It is egregiously unfair and inaccurate to indict any set of people wholesale for the reputed misdoings of a minority.

A woman leader in a North Side section took a more constructive view when she said: "What we really need is more tolerance. Some of these Southern migrants are fine people trying to improve themselves . . . and who need a great deal of orientation to city life." Social workers were quoted as saying many migrants from Southern states have established homes and adapted themselves to the community to make responsible citizens.

Unquestionably the rush of people from small towns and rural sections to Chicago from all directions has created grave problems of numerous sorts. It is no part of our desire to

find pleasure in the tribulations of others, but there is a measure of poetic justice in Chicago's present predicament with untutored and unruly elements.

Ever since the Civil War newspapers and others in Chicago have been highly critical of Southern handling of any such problems and they have been generous to a fault with precise directions about how to solve them with absolute justice and complete satisfaction. Apparently the physician is now sick and we wait with vast interest to see how he heals himself.

Chicago 'White Minority' Story Continues—III

It continues. Norma Lee Browning's series in *The Chicago Tribune* about that city's "white minority" from the South. But the chief investigator for the Chicago Crime Commission, Walter Devereaux, is moaning. Seems Southerners who have gone to Chicago to work—and Southerners still in Dixie—are bombarding him with protesting letters. They don't like the term "hillbillies," which has been arbitrarily slapped on most Southerners who've moved up.

Literally thousands of letters have been sent to him, writes Miss Browning. Says Devereaux about the protests: "Maybe we are all mixed up in our terminology. . . . It beats me."

Milking the situation for all its worth, the *Trib* writer has interviewed a young Virginia family which is unhappy though working profitably in Chicago. Helen Devinney "sits a few minutes looking through the kitchen window, down upon the dingy alleys, the garbage cans, the cluttered, treeless neighborhood. . . ." Understandably they're homesick for their own small white home lawn in Roanoke, Va. Much of Chicago is ugly. The Devinneys claim the father lost his job, couldn't get another back home.

Miss Browning has come up with a Mississippi-born TV man who claims he's a "swamp rat," not a hillbilly. And she has come upon the term "po' white trash." Solemnly she reports a North Carolina woman's comment: "There are two kinds of white trash, po' white trash and just plain white trash. I've known some awfully good po' white trash."

Man alive!

And she's come also upon the term "pobuckra," which another North Carolinian defines as another term for po' white trash. From West Virginia to Chicago have gone protests that use of hillbilly is unfair to that state's coal miners.

Meanwhile, *The Chicago Daily News* has turned a reporter loose on a series about Negroes and jobs there. His findings are that Negroes are only now making some headway in getting integrated jobs—and this largely in the past five years, according to one man in business. Still, only those with skills have much chance it appears.

Concedes an official of the Chicago Urban League: "Residential segregation in Chicago causes many youngsters to attend segregated schools. . . ."

Other Chicago race news includes this: A 17-year-old Negro was attacked Monday night on a downtown street by one of a white teen-age group and killed with hammer blows on the head. The teen-agers were not from the South.

STUDY SHOW MORE WHITES THAN NEGROES LEAVING THE STATE

Mississippi's belief that she is evolving into a predominantly white state was shaken severely during the past week, according to a recent article by Tim Parker of the Associated Press.

Only last August, an expert said so many Negroes were leaving the state that whites might out-number Negroes by two to one in 1966.

It was recognized then, and widely deplored, that migration of white people also was contributing to the state's steady population loss. But it was assumed not so many white people were leaving.

This week, Dr. Harold A. Pedersen of Mississippi State College exploded that assumption.

More whites than Negroes are migrating, he said, and the half-century trend toward a predominantly white population has been reversed.

His figures showed only 10 counties gained in white population and lost in Negroes between the 1950 census and last July. By contrast, 18 counties showed a gain in Negro population and a loss in white population.

The exodus of Negroes from Mississippi has been especially great in the Delta, where machinery is replacing hand labor on big cotton plantations.

Five of the 10 counties listed as gaining whites and losing Negro are in or near the Delta. They are Issaquena, DeSoto, Tunica, Warren and Washington. The others are Claiborne, Forrest, Hancock, Lowndes and Rankin.

Negro Gain

Curiously, the Delta produced one example of a Negro gain and white loss. Dr. Pedersen said Quitman county's Negro population rose from 15,698 to 16,100 in the six-year period while whites dropped from 10,183 to 9,400. Coahoma and Yazoo in the Delta gained both Negroes and whites.

Dr. Pedersen's figures also indicated a buildup of Negro population in northeast Mississippi, often called the "white part of Mississippi."

One of the 18 counties which gained Negro population while losing Lafayette—is a dramatic example of a radical flight of whites. Dr. Pedersen's figures showed Lafayette county's white population slipped from 14,668 to 8,100 in the period. The Negro population rose in the same period from 8,089 to 8,100—a small gain which balanced the population.

Other counties which picked up Negro population while losing whites were Benton, Calhoun, Covington, Greene, Grenada, Jefferson Davis, Lee, Lincoln, Marion, Montgomery, Panola, Quitman, Simpson, Tate, Tippah, Union and Wilkinson.

The few counties which gained both Negroes and whites are concentrated in extreme south Mississippi, although they also include Hinds, Yazoo, Coahoma and Adams.

The other double-gainers are Pearl River, Stone, George, Jackson and Harrison.

Dr. Pedersen was asked how he accounted for the obvious movement of Negroes within the state.

Up In Any Area

"I think you'll find the Negro population rising in any area where you have a high proportion of Negro home-ownership, and especially where they own small to medium sized farms," he said.

"They're going where they can expect a reasonably stable economy for their families . . . something to eat, enough money to pay taxes, maybe a little extra."

Last Aug. 2, Dr. Robert C. Weems Jr., former dean of Mississippi State College's school of business, said Negroes were leaving Mississippi at the rate of 40,000 to 50,000 a year. On the basis of figures available to him, he said continuation of the trend would mean whites would outnumber Negroes in the state by two to one by 1966.

Dr. Weems said the migration of Negroes, as indicated then may help ease the state's social problems, "but it would be very difficult to point to it as an economic asset."

If the trend has reversed, this could mean greater social problems—but an economic asset retained in that the Negroes will remain a part of the state's labor force and consumer market.

Dr. Pedersen's figures, giving first the 1956 white and Negro population and then the 1950 white and Negro population, in that order, included:

Adams 1,234,200 and 960,400 for 1956, 1,175,555 and 989,242, for 1950; Alcorn 19,300 and 17,000, 16,138 and 16,102; Clay 7,600 and 7,500, 7,660 and 10,093 Coahoma 14,400 and 38,200, 13,652 and 35,653 Forrest 32,300 and 12,200, 32,067 and 12,960; Harrison 66,900 and 15,600, 58,658 and 12,559; Hinds 98,200 and 72,300, 78,090 and 63,901; Jones 37,700 and 13,800, 42,181 and 15,027.

Lauderdale 39,300 and 22,700, 40,756 and 23,374; Lee 26,000 and 11,400, 27,564 and 10,658; Leflore 15,700 and 30,200, 16,457 and 35,327; Lowndes 20,600 and 16,600, 19,421 and 18,409; Pike 17,300 and 14,900, 19,419 and 15,705; Warren 22,700 and 16,700, 19,476 and 20,087; Washington 29,300 and 44,800 23,402 and 47,055.

16i 1957

Two major airlines employ colored

Afro-American p. 16
Baltimore Md.
Apl. 5-18-57

WASHINGTON

"We are working with 12 major airlines in order to secure jobs for skilled colored workers."

This statement was made before the Northwest Boundary Civic Association meeting at McFarland Junior High School, last week, by Sterling Tucker, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League.

Mr. Tucker told the meeting progress was shown in this field when two major airlines hired colored personnel in teletype and reservation sections at the Washington National Airport.

16 ac

AN AMERICAN Airlines spokesman told the AFRO: "At the present, we have eight colored employees at National Airport."

A United Airlines spokesman told the AFRO: "As of now, we have 10 colored employees."

C. R. Pace, American Airlines personnel manager, listed five non-skilled colored employees and three skilled.

The skilled employees are Mr. and Mrs. James Gillespie, reservation agents, of 3512 21st St., SE.

They have been with American Airlines since Feb. 4, 1957.

The third skilled employee is Calvin B. Toland, teletype operator, who was transferred here from New York City and resides at 4404 Falls Terrace, SE.

Mr. Toland has been with American Airlines since July, 1956.

"WE ARE working closely with Mr. Sterling Tucker of the Washington Urban League," said Mr. Pace. "We will hire more technically qualified colored personnel for critical fields as the Urban League provides us with them."

To date, American Airlines have three colored and 147 whites in their downtown and National Airport reservation offices.

United Airlines spokesman, Dick Turner, listed the hiring of two skilled colored workers within the past few weeks.

Out of the other eight non-skilled colored workers, United Airlines also listed three ramp servicemen: Daniel R. Johnson, 814 Hilltop Terrace, SE; Robert C. Johnson, 4314 Gorman Terrace, SE. and Frank White, 5502 Ninth St., NW.

Both Airlines told the AFRO: "We also have openings in aircraft mechanic, radio mechanic, radio operator and other technical fields in flight service.

"We have no pilots, flight engineers or hostesses," said Mr. Pace of American Airlines." Without regard to race, creed or color," he added, "competition is tough."

16i 1957

ARKANSAS



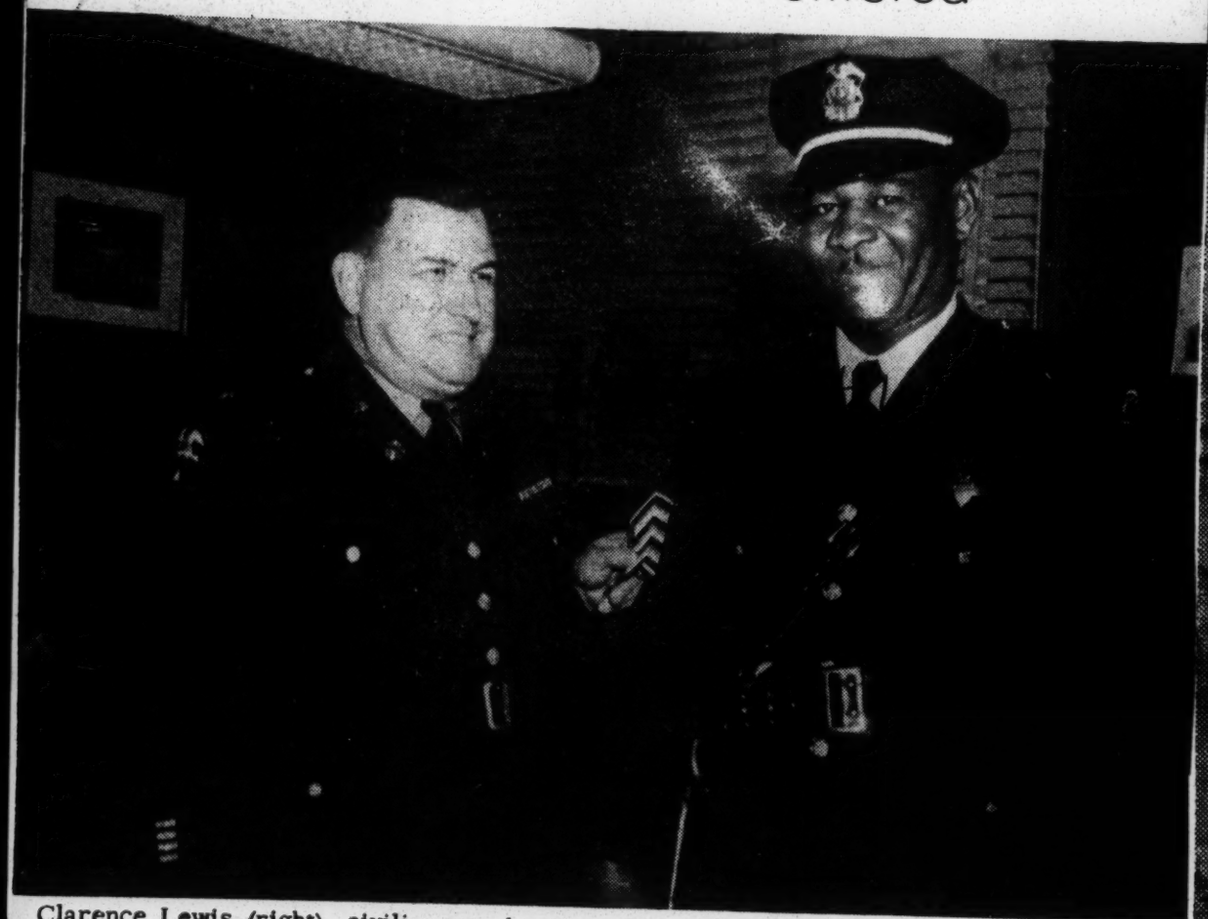
Little Rock, Ark.
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State Press

CHOSEN—Mrs. Eunice Pettigrew of Pine Bluff was chosen state inspector by the Arkansas Board of Cosmetology to fill the vacancy that was created in July. Shown in the above foto, she is being congratulated by Mrs. Austine Williams, right, first inspector, and on the left by **Mrs. Idell Stelle, president of the Board. Mrs. Pettigrew is the only colored inspector at** present and the fourth to be hired by the board.

16i 1957

Civilian Guard Promoted

CALIFORNIA



Clarence Lewis (right), civilian ruard at the Oakland Army Terminal, Calif., receives his newly-won sergeant's stripes from Colonel Thomas R. W. Skinner, Commander of the Bay Area Army Terminal Center. Lewis lives at 1053 - 18th Street, Oakland. He is the son of Mrs. Ella Lewis of 1635 Nunez Street New Orleans.



LEO BRANTON, JR. — president of the Langston Law club, congratulates Union Oil Co., through its representative, Fred W. Bush, manager of land development, on the company's foresight in hiring Miss Mayme G. Lewis, who heads her own public relations firm, as promotion director of Union's oil and gas lease program in the Pico-Adams area.

Bush addressed the lawyers and offered his company's subsurface lease to them for review. Through Miss Lewis, the company released its program and policy in the competition between three oil producers for leases in the Westside area, to the Tribune this week. (see story).

Major banks in state now hire Negroes

The five major banks serving California all hire Negroes now, the Los Angeles Urban League announced today in its Mid-Winter Newsletter.

To Bank of America, Security-First National, and Union Bank and Trust Co., earlier hirers of Negroes, have been added Citizens and California Banks as employers of Negroes in several departments of their home and branch offices, the League said.

California Bank recently accepted five referrals from the Urban League as bookkeeping machine operators and accounting trainees. Citizens accepted three Negro trainees as tellers and bookkeepers, the League said.

Wilks Joins West Coast P. R. Firm

SAN FRANCISCO — Frank E. Clarke, president of Ajaye Clarke associates announced last week the appointment of John L. Wilks as special assistant to the president and supervisor of the public relations department.

Wilks, a graduate of West Virginia State college ('49), received his masters degree from Boston university school of public relations and communication ('56).

Wilks gained acclaim throughout



JOHN WILKS

the country from his thesis titled, "A Study of Management Communication with Agents of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company."

Continuing his studies at Harvard university he analyzed "Formal Organizations" for the Business school.

Active in the Boston, Mass., branch of the NAACP, he spearheaded the 1957 membership drive until his departure for the West Coast.

He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Alpha Delta Sigma, national advertising fraternity, and the Public Relations Society of America.

Wilks, a native of West Virginia, is 33 years old and a bachelor.

Mrs. E. Hollingsworth promoted by Board of Ed., joined here by mother

Mrs. Elenora Hollingsworth, who lives with her husband, Eli, at 1402 W. 132nd st., Compton, has ample reason to rejoice this Summer.

Mrs. Hollingsworth was recently promoted to payroll clerk in the Administration offices of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, stepping up from senior clerk to the new post in only 9 months of employment.

Also, Mrs. Hollingsworth was recently joined in her recently purchased Compton home by her mother, Mrs. Isabella Dunn, of New Orleans, who will make her home with her, and by her sister, Mrs. Ethel Henderson, and niece, Janice, also of New Orleans, who are visiting her.

Mrs. Hollingsworth formerly lived in New Orleans where she was secretary at the Draydes st. YMCA.

Negro unemployment in Cal critical, Gov. Knight told

SAN FRANCISCO — Governor Goodwin J. Knight was urged this week by the Naacp to add the defeated Fair Employment Practices bill to the agenda of the special budget session of the Legislature in March because of increasing labor layoffs brought about by defense cutbacks.

Terming the present situation "a crisis," Regional Naacp chairman C. L. Dellums and field secretary Lester Bailey told Governor Knight that "alarming reports received from the Los Angeles area indicate that Negro and other minority employes are being disproportionately struck from payrolls."

NAACP officials stated further in a letter to Knight that "in the absence of an enforceable Fair Employment Practices state statute, we can reasonably expect unemployment to drastically increase among minority groups, under present conditions."

"Too often lacking seniority, because they were generally the last to be hired, these workers, who form a sizeable segment in our labor force, are now being thrown into competition in a shrinking job market where they must run the severe handicap of existing discriminatory hiring practices," Dellums and Bailey contended.

"Moreover," they continued, "the great migration to the West continues with an estimated 750 Negroes arriving each week in the Southland (Los Angeles), and 1,100 per month in the Bay Area (San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley).

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CONNECTICUT

JOBS GO BEGGING IN CONNECTICUT

Survey Shows 70 Companies in State Have Openings for 13,100 Workers

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 12—Industrial jobs are going begging in Connecticut—at least 13,100 of them.

The Connecticut Manufacturers Association, on the basis of a survey, reports that seventy companies have that many jobs open.

The association is so concerned with the situation that it is planning a campaign to "persuade" more people to live and work in the state.

Organizations seeking additional skilled help, the survey found, range from such industrial giants as the United Aircraft Corporation to small tool and die shops.

Openings in Aircraft Works

United Aircraft's three operating divisions are seeking 4,000 additional employes, including engineers and other technicians. John D. Dewhurst, president of the Arrow Tool and Die Company of Wethersfield, reported that it and others like it could add about 250 to 350 employes "right now."

The survey found that the average backlog of orders for industry other than aircraft was about twelve weeks. In aircraft backlogs were as high as twenty-four months.

The association estimated that manufacturing output in 1957 would exceed that of last year by about 9 per cent. Of the seventy industries reporting, twelve said they were expanding either through construction of new plants or purchase of companies outside the state.

'Disadvantages' Cited

The picture was not all rosy, however. The report underscored the "disadvantages" of industrial expansion in the state. One was that industrial taxes were "among the highest in the nation," and the other that the state faced double transportation costs because of a lack of raw materials such as coal, fuel oil, iron, steel, lumber and copper.

"We need to recognize frankly," the report commented, "that Connecticut is in competition with other states of the nation for the payrolls and tax money that industry produces along with its manufacturing products.

"Most manufacturers say that the state's beauty, schools and superb recreational facilities, coupled with the skill and intelligence of its people, cause industry to prefer the Connecticut way of life."

16i 1957

D.C.



Associated Press Wirephoto

AFTER STORM over his criticism of National Guard, Defense Secretary Wilson meets press in rain at White House after he conferred with President Eisenhower.

John William Mays, 85, Presidents' Barber, Doorman

A doorman and barber to Presidents since 1909, who remembered his bosses as "all good men," died yesterday in District General Hospital.

John William Mays, 85, served as White House doorman from the day he went to work there until he retired in 1952 and counted among his friends many of the distinguished callers at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue.

He started on the day President Theodore Roosevelt and incoming President William Howard Taft left for the Capitol for Mr. Taft's inauguration, and began serving as one of the presidential barbers under President Wilson.

Commended by Truman

On the day he completed 41 years in the White House he was commended by President Truman. Mr. Mays retired shortly after President Eisenhower took office.

In his last years Mr. Mays suffered from a blood disease and was in and out of District General Hospital and nursing homes.

But his friends never lost track of him. President and Mrs. Eisenhower sent him flowers and cigars from time to time. Admiral Richard E. Byrd was among the White House frequenters who came to visit him in the hospital.

Although he suffered from periods of depression as a result of his disease, he still talked at length with visitors and his doctor about his White House days. His particular favorites were Mrs. Margaret Truman Daniel, whom he called "Little Margaret," and Sir Winston Churchill.



JOHN W. MAYS

Cheering Letter

He entered the hospital for the last time August 5, and consistently refused food. A cheering letter arrived from Mr. Truman only Tuesday and Mr. Mays got out of his chair and ate breakfast.

Mr. Mays died early this morning after talking with his doctor about "my friends," upstairs."

Mr. Mays was born in Orangeburg, S. C., and leaves his wife, Mrs. Laura Mays, of 1618 S street N.W., and a son, Lewis Carl Mays, of 1801 California street N.W.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete.



Airlines Clerk—Renee Dailey has been hired as a reservations clerk for Capital Airlines in Washington, D. C. She will work at the National Airport. Formerly of Chicago, she is a pharmacist and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Millard H. Dailey.—Cabell Photo.

League opens airline jobs

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

The Washington Urban League opened the job opportunity door wider in the airline industry in other cities when it obtained jobs here for colored workers with four major airlines.

Capital Airlines adopted the local League's plan for use in Detroit, Cleveland, New York City, Buffalo and Chicago. Hundreds of white collar and technical workers stand to gain by this move.

"We think this move is very important," said Sterling Tucker, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League. "It is a local pattern for hiring and upgrading colored workers.

"Capital Airlines selected cities that will lend themselves to a program of this kind," he added. "We are working with Urban Leagues in these communities, sharing with them the procedures we followed.

"We are asking them to review the same plans with capital officials and to make modifications where they are needed."

* *

C. P. HUTCHENS is employment manager of this firm, which maintains headquarters here and employs some 3,000 workers in Washington. He is in charge of employment for his company throughout the country.

"We are working with the Urban League," Mr. Hutchens told the AFRO.

The Washington organization placed two workers in July with Capital Airlines in sales and reservation services. These jobs pay a minimum of $277 a month and a maximum of $322.

* * *

FIVE OTHER workers were placed by the League here in similar positions with United Airlines, American and Trans World Airlines, making a total of seven placements in the industry between March and July.

"Capital hasn't gone farther than any other," Mr. Tucker said of local hiring.

He did say, however, that eight other major airlines have yet to join the other four in opening their doors to employees on the basis of individual merit.

"We have the prospect of a large number of people being employed here," Mr. Tucker said.

* * *

THE PROSPECT is especially bright for technicians, such as mechanics and radio operators, in the airline industry.

Mr. Tucker said there is difficulty in finding workers in minority groups licensed to fill these technical jobs.

"There are some with military training in these fields, but they don't have civilian license to qualify for available positions in the industry," he said.

"We are considering a class for those who have had military training to help them pass the test for a license."

The demand for technicians is causing airlines in the Washington area to go outside and bring is needed workers, he said.

* * *

"IF PEOPLE were available we could put many more in technical jobs than in sales and reservation," Mr. Tucker said. "Opening up these jobs is a major accomplishment."

Martin Agronsky, network TV newscaster, heads this job area program for the Washington League as chairman of the transportation and communications committee.

Equal Opportunity

Equality of opportunity in employment, which the observance of Equal Opportunity Day is designed to promote, lies at the heart of any democratic system. In its fourth annual report, released today, the President's Committee on Government Contracts reveals a steady, if undramatic, progress in carrying forward the Administration's policy that "all persons employed or seeking employment on work done under Government contract shall have equal economic opportunity." Eradication of job discrimination is the key to eradication of all other forms of discrimination based upon race; it is the key to all forms of opportunity for Negroes. The Federal Government's efforts in this connection need to be complemented by local governmental efforts—and by the dedicated work of such community organizations as the Urban League.

It is disquieting to hear from the executive director of the Washington Urban League the charge that the District government's policy of nondiscrimination is not being fully implemented. Sterner efforts may be in order to eliminate abuses. The Government can only set an example, however; the real need is to eliminate discrimination in the hiring practices of private industry. The Urban League has led the way in opening up new avenues of employment to qualified Negroes and deserves the warm commendation of the community for its accomplishments. But there are still many kinds of jobs from which Negroes are excluded solely because of their race. The Capital of the United States is defaced by any discrimination of this kind.

Major Stores Asked to Hire More Negroes

A group of Negro ministers said yesterday they have been talking with officials in the major downtown department stores about employing Negroes on their sales forces.

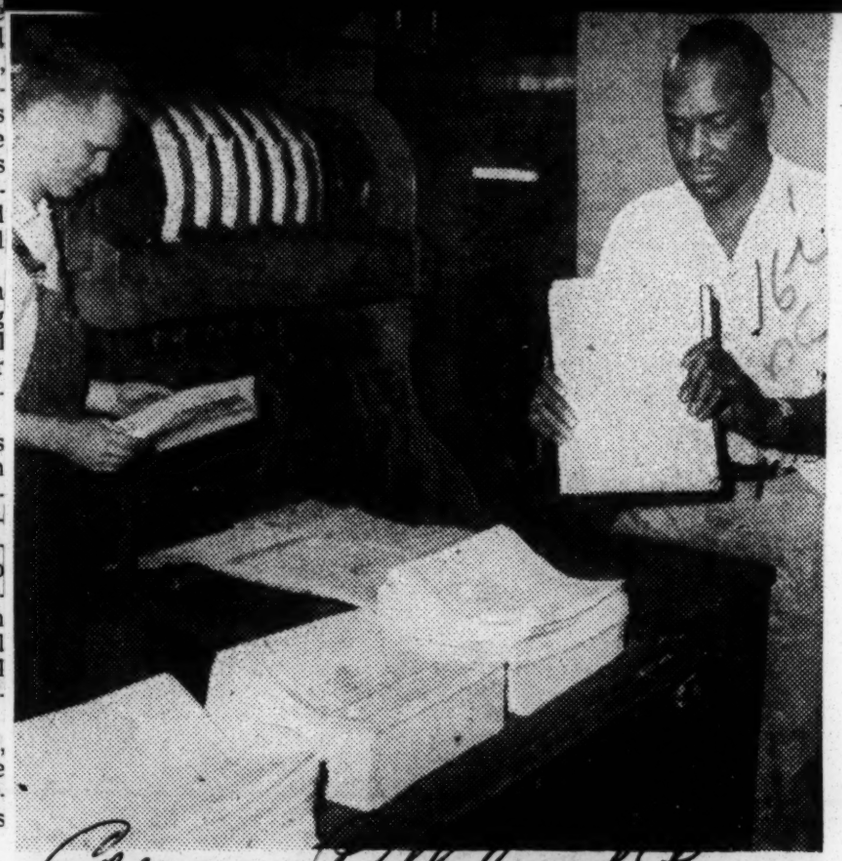
The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, minister of John Wesley AME Zion Church, said he was "encouraged" by the discussions. He is chairman of the Committee of Equal Employment Opportunity, organized by nine local ministers last month with the goal of opening up more job opportunities for Negroes in the District.

Up to now, Mr. Jackson emphasized, Negroes largely have been shunted into traditional service and janitorial jobs, and none of the major downtown department stores has Negro salesgirls. With the Government cutting back its non-discriminatory job opportunities, Negroes now find themselves in an artificial job "squeeze," he said.

The Washington Urban League has been working with the Committee on Equal Opportunity and has a roster of experienced Negro workers.

Although the committee's original leadership came from the clergy, Mr. Jackson emphasized that a wide cross-section of the Negro community has joined the group to push for equal job opportunities. Delegations from civic associations and fraternal and women's groups also will call on department store officials, he said.

The ministers, he said, pointed out that a good time to make a start would be during the Christmas rush this year.



Headaches Coming Up—Chief pressman Anthony Kostreski, left, checks one of the 188,919,000 individual income tax forms being prepared at the Government Printing Office while Ulysses Mackall stacks other forms. Although some 60 million persons are expected to file, the Government is printing three times that number of forms, just in case. Forms will be dispatched to taxpayers Jan. 2. They will be back by April 15 with an estimated $41½ million.—News Features Photo



Senator's Aide

—Daphne E. Coleman of Washington, D. C. has been appointed secretary to freshman Senator Joseph K. Javits (R-NY). Miss Coleman, an aviatrix, who has 96 flying hours to her credit, is a graduate of South Carolina State College.

Racial Hiring Progress Cited

Post Sun. 2-3-57

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

Some Washington employers are turning more and more to an untapped pool of skilled Negro labor to find qualified, trained workers in a tight labor market.

In the last two years, significant strides have been made toward breaking through the barriers that have kept Negroes segregated in the "traditional" jobs — housekeeping custodial service, and like non-skilled chores.

Qualified Negroes have been moved — admittedly slowly in most cases — into offices, sales forces, and craft and technical work in the District. Much of the progress has come quietly behind the scenes within firms. But in several instances, Negroes now are working in jobs where they meet and deal with the public.

Utilities Open Doors

The biggest steps forward toward non-discriminatory hiring and promotion have come in the retail, distributive, and public utility fields.

Negro and white sales clerks now work side by side on integrated sales staffs in variety stores throughout the District. One large grocery chain has trained non-white food checkers and butchers. About a dozen Negro pharmacists have been hired by a leading drug store chain working with Howard University.

During the Christmas rush season, Negroes were assigned to wrapping crews in several downtown stores and worked in direct contact with the public. And within the last year, several department stores have moved Negro clerks and typists into their business offices for the first time.

Another big break in the segregated job pattern has come in the public utility companies. Negroes now are working on their office staffs, several handling clerk-receptionist duties. Within the last few months, the first Negroes were assigned to "status" jobs as telephone and teletype operators.

Employed in Transit

For more than a year now, the transit company has employed Negroes as streetcar and bus operators.

The employers who have opened up these new job opportunities for Negroes agree that nondiscriminatory "merit employment" is good business.

"It's just 'dollars and cents' sense to hire the best available person for the job," one said.

Employers have also found:

- Most employes accept fellow-Negro workers who are competent and can carry their share of the work load. Any resistance is expressed mostly in short-lived talk, rarely in action.
- Feared community or customer resistance has not materialized.

Here's how one department store executive summed up his firm's experiences: "Problems exist more in the minds of the bosses than in the line of employes and customers."

Most of the employers who have given Negroes a chance at "nontraditional" jobs are taking the go-slow, gradual approach. But the big thing, leaders in the minority employment field emphasize, is the trail-blazing "firsts" in Negro employment. Progress, they underscore, is not always measured in numbers.

But even with the recent gains, many employment doors still remain closed to qualified trained Negroes.

The Negro girl who graduates from a high school business course here doesn't have the job chances of her white classmate in private employment. She won't find openings in the traditional "first-job" fields in insurance and real estate firms or in banks. She can't get a selling job in a large department store.

The Negro boy who graduates from a high school vocational course will probably find his road blocked for union apprenticeship training. Particularly in the building trades union apprentice waiting lists are notoriously long for Negroes.

School teachers and principals have seen "dozens and dozens" of Negro youths study hard and come out of school to find doors slammed in their faces because of color. Many have been forced to take unskilled jobs behind a soda fountain or gasoline pump. And their years of public school is wasted for the community.

2000 Pupil Drop-Outs Lack Jobs, Study Finds

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sun. 2-24-57

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Two thousand 16-and 17-year-olds in the District are neither in school or on a job.

This is a finding of a new study aimed at determining what change this army of idleness has in the labor market here.

The study, prepared by the Bureau of Social Science Research for the District Branch of the United States Employment Service (USES), underscores the fact that the 2000 represent not only a reservoir of unused youth but the core of a "major social problem—juvenile delinquency."

"Obviously if school drop-outs cannot get jobs because of community prejudices, they will turn to stealing to satisfy basic needs," states Fred Z. Hetzel, District director of USES.

Untapped Businesses

To Hetzel, one of the study's major values lies in uncovering many businesses where opportunities do exist for youngsters. A surprising number of employers stated they had unskilled clerical openings, such as stuffing envelopes, for young people.

To Assistant School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen, the research findings confirm his belief that there needs to be radical departures in the school curriculum.

"Employers are asking boys and girls who are punctual, who take orders, who are well trained, who have the proper work attitude," he said.

"But you can't sit around a table and teach proper work attitudes. This is the vacuum in which we are floundering. Our big problem is to devise a curriculum to meet this need."

The study, supervised by Robert T. Bower and H. David Davies, is based on interviews with officials of 258 companies who employ one-third of the total non-Governmental work force here.

Hard Facts

Their answers provide some hard facts for those who believe that if youngsters cannot get along in school they can be absorbed in the labor market. Before teen-agers leave school, Hetzel says they should know that:

- Less than one-half of the interviewed employers said they had any plans for hiring drop-outs.
- Only 15 per cent had drop-outs on their payrolls.
- Only 13 per cent said they would hire more drop-outs if the age requirements of the child labor laws were changed.
- Only 9 per cent said they would hire more drop-outs if the hour regulations for minors were changed.
- The Negro drop-outs have a far more difficult time finding jobs than other drop-outs. Cleaning and custodial work is most available to them.
- Half the employers said young workers needed special training on jobs but only 19 per cent of them had specific programs for this. The main task of training, they agreed, rests with the schools.

A major gripe of the employer was that the school drop-out does not know how to apply for a job, does not have the proper work habits.

Post & Times Herald

Improper Appearance

"They come in here to apply for a job with ducktail haircuts and dungarees and open shirts —guess they've never heard of a collar," said an office manager for a business supplies firm. P. 13-A

"If only the girls wouldn't come in with their hair in pincurls and a bandanna and not even clean," said another.

From a number of employers came the criticism that too many teen-agers "goldbrick," have a "know-it-all" attitude, think they should be on the receiving instead of delivering end.

Sun. 2-24-57

"I don't think education has much to do with it," a hospital personnel director said. "Their likes and dislikes do. Dislike work and like to get paid. This is true of all younger people."

But some found the young employes "wide-eyed and bushy-tailed," offering freshness, enthusiasm and flexibility in thinking which many businesses could use.

Contrast

"We have college graduates who are stinkers and third-graders who are fine," said a cafeteria chain operator.

Besides developing proper work attitudes, the employers suggested that the school should improve vocational training and correct weaknesses in spelling, handwriting and arithmetic.

The study, which is the outgrowth of discussions by the Committee for Job Opportunities also points up the need for community education along several lines.

For example, it was found that many employers are ignorant of the provisions of the child labor laws, shutting out some youngsters because they erroneously believe it is illegal to hire them.

Although a few employers recommended specific changes in the law, such as permitting youngsters to work evenings in some retail stores, the researchers found no "ferment in the District on the subject of modifying the child labor laws."

Aid to Education

Hetzel also notes that the study can be used as an aid to educating employers to the difficulties facing drop-outs, particularly Negroes.

"So far as a number of employers are concerned," the study states, "they are simply going along with a social fact when they discriminate in their hiring practices.

"The corollary of this is that they recognize that when the social facts change, their practices will accordingly have to change also. A number of employers recognize that such change is on its way."

On the positive side, the study shows that 47 per cent of the employers definitely expect to hire some young workers before October, 1957.

Hetzel also calls attention to the fact that 40 per cent of the employers prefer young people on certain jobs just because they are young. If carefully placed, Hetzel states, they are "just as good and sometimes better than other workers."



Post + Times Herald
Washington, D. C.
Wed 50 Years

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Tucker, 4927 Just st. ne., have marked their 50th wedding anniversary. The Tuckers, who have no children, came to Washington 10 years ago from Chicago. He works in the duplicating section of the Alien Property Division, Department of Justice.

Federal Employe Retires After 40 Years Of Service

Daily World Fri 3-8-57 P.3
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — George Willis Johnson, an employee in the office of Education for nearly 40 years, was presented a $500 Sustained Work Performance Award by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Friday.

Johnson, who will retire April 30 served as special messenger to the Commissioner of Education. He has served under nine Commissioners starting with the late Philander P. Claxton.

"Superior performance of his regularly assigned duties and his willingness to assume additional duties" had characterized his service, the awards committee noted.

A native of Leonardtown, Maryland, Johnson in private life has been a civil and church leader in Washington for many years. The World War I veteran is a past president of the Midway Civic Association which he founded in a northwest section of the District of Columbia in 1939.

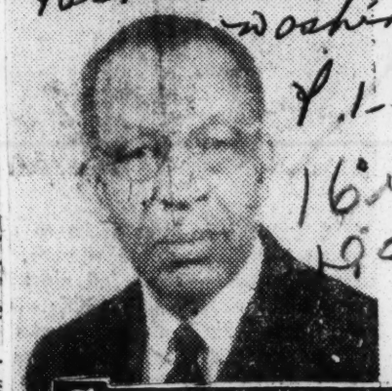
After retirement he plans to devote full time to serving the poor through the St. Vincent De Paul Society, he said.

Our 50th Anniversary Salute

Sat 2-2-57
Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.

To

Robert Byrd



Robert Byrd is our oldest and most faithful employee in length of service, but still as active and enthusiastic as the day he was employed, April 1st, 1915. And quoting Robert, "I have seen the firm grow almost from its youth." The high esteem he enjoys is evidenced by the celebration of his fortieth anniversary with the firm, April 1st, 1955. In addition to a gift from the firm, his co-workers presented him with a radio and record combination.

SHANNON & LUCHS

Realtors
724 14th St., N.W
NAtional 8-2345

Child Work Law Reforms Urged In D. C. Study

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D. C.
Sun. 5-12-57

Harvard Group Offers Changes; Teen-Aged Girls Most Affected

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

It is the teen-age girl who would be most affected by the revision of the District's child labor laws just completed by the Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau.

They would drop, for example, the prohibition against employment of girls under 18 "in any retail cigar or tobacco store."

This "has no basis other than the desire to remove the temptation to take up smoking," they stated, adding that "the prohibition can be dropped in the interests of creating new jobs for teen-agers."

The Harvard group, which made the study at the request of Washington youth groups, does not go overboard in its liberalization. Although 17 of 23 States studied permit girls to work in hotels, they recommend that the prohibition against such employment here be retained because "to drop it may give rise to undesirable inferences."

Baby-Sitter's Plight

The plight of the baby-sitter also is considered. The researchers would exempt "casual work usual to the home of the employer" from hour restrictions.

Under the existing code, they point out, "baby-sitters of 15 cannot sit past 7 p. m., those of 17 cannot sit past 10 p. m."

"Those quitting time provisions are probably regularly violated," it is stated. "The committee does not think that the reasons for the night work prohibition have any applicability to casual work."

For other jobs permitted under the code, the researchers would allow girls between the ages of 16 and 18 to work until 10 p. m. The District's present 7 p. m. job curfew, they found, "is out of line with the current view of the majority of the states."

They point out that currently it is practically impossible for girls to work as waitresses because most restaurants serve after 7 p. m. Also girls over 16 would be hindered from obtaining theater jobs which would be permitted under the revision.

The researchers would eliminate many antiquated sections of the code—such as the one which forbids persons to "employ, exhibit, apprentice, sell, give away" a child under 16 for the purpose of employing the child as "an acrobat, or a gymnast, or a acontontionist, or ropewalker or in any exhibition of like character."

Instead, they would give the Board of Education power to issue orders prohibiting employment which is dangerous or prejudical to a child.

They also clarify a section foribidding employment involving machinery so that it cannot be interpreted to prevent the use of power lawnmowers, vacuum cleaners and washing machines.

Complex Language

The researchers suggested no change in basic minimum ages. The District code in permitting children to begin work at 14 subject to school attendance law requirements is similar to the practice followed by most States, they note.

The major suggested change is in the wording of the District's code. Language of the code, the researchers found, is so "unduly complex and difficult to understand" that it alone may be acting as a "detrement to employment of children."

They declared the present code requires "translation by lawyers" and they substituted a simplified version for the ready understanding of all employers.

Their study, which includes an analysis of the laws of 23 states, was requested by local youth leaders concerned about the lack of employment opportunities for teen-agers here.

However, Rufus King, who is working with Commissioners' Youth Council, Board of Trade and District Bar Association groups on the project, has asked the Harvard group to make further changes before submitting draft copies to community groups for their views.



YOUNG ENGINEERS HAVE JOBS IN HAND.—These industry-bound fledgling engineers, whose degrees will be granted at Tennessee State university in June, wave moneyed paper totaling more than $64,000 in salaries annually. Holding their contracts for jobs to which they will report immediately after graduation are: (left to right) front row—Ralph Williams, Trenton, Tenn., who will go with Boeing Aircraft Corp.; Albert Duff, Nashville, Tenn., United Steel; Alexander Conley, III, Chattanooga, Tenn., North American Aviation, Inc.

Back row—John L. Rucker, Nashville, and Edward Thomas, Chattanooga, Douglass Aircraft; Robert L. Simpson, Birmingham, Ala., RCA; Bailey Hall, Hartsville, Tenn., Rocke & Dyne; James E. Mallory, Nashville, Pitman-Dunn Laboratory; Elgin Woodall, Memphis, Tenn., Douglas Aircraft; Jesse Braxton, Clarksville, Tenn., RCA; Wilburn Morton, Nashville, Ohio State Highway Department; John H. McMichael, Barnesville, Ga., North American Aviation Inc., Braxton and McMichael will be graduated with honors.—Clanton III Photo.

16i 1957

APTITUDE TEST HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS TO IDENTIFY TALENT FOR ENGINEERING AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL ..OCCUPATIONS

Student Aptitude Testing Of Over Million Possible

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said that the aptitude testing program of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security and the State employment service could be expanded to provide aptitude test to 1,400,000 high school seniors to identify talent for engineering and other professional, technical, and apprenticeable occupations.

Secretary Mitchell said aptitude tests are being given this year to more than 200,000 seniors in 8,000 high schools as a part of a board cooperative school Employment Service program for providing counseling and testing services to students which help them in choosing occupational fields in line with their potential abilities, interests, and educational qualifications.

The students are tested with the United States Employment Service General Aptitude test battery, which measures a student's capacities to learn various jobs. Under the current program, tests are administered only to those seniors who have indicated their plan to seek permanent employment immediately after graduation.

Secretary Mitchell said the program could be expanded to include many other students by June 1958, not only those in the 8,000 schools now being served by the Employment Service but also in the 15,000 other high schools throughout the Nation. He pointed out that the test have been validated for a large number of the professional, scientific, and technical occupations.

Secretary Mitchell said that if the testing program was to be expanded to test all high school seniors it would be necessary to hire additional personnel to administer the tests.

20 Industrialists To Display Equal Job Signs

WASHINGTON — Twenty leaders of American industry who employ a total of more than 350,000 people, have agreed to use an Equal Job Opportunity emblem in their help-wanted newspaper advertising this autumn, according to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The committee designed the emblem — which proclaims "Equal Job Opportunity for All Qualified Applicants" — as a part of its program to eliminate discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin in work done under Government contract.

The emblem is first scheduled for use in newspaper advertising on Sunday, Sept. 15. It will appear in magazine recruitment advertising late in September and in October.

FACT NOT KNOWN

In proposing the use of the emblem, the committee pointed out that although opportunities for skilled employment are increasing for qualified members of minority groups, this fact is not sufficiently well known among them and not enough of them are applying for positions open to them.

The lack of knowledge about expanding job opportunities also restricts the training objectives of the youth of minority groups, the committee said.

The use of the emblem, "will notify all potential candidates of a company's Equal Job Opportunity policy and assure the maximum number of qualified applicants," the committee said.

Firms which have agreed to cooperate with the Committee by use of the Equal Job Opportunity emblem include:

American Bosch Arma corporation, Boeing Airplane company, Budd company, Bulova Watch company, Collins Radio company Daystrom, Incorporated, Emerson Electric Manufacturing company, General Presision Laboratory, Inc., McDonnell Aircraft corporation, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator company, Motorola, Incorporated, NewYork Shipbuildng Corporation, Norden-Ketay Corporation, North American Aviation, Inc.;

Otis Elevator Company, Philco Corporation, Polariod Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and United States Time Corporation.

20 Leaders of American Industry Agree on Equal Job Opportunity Emblem

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In the Press Sunday

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Farm Employment In Dec. Down 277,000 From Yr. Ago

Daily World Thurs. 1-24-57

Atlanta, Ga. P. 2

Farm employment continued its long-time decline last month as the work force decreased by 277,000 from the same period a year ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates.

FARM EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER DOWN 277,000 FROM YEAR AGO

Survey report for the week of December 23-29 shows that 5,811,000 persons were at work on farms, compared with 6,088,000 a year ago, and 7,392,000 last November.

Drop in the number of persons employed on farms in the South accounted for a million or two-thirds of the decline between November and December, and 172,000, or 62 percent of the decrease from a year ago. Negro workers make up a sizeable part of the farm labor force in the Southern region.

Family workers, perhaps tenants and sharecroppers, made up the bulk of the decline, accounting for 82 percent of the drop from a year ago, and 67 percent of the decrease from November's level of employment.

Work being done in the South during the month included the cultivation and harvest of vegetables in Florida and Lower Texas, seeding tobacco beds in Georgia and the Carolinas, stripping tobacco in the Burley area, and harvesting citrus in Florida.

Wage rates without room or board ranged from $9.70 per day in Connecticut to $3.85 in South Carolina. Average for the whole country was $5.80.

COTTON HARVESTING MACHINES NOW GATHER FOURTH OF CROP

Mechanical cotton pickers and strippers, which now number more than 40,000, are harvesting annually nearly a fourth of the crop, or approximately three million bales a year, according to a report issued recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During the 1954-55 season, machines harvested 11 times as much cotton as they did 10 years ago.

Highest percentage of machine harvesting took place in California and Arizona—62 percent in the former and 44.5 percent in the latter. Louisiana was third with 28 percent.

Other States that made considerable use of machine harvesting are: Missouri, 2[illegible] percent; Texas 21; Arkansas 16; Oklahoma, 16; and Mississippi, 11 percent. Most of these States counted mainly on mechanical pickers which now number about 20,000. However, Texas and Oklahoma relied heavily on mechanical strippers. These now total 23,000.

A mechanical picker harvests about as much as 40 to 50 persons picking cotton by hand. Hand-pickers and handsnappers still harvest more than 75 percent of the cotton crop which last year totaled 13,300,000 bales off 15,600,000 acres.

ETHIOPIA TAKING STEPS TO IMPPROVE HER AGRICULTURE

With the cooperation of the United States and the United Nations, Ethiopia is taking steps to improve her agriculture, says a publication issued recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Among other things, a junior college of agriculture has been established for promotion of crop and livestock experimentation and educational demonstration work; an agricultural machinery pool has been created for the training of Ethiopians in the maintenance and operation of such machinery; a pest control unit has been developed; a cooperative coffee research program has been established; and a cattle vaccination program is underway.

Most of the improvements in Ethiopian agriculture are said to have resulted from investigations by specialists of the Food and Agriculture are said to have resulted from investigations by specialists of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the U. S. Technical Cooperation Mission.

These agencies have helped Ethiopia to improve her training program, and to attract foreign capital. For example, a Dutch company is now operating a sugar factory there; an Israeli company packs and cans meats in the country; and an American development project is attempting to improve coffee production there by developing 10,000 acres of coffee land.

And Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, has made an important contribution by helping to staff the Ethiopian junior college of agriculture

Miami Losing Industry

(From The New South)

"Racial Discrimination" and other factors are costing Miami, Florida, millions of dollars each year in direct business from the Caribbean, **The Miami Herald** maintained in a recent article, datelined Kingston, Jamaica.

Jamaican Trade Minister Wills Isaacs was quoted as saying that "wealthy Jamaican Negro businessmen are steering away from Miami to do their buying because of color barriers at hotels and restaurants." Mr. Isaacs added that "without such barriers, Miami's business with Jamaica would increase 400 to 500 per cent and that amounts to millions."

The article also quoted Miami's Mayor Randall N. Christmas as saying the way is being cleared to solve this and other problems relating to Caribbean trade.

The article quotes Mr. Christmas as saying, "Miami is becoming more cosmopolitan and our area is the least discriminatory in all the South. I think you will find Miami lowering barriers which are detrimental to inter-American trade and goodwill."

Mayor Christmas may also find that the lowering of these discriminatory barriers also will boost intra-American trade and goodwill.

During 1956: 4,939 New Jobs, $17 Million More in Payrolls

Des Moines, Iowa

Industrial gains for Iowa during 1956 created 4,939 new job possibilities for Iowans, including the 500 potential jobs at the new federal laboratory in Ames, T. E. Davidson II, Director of the Iowa Development Commission, reported Jan. 16.

Davidson said there were 110 major industrial developments in the state during the past year. There include, he explained, twenty new branch plants, 28 newly-organized industries, three industries which moved their manufacturing facilities into Iowa from other states, and 59 expansions announced by existing Iowa manufacturers.

Emphasizing the importance of the new jobs in industry, he pointed out the fact that payrolls from these new manufacturing concerns, expanded industries and the federal laboratory, will put an additional $17,266,500 a year, or over $1,438,000 a month, into the cash registers of Iowa businesses, trades and services.

Nine Million New Jobs Seen For U. S. Workers

Daily World Sun. 1-27-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY SAM FOGG

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The government predicted Saturday the nation's annual production will soar to 560 billion dollars by 1965, creating nine million new jobs for U. S. workers.

The special forecast by the Labor Department asserted that men will not be available to fill a wide variety of professional, managerial and other posts to be created and that women must be used to fill the job vacuum.

A nine million increase in workers would boost the nation's employment to 174 million by 1965. The department declared that more than half of the new jobs will have to be filled by women.

The agency figured that the value of all goods and services produced by the nation will rise to 560 billion dollars a year by 1965 if the population increases to the expected 190 million and if worker productivity continues to advance at about the average rate of recent years.

The gross national product estimate is a little higher than that previously forecast. Several years ago, President Eisenhower foresaw a 500 billion dollar economy by 1965, assuming continued peace and a stable economy. The value of all goods and services produced in 1956, was 412 billion.

The estimated rise in the work force in the next eight years taxes into account the expected effects of automation and other advances in technology. Labor Department officials admitted they may have underestimated this effect.

The department declared that the low birth rate during the depression days of the 1930's has upset the Labor supply picture, and one major problem which employers will face in coming years is a shortage of men in "the prime working age group."

Calculations showed that in 1965 there will be 700,000 fewer men in the 25 to 34 age group than there were in 1955, and that there will be only a 600,000 increase in the number of men in the 35 to 44 age group.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell emphasized that, as a result, most of the necessary increase in the work force between now and 1965 will have to be among persons of the younger "inexperienced" years and those over 45, that would apply to both men and women.

Mitchell said: "This means that industry will have to revise its present personnel policies which today keep many workers over 45 from making full use of their ability. Our country can no longer afford this prejudice . . ."

He also said that the the large increase in the number of women entering the work force will require industry to provide more jobs for women "in a greater variety of occupations than at present."

Mitchell declared also that the situation confronts industry with a necessity of carrying out a mammoth program of training workers on the job. He said that schools and colleges also will be faced with a much heavier educational task.

Mill Town Era Passes From Southern Scene

Evening Star Washington, D.C. 1-14-57 P. A-7

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3 (NANA).—The company-owned village, a lingering historic feature of the textile industry, has gradually disappeared from the Southern scene.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (NANA).—The company-owned village, a lingering historic feature of the textile industry, has gradually disappeared from the Southern scene.

The passing of the traditional "mill town," long a target of criticism, amounts to something of a sociological revolution.

Most of the old mill town houses have been sold, with employes having first choice and with liberal contract terms. Elsewhere, as new plants have been built, housing for workers has been left to private initiative.

The passing of the mill village together with the postwar pattern of new one-story, windowless textile plant construction, have brought a dramatic new look to the Southern industrial scene.

There are, naturally, some of the old narrow, multi-story textile mills still about. Some of them are picturesque, beside a meandering stream once used as the source of their power.

Other than water for power, the primary need of these mills at the time they were built was daylight, or as much daylight as possible. The only feasible way to build was vertically.

As time and circumstanee dictated the multi-story plant, so did they dictate the necessity for the company-owned village that has been an appendage to the textile mills since the first stirrings of the industrial revolution in the midlands of England.

The English mills had to be built at the rapids of rivers for power. Few workers were to be found in the sparse rural areas, and they had to be recruited from the urban centers.

When the early mills were established in New England and the South, the conditions and the circumstance were practically the same and the mill owners built villages for the workers as a matter of necessity and historic pattern.

Gradually economic change and the advent of low-priced automobiles and good roads extended to make the mills less and less dependent on company housing. Company housing facilities began to lag behind plant expansion. As the number of employes increased so did the ratio of workers who did not require company housing.

As early as 1934 a small mill in Spindale, N. C., sold the village houses to employes. Management felt that so small a ratio of workers used company-owned houses it wasn't worth the trouble of maintaining and renting them.

Then, in 1935, Burlington Mills acquired and sold two villages outright. The idea caught on, and spread. By 1950 conservative estimates were that probably half of the Southern mills had gone out of the rental business. The last two or three years have brought intermittent waves of sales of village housing by mills. There are no hard and fast statistics, but it's generally considered now that the process is about complete.

Negro Students Told Of New Job Chances

Pittsburgh Courier 1-26-57

All along the line Negroes are gaining on the occupational ladder, but they must make sure they are qualified to meet the new opportunities that are opening up before them, Sterling Tucker, newly appointed director of the Washington Urban League, said yesterday.

Tucker addressed approximately 125 junior and senior high school students at a Career Conference at Giddings School, 4th and G sts. se., sponsored by the Southeast Neighborhood House. P. A 21

"The kind of future you want is up to you," he said. "The challenges are unlimited, the opportunities are unlimited."

The students also heard half a dozen panelists representing a cross section of business and professional activitiese. Mortimer C. Lebowitz, president of Morton's Department Store, 427 7th st. nw., urged Negro students not to let the hardships and frustrations of their parents have an effect upon them.

"You are heirs of the future," he said. "You are in an age of tremendous change." Automobiles change radically every year, he added. The same change is taking place in race relations. Star 1-13-57

Mervin O. Parker, vice president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, said there had been plenty of room in colleges in the past but competition now was keen. He told students: "Now with integration, you have more opportunities, but you are not going to get a job just because you are integrated. You have to prepare yourselves."

Other panelists were Victor R. Daly, United States Employment Service; Joseph E. Waddy, general counselor of the Association of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen Joseph Beavers, business representative of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, AFL-CIO Local 209; Chaplain Ernest Armstrong, U. S. Army, and Charlotte M. Hubbard, director of community services, WTOP, CBS Broadcasting Co.

RCA Head Appeals To Industry To Combat Job Discrimination

David Sarnoff Makes Speech At Job Conference

WASHINGTON.— (INS) — Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, Monday, Feb. 4, urged industry to combat job discrimination and warned that the rest of the world looks to the U. S. for "results rather than rhetoric" on the racial issue.

Sarnoff, board chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, said there has been "heartening progress" in recent years as industry expands job opportunity for minorities. But, he added:

"Still there is much room for improvement—and good reason to improve. For in our free-enterprise not only a matter of principle but economy, equal job opportunity is a matter of self-interest as well."

In a speech at the Youth Training Incentives conference in Washington sponsored by President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts, Sarnoff called on industry to take the following steps:

"First, it must expand job opportunity so that there will be an incentive for a man or woman to prepare for a higher-level position. Second, it must publicize information about its present openings and its anticipated needs. Third, it must help to educate and train minority groups so that they will be able to take advantage of expanded job opportunities."

The executive stressed that people all over the world are keenly interested in the American racial question. He declared, "the rest of the world does not expect miracles from us, but it does expect concrete evidence of our good faith and good will."

Sarnoff said the "still-uncommitted Asian-African nations where the world's colored races are engaged in an evolving struggle for greater freedom and human dignity" especially watch whatever the U. S. does in the field of human equality. He added:

"These peoples are being wooed assiduously by Soviet Russia with a policy full of calculated propaganda that highlights any shortcoming on our part and makes the most of it. At stake is the allegiance of more than one-third of mankind, and if we ignore this fact, we do so at our own peril."

Referring also to the advantages of increased job opportunity in industry, Sarnoff declared that the expansion of American industry has created a demand for more skilled and semi-skilled workers than is being produced.

"Businessmen will find themselves," he said, "with the choice of stunting their own growth or employing trained people, regardless of their race, creed or color."

Jobs in U.S. Decline by 1,660,000

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The government reported today that 1,660,000 fewer Americans held jobs in January than in December. The drop was largely seasonal as farm and non-farm activity reached winter lows.

It cut the number of persons employed to 62,900,000 in the week ending Jan. 12.

PICTURE CHEERFUL

Unemployment did not rise nearly as much as employment declined. The rise was about 500,000 to a total of 2,900,000. What appears to be a discrepancy simply meant that many women and students who held temporary Christmas jobs withdrew from the labor market without seeking other work.

The drop from December to January—largest for the period in eight years—was accentuated this time by the fact that the December survey was taken closer to Christmas (Dec. 9 to 15) than usual and picked up a comparatively large number of temporary holiday workers.

MANY JOBS

In spite of the sizable reduction, non-farm employment was highest ever recorded for January. The number of jobholders was no larger than at the beginning of 1956, however, because of the substantially lower level of farm employment. This was the first time since March 1955 that the number of job holders did not show an increase over the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, using payroll data, reported 51,300,000 workers were on payrolls in mid-January, a rise of 1,000,000 over a year ago and a record for the month.

Civil Service

U.S. Agencies Urged to Hold Down on Jobs

By JOHN CRAMER.

Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Eisenhower's new budget would increase personnel of non-military agencies by a surprising 27,000 while trimming military civilian staffs by roughly 4000.

The President, however, exhorted all agencies to hold personnel requirements as low as possible.

"It is important to hold to a minimum any increase in government personnel in the coming period," he said. "I have directed the heads of the federal agencies to give renewed emphasis to their efforts in this regard—efforts which have resulted in a net reduction of approximately 240,000 . . . during the past four years.

"Vacant positions are to be filled by new employment only if careful review by each agency has demonstrated that the position cannot be abolished or filled by transfer.

"All proposals which might produce higher federal payrolls in the future will be critically examined and evaluated."

Under the new budget, civilian personnel of the Army would go from 433,583 to 435,583; Navy from 401,782 to 399,934; and Air Force from 399,502 to 335,240. Officials emphasize these figures are subject to change with shifting missions and workloads.

Post Office Department would add roughly 4000 new Level 4 clerks and carriers for a total of 221,000; and PTS would add about 1000 employees for a total of 32,000.

City Steno, Typist Filing in 2nd Year

Personnel Department has made headway in its bid for typists, but lost some ground on stenographers, a survey disclosed today.

The difficulty in wiping both vacancy slates clean, however, is indicated in the year-long application period, now beginning its second year.

A new shuffle in recruiting through the N.Y.S. Employment Service was launched Jan. 16, 1956. Now, a year later, statistics show the city got 698 typists and 344 stenos.

On Jan. 1, 1956, the Stenographer title listed 155 provisionals; Typist, 322. Last Jan. 1, the figures were: Steno, 211; Typist, 121.

Personnel set up five Steno lists with 685 eligibles, and three Typist rosters with 1620 names, but provisionals remain because of declinations and absences at job calls.

Six Typist hiring pools yielded 613 appointments, with another 85 made through direct certifications. Typist eligibles still are available. For Steno, five pools netted 279 appointments, plus another 65 through certifications. These lists are virtually used up, but another is due out Jan. 30 and a pool set for Feb. 6.

Candidates for city Stenographer and Typist jobs may apply at the NYSES, 1 E. 19th St., for interview and test. Salaries: Steno, $3000; Typist $2750.

Home Labor Supply Is Growing Up

By Paul Herron

Real Estate Editor

HOME builders were told this week to look to persons 45 years of age and over as the major source of labor supply throughout the nation after 1965.

In a speech before members of the home-building industry and labor representatives attending the National Housing Center's first manpower workshop, Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said the low birth rate of the 30s will produce a "deficiency" of 700,000 persons in the 24-34 age group by 1965.

Siciliano who noted that the building industry is the largest single industrial employer of labor, told builders that older workers are frequently more efficient than those in a lower age group and absenteeism, "that bugaboo of industry," is in no way more prevalent in the over 45s than in the lower age group.

Industry, said Siciliano, must get rid of some of the myths surrounding the older generation of workers . . . fears of the older worker have their basis in fantasy, not fact.

The Assistant Labor Secretary said that 10 million workers would be added to the labor force in the decade 1955-65 and predicted that all would be needed if the gross national product is to be kept up to the needed economic level.

Despite the expected productivity of older workers, Siciliano said that "there is a necessity for continued efforts to provide training for the young people entering industry, particularly the building industry.

The forum, one of a series of round-tables on industry problems, also was addressed by Boyd Leedom, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board who discussed the application of the Taft-Hartley Act to the construction industry.

Jobs in Washington For Young People

Washington, D. C. — Challenging jobs in one of the world's most beautiful cities—Washington, D. C.—are now open to young men and women who are seeking a career with a future. This Nation's oldest and most important government agency in foreign affairs, the United States Department of State, is seeking high school graduates, who are trained as typists and stenographers, to fill their many job openings at their "home office" in Washington, D. C.

Capable young people, at least 18 years of age, who are American citizens in good health and can type at the rate of 40 words a minute and/or take shorthand at 80 words a minute, are being sought for employment at salaries ranging from $3175 to $3415 a year.

Personnel Officers from Washington, D. C. are at the Iowa State Employment Office, 112 Eleventh Street, March 1, to interview interested ap-

plicants. For further details and a personal interview, come in and talk with them today or telephone Cherry 3-7661.

Fear of Unemployment Running High in Dixieland

Herald
Thurs 5-16-57 P. 14
Miami Fla.

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J. — Fear of unemployment is up in the South, while the Far West shows the most optimism over the job outlook.

Nationwide, there is a slightly larger number who think unemployment will increase than think it will decrease.

This has not been the case since early in 1954, when a majority of those questioned in an Institute survey said the job outlook would worsen. It was in 1954 that unemployment reached its highest point during the Eisenhower administration.

Because John Q. Citizen was not asked to give his views about employment conditions throughout the country, but only on the job situation in his own community — where he would have as good a knowledge as anyone—his views concerning employment should be given special weight.

Added together, the replies from individual communities provide a "grass roots" forecast of national employment trends over the immediate months ahead, since the same question was asked in every type of community, large and small, across the nation.

The cross-section was so designed that each geographical area and each major segment of the population was represented in its true proportion in the sample.

The survey question:

"Do you think there will be more people out of work, or fewer people out of work, in this community in the next six months?"

More out of work	32%
Fewer	31
About the same	26
No opinion	11

Exactly one year ago, the figures were: 20 per cent said there would be more people out of work, 29 per cent said fewer, while 44 per cent said the number of unemployed would stay about the same and 7 per cent expressed no opinion.

The survey finds unemployment fears are most widespread in the South. The most "bullish" area is Far West, as the following tables show:

EAST

(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia).

More out of work	28%
Fewer	25
About the same	31
No opinion	16

MIDWEST

(Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan).

More out of work	28%
Fewer	36
About the same	29
No opinion	7

SOUTH

(Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama and Texas).

More out of work	42%
Fewer	27
About the same	21
No opinion	10

FAR WEST

(Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington).

More out of work	28%
Fewer	49
About the same	13
No opinion	10

The accuracy record of the "grass roots" forecasts on unemployment has been good.

Latest government figures put the number of unemployed today at 2,940,000.

Roberta Church Says:

Daily World
Thurs. 5-21-57 P. 1

Job Opportunties Are Increasing For Negroes

Atlanta, Ga.

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Today's students should prepare for a vocation or avocation with more than just emphasis on obtaining a sound academic foundation while in school. They should develop attitudes conducive to competing on equal basis in a vast field of industries, businesses, professions, and social agencies, Miss Roberta Church told an audience at Morehouse College, Wednesday evening.

"Our Federal government is very active in putting into effect the equal opportunity theory for people of all racial heritages as well as other groups such as the Catholics, Jews, manufacturers, labor unions, social agencies, professional organizations, the Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others," said Miss Church who is a minority groups consultant with the U. S. Department of Labor of Washington, D. C.

She was giving the keynote address at the opening of a two-day meeting of the third annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Workers, convening at Morehouse College.

Miss Church revealed that 16 states have enacted Fair Employment Practice Commissions legislation and 46 cities have FEPCs. She said there are more industries and businesses and professions today than ever before and more money is being spent, and more skilled labor is needed for the continued advancement of our economy.

She went on to say that more women are needed in our employment force. "It is no longer a task for women to choose marriage or a career, today she prepares for both."

The speaker predicted that more fields will be opened to Negro persons if they qualify. She said there is an urgent need for more in the fields of electronic, television, nuclear fission, as well as qualified personnel in the natural sciences.

She also predicted that graduating students will meet with less competition in many fields because of expansion. Female labor force will increase, she continued.

Miss Church also urged the conference members to plan for auxiliary skills such as typing, clear speech, group leadership and such as well as plan five and ten years ahead for the kind of job they would like to have and the amount of money they would like to earn.

She warned them to be prepared to take advantage of new opportunities in a present field of employment or in new fields. She urged the students to be alert, cooperative, yet competitive."

The speaker also told her listeners the importance of developing good attitudes toward co-workers. "Learn to see similarities rather than differences in other people. All people are basically similar. We depend upon one another in our country as well as others in foreign countries. Race and national origin are things over which we have no control."

She went on to say that a "good spiritual attitude is most important." Because that is the basis of developing good character traits, integrity and principles. "And stand for a principle even if you have to stand alone. Sometime it is necessary to be resolute and take a stand. Learn to trust each other."

In conclusion, Miss Church said, "so as a man thinketh, so is he."

She was introduced by Rev. Phenizee F. Ransom, Jr., Pastor of Butler Street Baptist Church and manager of the Georgia Department of Labor Employment office.

Music was supplied by the Morehouse College Glee club under the direction of Wendell Whalem and a solo by John Smith.

Presiding was Dr. Hilliard Bowen, Atlanta School Superintendent of Area One. William M. Nix, a faculty member at Morehouse College is chairman of the conference.

The second session of the conference will start at 9 A. M. today at Dean Sage Auditorium at Atlanta university. A panel on "The Role of Personnel Services in Building Good Student Morale" will be discussed.

At 2 P. M. M. T. Puryear, industrial field secretary of the Southern Division of the National Urban League, will give an address at Sale Hall at Morehouse.

The annual banquet will be held at 8 P. M. at Morgan Hall dining room on Spelman College. Dr. Salmon Koff, director of the Koff Psychiatric clinic will give the main address.

Employment in U.S. Rises by 600,000

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Sunday 3-13-57
P. 24-A

By the Associated Press

An upswing of 600,012 in employment last month, offsetting in part a surprisingly steep decline in jobs in Janu-
ported by two Government de-
partments.

Employment rose to 63,190,000, the highest February level in history and about 900,000 above a year ago.

The Commerce and Labor Departments said in a joint announcement yesterday that unemployment dropped by 123,000 to a total of 3,121,000, or 4.7 per cent of the labor force.

Because of the adoption by the Census Bureau of a new definition of unemployment, the jobless total was 240,000 larger than it would have been under old standards. Similarly, the employment figure was about that much smaller.

The bureau now classes as unemployed all persons who are on temporary layoffs of less than 30 days, or who are scheduled to start new jobs within 30 days. Such persons previously had been considered "employed" but labor unions protested that this distorted the employment picture.

Jobs Opening For Women In Foreign U. S. Service

World Wed. 3-20-37 P. 6
Bham Ala.

NEW YORK, — If you've got an urge to see something of the world to spend your weekends swimming in the Mediterranean or your lunch hours browsing through the smart shops of Paris then you may be interested in some of the jobs open to young women in the U. S section of the April issue of Good Housekeeping magazine reports 900 openings occur each year for secretriers, typists, stenofraphers, and general and accounting clerks on the Foreign Service staff. Jobs are in the roughly 270 legations, consulates and embassies of the U. S in 77 countries and starting salaries range to $3,390 per year. In addition, medical care, hospitalization and life insurance benefits are provided. Two major drawbacks are that candidates must be willing to go anywhere in the world, and they must stay single. Once a woman marries, she must resign.

You may qualify for a staff position if your between twenty-one and thirty five and an American citizen of five years standing.

You must also pass a physical examination and a security and character investigation. Other requirements: a high school education or the equivalent and three years of office experience; ability to touch-type 35 words per minute for general clerical jobs, 50 per minute for others; and a steno must have a minimum dictation speed of 80 words per minute.

If accepted, you'll start at $3,390, with increases each year. After six months training in Washington, you'll be sent overseas for a two or three-year tour of duty. All transportation is paid for, and once abroad you'll receive a quarters allowance covering rent, heat, light, gas and electricity, and if the cost of living is higher than in Washington you'll get an allowance to make up the difference.

At the end of your tour of duty, you will be eligible for home leave with pay (this in addition to your regular vacation) at the rate of one week for each four months spent overseas.

Hunting for Negroes

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Conditions have changed a whole lot since the 16th, 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries when European slave traders were hunting African Negroes to sell as slaves to the planters of the two Americas and the West Indies.

Today white people are hunting for Negroes—but as chemists, architects, engineers, foresters, teachers, physicists and in other professional fields at flattering salaries—and jim crow is out the window.

Sat. 4-4-37

All the Negroes need is the qualifications to do the job that the great corporations of this country want done, and stick to it; but the big problem is to get young Negroes to go to college and get prepared to take advantage of the available opportunities.

P 9

The Chicago Daily News has just completed a series of articles showing the opportunities for top-level employment available to qualified young Negroes of both sexes, and the articles were most revealing.

The National Urban League and its numerous affiliates from coast to coast have been doing their utmost to open the doors of opportunity for colored youth and to persuade young Negroes to prepare for the opportunities secured.

Tragically, the Urban League has been finding it difficult to find a sufficient number of young Negroes to fill the high-level jobs that have been offered because such a small percentage persist in taking the necessary training that will qualify them to do so.

After tremendous effort the Urban League in New York broke down the barriers against Negroes serving as pilots, co-pilots, navigators and stewardesses on airlines, but then they were flabbergasted by inability to find Negroes qualified for such jobs!

Obviously, what we need to do now is to get more Negroes to take advantage of the great educational opportunities available to any half-way intelligent person today with the tremendous number of free scholarships offered all over the country, regardless of race, color or religion.

Despite all talk of color discrimination, let us tell our youngsters that for colored people this is a time when they never had it so good.

These days much depends on which King you back, Martin Luther in Alabama, or Clennon in Mississippi.

Finds Economic Standards Of Negro Wage Earners Below White Populations

Bystander Thurs 4-11-57
Des Moines, Iowa
P. 1

Washington—If American soicety continues to restrict the potential of Negro labor, that society will be "denied urgently needed manpower skills" while the Negro will be "forced into an even more marginal position in the American economy," Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, warned here April 5.

Addressing the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Mr. Hill declared: "A basic need today is to make possible the full realization of the individual Negro's talents and abilities in terms of industrial and engineering skills, to eliminate all the restrictions and limitations which prevent Negro youth from becoming highly skilled workers."

Refused to Admit

Such restrictions center in large part on refusal to admit qualified Negroes into apprenticeship training programs in industry and into other forms of vocational training, he explained.

"It is evident," he asserted, "that, despite great changes in the employment and occupational charateristics of Negro wage earners in the last ten years, the economic standard of Negroes remains substantially below that of the white population."

Public Support

The NAACP, Mr. Hill noted, "has repeatedly urged that all forms of public support be withdrawn from discriminatory apprenticeship programs, including the use of public school buildings and other facilities in programs which deny admission to Negroes."

A civil rights victory at a southern industrial plant was cited by the NAACP official. Negroes soon will be admitted for the first time into the apprenticeship training program conducted jointly by the union and the company, and the segregated local unions will be integrated. This action follows NAACP efforts with the union and complaints filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts, he said.

16i 1957

Dangers Are Pointed Out In 'Race' For Technicians

A "FRANTIC" competitive race by American schools to turn out more technicians than Russian schools may weaken the country by sacrificing inventiveness, for mere technical competence.

This warning came recently from Fred M. Hechinger, education writer for the New York Herald Tribune, in an article in "Educational Record," organ of the American Council on Education.

Hechinger said that while good mechanics and engineers are obviously essential, the country also needs "generally educated specialists who know where their efforts will lead."

"One Einstein," he writes, "is worth the graduating classes of a greater number of years than you and I can count. One Churchill was worth more in the last war than a generation of routine bureaucrats."

Hechinger, who recently studied Soviet education in Russia, said his trip gave him new confidence in the superiority of American education.

"In Russia," he said, "something is lacking amid all the competence." While Soviet technical achievement is great, Russian experts are growing up without "the independence that permits the mind to soar."

The scales will be tipped, he concluded, "by something over and above this technical achievement and these specialized skills."

EQUAL-PAY BILL BACKED

Mitchell Urges Union Women to Work for Its Passage

WASHINGTON, June 17 —James P. Mitchell, the Secretary of Labor, urged women today to "make your voices heard" for legislation requiring employers to pay women the same amount as men for equal work.

The Secretary addressed a conference of women workers sponsored by the International Union of Electrical Workers. He said he hoped the Administration's recommendation for equal-pay legislation would get "more sympathetic treatment" in Congress this year than last. The 1956 bill died in the Labor Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Such legislation, he said, "would help stabilize wage rates, increase employment security and help protect fair employers from unfair competition by those who undercut wage standards by employing women at lower rates than men."

Says Negro Needs Skills To Compete

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — "The Negro is on the verge of breaking down some of his economic barricades. But more than his white countrymen, he needs special skills to compete in the marketplace, for job discrimination is far from ended," Governor George M. Leader told the 58 members of the graduating classes of the college and seminary of Lincoln university at commencement exercises recently.

The governor pointed out that the issue of discrimination separates Americans into three roups.

"The first group, comprising a majority, says that all men are created equal. The second says, 'all men are created equal, but some men are created more equal than others.' The third group, a slowly dwindling minority, rejects equality for reasons of ignorance or prejudice."

RACIAL GAINS IN INDUSTRIAL HIRING LAUDED

Executive Looks at Decade's Progress

More progress has been made to break down racial barriers in industry in the last 10 years than in the entire preceding period since the Civil war, Frank M. Folsom, chairman of the executive committee of the Radio Corporation of America, yesterday asserted.

Folsom addressed the annual communion breakfast of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago in the Sheraton hotel following the group's mass in Holy Name cathedral.

More Hired for Capability

Business and industry more and more are hiring people on the basis of capability without regard for race, religion, or nationality, Folsom said.

He singled out certain Chicago companies as having done much to create equal work opportunities for people of all races. They are International Harvester company, Inland Steel company, Sears Roebuck & Co., Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Campbell Soup company, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Spiegel, Inc., Aldens, Inc., F. W. Woolworth company, and Western Electric company.

"I feel confident that the needs of a growing economy will go a long way toward solving the problem of discrimination in employment," Folsom said. "The 17 million American Negroes comprise one of our truly great human resources.

Face a Decision

"As our national economy expands the need for technical competence will increase and employers will find themselves faced with the choice of limiting their own growth or hiring those who are trained, no matter what their race, creed, or nationality."

"Interracial understanding must be brought about, ultimately, not thru changes in our laws but thru changes in the hearts and minds of men."

Awards for advancing interracial understanding were presented by Archbishop William D. O'Brien, auxiliary bishop of Chicago, to the Human Relations Club of Loyola university; Sister Mary Hortensia, principal of Holy Angels Parochial school, 545 E. Oakwood blvd.; John L. Yancey, a former commissioner of the Chicago housing authority, and the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, New York City.

GENERAL

Business machine operators sought by Urban League

Qualified business machine operators, whether employed or unemployed, men or women, including those trained who are working in other areas, were urged today to register with the Los Angeles Urban League which is conducting a survey of companies using technical business machines to determine their policy toward hiring members of racial minorities.

The Industrial Relations department of the League has begun an intensive field survey of companies using calculators, comptometers, tab machines, key punch, bookkeeping, teletype, multilith, multigraph and other 'special skill' machines, it was announced.

The program resulted from "growing awareness on the part of the Urban League . . . of limited" job opportunities for minority persons with such skills, the League stated.

Purpose of the registration is to enable the Urban League to increase its file on persons with business machine training and experience, it was announced.

Unemployed persons are asked to register at League offices, 8839 S. Western, during "regular interviewing hours, 8:30 to 11:30, Monday through Thursday."

A special session will be held for employed persons this Monday from five to 6:30 p.m. Additional information may be had by calling the League offices, AX. 2-0511.

Negro Students Urged: Apply for Job Training

The local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told Tuesday night at Wilkie House that not enough Negro students are applying for cooperative training at Des Moines Technical High School.

A. B. Musselman, co-ordinator of trade and industries at the school, said he doesn't know why this is so unless Negro students fear they won't be placed on jobs.

The co-operative placement program is open to seniors at the school. Students taking part in the program work on a job in trade or industry and receive school credit.

Musselman said only a small percentage of the co-operative program students are Negroes, and he added, "I've never had a Negro student refused for placement."

Women Work In 381 Of Gov't's Occupational Jobs

In 1954, women were reported in 381 of 502 different occupational groups covering Government work.

Their entrance into many of these occupational fields has been quite gradual, although positions have been open to women since 1919, and virtually to Negro women since the beginning of World War .

In some jobs, such as those involving specialized work in engineering, biological sciences, and mechanics the scarcity of women is directly related to the small numbers who are trained in these fields.

The latest appeal issued to American women by the United States Government was an appeal for more to become master mathematicians.

It is reported that the majority of women in Federal service, like those outside of the government, are concentrated in a relatively few occupations, despite the fact that women continue to enter new employment areas.

Negroes Told To Train In Science Field

Maxwell M. Rabb, secretary to President Eisenhower's Cabinet, told Shaw University students yesterday Negroes need to go into areas of nuclear physics, atomic energy and other sciences.

"It is good that the bulk of graduates are going into traditional positions of teaching and law but there must be some additional diversification . . ." he said.

He pointed out that many jobs are open to Negroes but cannot be filled because of their lack of training.

The United States is lagging behind in the training of skilled workers to fill the increasing demands brought on by today's economy, he said. Skilled jobs increased by four million between 1951 and 1956 although the number of skilled workers remained the same, he said.

The Negro, he added, is entitled to know about new jobs in order to participate. He said President Eisenhower is seeking — and achieving—a change of attitude on the part of business, but the problem is finding qualified workers.

Rabb explained the organization of the President's Cabinet. It operates in contrast to former ones which had no formal agenda, he said. No minutes are taken at cabinet meetings in order that each representative will speak freely. However, there is a record of all decisions, he said.

Rabb was introduced by Asa Spaulding, vice president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham.

3,000 Newly Retired To Report On How They Are Getting Along

WASHINGTON — A group o 3,000 newly retired persons throughout the country will be asked to report over the next twelve years about how they get along in retirement.

Marion B. Folsom, Secretary o Health, Education, and Welfare, said information obtained through a series of interviews with the older persons will be part of a long-range study to provide more information about the circumstances and problems encountered by social security beneficiaries in their later years.

"The study will give a good deal of useful information to public and private agencies working to benefit the rapidly growing number of older Americans," Mr. Folsom said. Questions will cover income and savings, housing, health employment, major expenditures and various activities of retired persons.

After the initial interviews, to start in 1958, follow-up visits in the home of the same people will be made at intervals of one or two years over a twelve-year period. Information will be obtained on how their situation changes during retirement and the adjustments they make. The Department will then have a history of the retirement experience of this group which is expected to throw new light on the problems, interest, and capacities of older people generally.

Unemployment Rates Higher For Race Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) Unemployment rates for nonwhite workers were much higher than for white workers, according to the monthly report on the characteristics of the unemployed, covering July, August and September, issued by the Labor Department.

The overall rate of unemployment was 3.7 per cent of the civilian labor force in September, according to the report, and unemployment totaled 2.6 million, up slightly over September, 1956.

The number of insured unemployed state programs and the Federal employee program (which excludes agricultural workers, new entrants to the labor force and some other groups) was 1,169,000 in mid-Sept. --virtually unchanged from mid-August.

Compared with September, 1956 insured unemployment was up about 148,000 and the rate of unemployment among covered workers had risen to 2.8 per cent from 2.6 per cent a year ago.

Non white workers comprised over one-fifth of the unemployed in September, even though they comprised only one-tenth of the labor force, and their rate of unemployment, 7.1 per cent, was over twice as high as for white workers.

The report said the difference stems, to a large extent, from the occupational attachments of the two groups. A higher percentage of nonwhite workers than white workers are in unskilled and service occupations which have much higher unemployment rates than are found in the skilled and white-collar jobs.

But, even within the same occupational groups, the unemployment rates for nonwhites tend to be considerably higher.

Negro Gains In Factory Jobs Cited

Still Lag In White Collar Field

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25 -- More Negroes are being hired for factory work and as skilled tradesmen, the President's Committee on Government Contracts reported last week. But it said similar conditions did not prevail in the white-collar field.

The committee, charged with enforcing the no-discrimination clause written into all Government contracts, reported to President Eisenhower on personal policies in more than 500 plants of United States contractors that it reviewed during the last year.

It found that more than 50,000 Negroes and other members of minority groups were working in 335 of the plants.

Although Negroes held nearly 9 per cent of the jobs in the plants, their representation in white-collar work "was strikingly lower," the report said.

The report said office jobs for Negroes were most common in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and the New York area.

The committee said the number of Negro apprentices for skilled trades was higher than the percentage of Negroes now working in those crafts.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, committee chairman, said the committee adopted two new methods of insuring that employers comply with the anti-bias clause.

First, he said, it requested major Federal contracting agencies to deny Government business to companies found guilty of discrimination.

The committee also began checking up on contractors once a year without waiting for a formal complaint.

"This can be a far more effective way of eliminating discrimination," Mr. Nixon said.

The committee's jurisdiction includes 6,000,000 contracts involving $15,000,000,000 worth of goods and services bought by the Government.

Its report noted that airlines recently opened jobs as ticket agents and mechanics to Negroes.

Mitchell Asks "Fullest" Development Of Skills

NEW YORK — (INS) — Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell Tuesday night called for the "fullest development of the skills and capabilities of American Negroes.

Mitchell said the effort is "absolutely essential to the growth and security" of the U. S. The cabinet member cited studies pointing up the potential of the American Negro and added:

"In the last 15 years, American citizens of Negro birth have advanced further in terms of employment, education, political participation and economic well-being than in all the years since the Reconstruction era.

"These achievements constitute not only a major breakthrough for a people long subject to the absurd injustices of discrimination, they also provide the firm foundation for continued and lasting progress."

Mitchell urged continued advances in a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner sponsored by the National Urban League at New York's Hotel Commodore.

More than 1,000 persons attended the dinner which honored the labor secretary and Jacob S. Potofsky.

"The American people have given to President Eisenhower's firm and decisive action at Little Rock. Because the law has been upheld Negro children are going to school at Central High unattended, and another turn on the long road upward has been made."

Potofsky declared the status of Negroes in the South "is going to undergo a change primarily because of the industrialization and urbanization of the South."

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GENERAL

Program To End U.S. Racial Bias To Be Studied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)— Federal, state and city groups working to end racial bias will meet with Secretary of Labor Mitchell here tomorrow to map out a program of cooperation.

The meeting was requested by the commissions against discrimination in a dozen states and three cities which have enforcible statutes against racial or religious discrimination, including discrimination in employment.

Mitchell is vice chairman of President Eisenhower's committee on government contracts. This group is charged with supervising compliance with the non-discrimination clause included in all government contracts. The contractor agrees not to discriminate against employes or applicants for employment because of race, religion, color or national origin.

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But, even within the same occupational groups, the unemployment rates for nonwhites tend to be considerably higher.

Area Plants Hailed for Negroes' White-Collar Jobs

Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — Delaware Valley U. S. A. today was cited by President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts as a major industrial area which affords Negroes ample opportunities for white collar work, now denied them in other sections of the the country.

The citation to Philadelphia firms holding government contracts was included in the annual report to the President by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the committee chairman.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is vice chairman of the group, which includes key labor leaders and industrialists all working to eliminate discrimination in job opportunities for Negroes and other racial minorities.

The basis of the committee's findings was an examination of 412 Delaware Valley plants, and 23 other standard metropolitan areas, which held government contracts and had a Negro population of 50,000 or more.

The report said the committee received 293 complaints charging government contractors with discriminatory employment practices since it was established in August, 1953, including 88 which were filed during the year ended June 30, 1957.

Nixon's group noted that while Negroes held about 9 percent of the jobs in factories holding government contracts, their representation was strikingly lower in white collar jobs, except in Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and New York City.

The committee is fighting for equal job opportunities for Negroes and other minorities. It cited the Nation's major airlines as one group eliminating the color line by employing racial minorities in white collar jobs.

Nixon reported that government agencies had been requested to deny contracts to firms where there was "clear and convincing" evidence of failure to comply with a clause barring discrimination because of race, color or religion.

"The committee's work during the past year has given the Federal agencies two new and effective tools for identifying and correcting discriminatory situations where work is being performed under government contract," Nixon said.

"The committee's compliance review program provides for an annual examination of the employment practices in the plants of the government's principal contractors.

"The committee's experience in the last year has demonstrated that this can be a far more effective way of eliminating discrimination than waiting for a complaint to be filed before an investigation is made."

The committee, charged with enforcing the no-discrimination clause written into all Government contracts, reported to President Eisenhower on personnel policies in more than 500 plants of United States contractors that it reviewed during the last year.

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NEGROES GAINING IN FACTORY JOBS

But Presidential Committee Reports They Still Lag in White Collar Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UP) —More Negroes are being hired for factory work and as skilled tradesmen, the President's Committee on Government Contracts reported today. But it said similar conditions did not prevail in the white-collar field.

Passing of 'Hired Man' In America Is Deplored

By Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Remember the hired man?

A generation ago he began to disappear from the American scene, and left a gap in family life that has never quite been filled. There is none to take his place.

The hired man at one time was a neighborhood resource, the poor relation by loyalty but not by blood of a dozen or so families he had adopted.

Any family in the community could ask the hired man to work for them. He generally worked only for the families he chose.

His pay was invariably low. Nobody spoiled him with money. Nobody expected him to brood over the fact his fate was to brush the dust from the welcome mat spread for other feet.

Often he would work for sick people, who, having survived local medicine and escaped the local undertaker, would victoriously call in the hired man to brighten up the place to make them feel better.

The hired man knew that sick people, getting well, are helped by seeing their belongings in order . . . The yard clean, the sidewalks swept, brass knocker on the front door brightly polished. It makes them feel they have more of a hold on life.

Measurement of Wealth

But the hired man, kind of looked down up by his superiors and yet at the same time welcomed by them, wasn't just a crutch for the sick getting well, doing things about their place they would like to do themselves.

He also was a kind of measurement of the wealth of the healthy. He did the jobs they could do themselves but were too busy to do or too proud to do in public.

Actually there wasn't much he couldn't do. He could and did mow the grass, fix a light plug, clean the yard, paint the house, or even carry out the ashes from the basement.

But in those days the hired man was generally an outdoor-working man. When he came indoors it was usually to eat in the kitchen.

He didn't work every day because he was a lone man, unmarried and not wanting to be married, and always knew, whether he wanted to earn it or not, there was a welcome for him in many kitchens.

Most wives were glad to feed him—and for several reasons. For one thing, he was different from their husbands. He was male and independent as their husbands were . . . and solitary . . . but at least, if he wouldn't obey a woman, he would listen to her, or appear to.

He Took His Time

He took his time about his work (nobody could push him there) . . . He would stop and talk to the kids . . . He would

stay in a warm kitchen on a cold day and listen to a wife's complaints as long as she served food or poured coffee. The main thing was he was company.

He was never in a hurry . . . because he knew he wasn't going anywhere. He wasn't dependable in an emergency because he didn't live by your emergency. But when he was actually there he was as dependable as your need required. He could stop a leaking faucet, coax a reluctant handle of a bathroom fixture back into action, even weed gardens where he planted nothing himself.

Whatever happened to the old-fashioned hired man?

He did like everybody else has tried to do in the mid-part of the 20th century. He specialized. He married and had his own offspring. His ears belong to his own wife, his play time to his own children.

Today one hired man is hired to fix the television set. Another hired man is hired to fix one part of the plumbing, and still another to meet another plumbing problem. A fourth hired man can repair short circuits and is an authority on light bulbs, up ot 100 watts.

In an age of specialization the only true all-around hired man in a home is the housewife herself. This is why, if a husband came home at midday, he might find his wife in the kitchen all alone and talking to herself.

What happened to the old-fashioned hired man? He went thataway.

Wages and Traditions

Journal & Guide P.8
Richmond, Va. 12-28-57

WE HAVE always thought that the minimum wage law, in its present form, which affects only firms doing business across state lines, was unfair and did an injustice to many relatively small businesses, like a newspaper, for example, published in a Virginia city and having some subscribers in other states. The law, which requires such an establishment, and others in a similar business bracket, to pay an office boy no less than $1.00 an hour gives retail establishments not selling merchandise across state lines an unfair and unwarranted advantage, when they can pay as low as 50 cents an hour or less, for the same service.

Many small establishments, employing less than 100 people, have complied with the law, and while some have gone under, a majority of them have managed to adjust their operations to meet the intent of the law—to increase consumer volume and to raise the standard of living.

* * *

The pending legislation in Congress, aimed to spread the coverage of the minimum wage law is meeting with tremendous opposition from many sources, and some of it seems to be inconsistent with good reasoning. The more money people have to spend for the things they need for essential living purposes, the more business the retailers will do, and the more money they will have to expand, or to enjoy normal growth.

But this idea is not generally accepted. Some of the opposition is rather queer, and sounds like opposition to "integration."

MR. B. J. WILLIS, a Norfolk businessman, stated in a letter to REPRESENTATIVE HARDY, which appeared in th press, that he was not only fearful that the law, if expanded to cover workers in retail establishments would reduce employment, but, "even more important, will destroy standards and practices that have long existed involving ethics and human relations and community responsibility."

Surely MR. WILLIS does not believe that some standards and practices that have long existed can continue to exist in a society in which there is constant change. If a sizeable portion of purchasing power is constantly reduced in a period of steadily rising cost of living, the support of retail business is being syphoned off, and the retailer is looking in the wrong place for the source of his trouble.

The minimum wage law, we believe, was originally enacted for the very purpose of "changing" certain "standards and practices that have long existed." These practices are not humane and they are uneconomical. In no sense are they a credit to "human relations and community responsibility," and we fail to see where the "ethics" come in.

* * *

We see in the current opposition spearheaded by Chambers of Commerce, the same ridiculous arguments that were used against Social Security and public aid to the aged and the blind.

The standards and practices MR. WILLIS' champions have existed too long, and a change is long overdue. All business that is sound, or worthy of the name, will benefit by an increase in the purchasing power of the community.

Uncle Sam employs largest number of women in country

By the NNPA News Service

The Federal Government is the largest single employer of women in the United States, with more than a half-million women employees.

As recently as 1938-39, women in Federal service numbered fewer than 175,000—about one woman to every four men employees.

In August, 1954, the ratio of employees was one woman to three men among all Federal workers and one woman to two men among Federal white-collar workers.

WHILE MEN'S employment in the Federal Government increased 120 per cent between 1938-39 and 1954, the number of women increased 200 per cent.

These numerical gains of women are related to the growing responsibilities and defense requirements of the Government. They also reflect the Nation's expanding economy and women's increased participation in the labor force.

At the same time that the Government's personnel demands were increasing, women secured the necessary training and employment experience and entered the Federal service in substantial numbers.

Of recent years, employment opportunities have increased more rapidly outside Washington, D.C., than within. Between 1938-39 and 1954, about 85 per cent of the increase in women's employment took place outside the Washington area.

* * *

ALTHOUGH 20 per cent of the women employed in Federal service were working in Washington in 1938-39, only 10 per cent were working there in 1954.

All Federal agencies employ women, although some have higher percentages of women than others. The distribution of women among agencies is similar to the distribution of all employees.

More than half of the women were working for military establishments in 1954 and another fourth, for three other large agencies.

The average salary of women white-collar workers in Federal service was $3,562 in 1954, as compared with $4,618 for men. Salaries ranged from $2,500 for grade 1 jobs to $14,000 for grade 18 jobs—as determined under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

* * *

THIS ACT provides for a uniform system of salaries and job grades according to the difficulty, complexity, and responsibility of the work performed. (Effective March, 1955, salaries were raised approximately 7.5 per cent.)

The average job grade for women in 1954 was grade 4 ($3,175-$3,635) and for men, grade 6 ($3,795-$4,545).

Almost 80 per cent of the women were in grades 5 and below, almost 20 per cent in grades 6 to 11, and less than 1 per cent in grades 12 and above.

These distribution figures included postal employees, who are not covered by the Classification Act. When postal employees were excluded, the median grade was 4 for women and 7 for men.

NEGRO GAIN SEEN IN UPSTATE JOBS

Times 12-29-57
Newspaper of Negro

Survey Finds Opportunities Rise but Promotions on Merit Pose Problem

Sun 11-10-57

With the rapid growth of the Negro population in most upstate cities, employment opportunities for Negroes have increased both in unskilled jobs and in highly skilled technical and professional positions.

Promotions of Negroes on merit, however, is a growing problem. Another problem is the scarcity of Negro applicants to take advantage of better job openings in many fields.

These conclusions were found in a report of a survey released yesterday by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination. The survey, covering Albany, Troy, Rochester and Syracuse, was prepared by Eunice and George Grier of the commission's research department.

In the Albany-Troy area, in particular, many high-status jobs have been taken by out-of-town Negroes. The survey noted that local Negroes were inclined to look elsewhere for good jobs, fearing the local tradition that only lower-skilled positions were available in their home towns.

Local Applicants Lag

Cases were reported of employers eager to hire Negroes for technical and clerical jobs, who were unable to find local applicants. The survey thought many Negroes were hesitant to seek promotions for which they were qualified.

The report cited school authorities who felt that many Negroes recently arrived from the South did not have enough educational foundation to train for skilled jobs. School officials generally ascribed this to the poorer standards of Southern schooling and poor home conditions.

Integrated schools have been the norm in the study area for many years. The report said, however, that where the recent Negro influx had been greatest certain schools were showing signs of being shunned by whites.

With the number of Negroes having possibly doubled in the last seven years, the greatest problem of all has been in housing. Mr. Abrams said that housing had a great effect on education and job opportunities and determined how well the advancement of the coming generations would be accomplished.

Kept in Limited Area

The survey showed that at the lower income levels housing was dilapidated, depressed and increasingly overcrowded. This was caused by inability to pay for anything better and by discrimination that forced the Negro population into a relatively small area of each city.

At the higher income levels it was found that Negroes increasingly could buy houses in desirable areas. However, de-

cent rental housing in such areas was found to be almost unavailable to Negroes.

Buying decent homes was found to be difficult, however, unless Negroes were willing to make many tries and face repeated rebuffs and humiliation. Many Negroes qualified to hold down highly skilled jobs left town after a few weeks because of their inability to find suitable housing.

Despite occasional instances of discrimination, public accommodations were found to be generally open to Negroes. The survey found that first-class hotels and restaurants in central areas almost invariably accepted Negro patronage.

Mr. Abrams said the survey was the first in a series of studies of New York cities. It was largely financed by a grant from the Kaplan Foundation.

Psychologist Sees No Machine Replacement For Human

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Nov. 11—Identifiable progress in "human factors research" was noted by a Sigma Xi speaker here last week.

Dr. George Passey, University of Alabama psychologist, told those attending a science club meeting that at least for the predictable future, the human will continue to be an integral part of most machine systems in their operations and maintenance.

Crux of his talk was that machines can now excel people in ability to respond quickly and powerfully; yet, machines are almost helpless when it comes to dealing with changing situations. Here humans are close to irreplaceable.

Passey was speaking on "Current Approaches to the Study of Man-Machine Systems" and was the second speaker of the academic year in the Sigma Xi series. His areas of research specialty are those of sensation, perception and sensory mechanisms. He has done extensive work in these fields for the U.S. Air Force, Lockheed, and the Naval School of Aviation Medicine at Pensacola, Fla. He is now a major in the Air Force Reserve and taught psychology at Tulane prior to joining the university psychology department.

Dr. Passey said that one respect in which human capacities often surpass those of instruments is in the sensory functions. This is especially true of "minimum absolute energy" necessary for sensory detection.

"The human eye, for example, is capable of detecting the flare of a match 15 miles away on a dark night. It can detect the presemce of a black wire, one sixteenth of an inch in diameter, viewed against the clear sky a quarter of a mile away.

"The human ear is so sensitive it can almost detect random collisions of molecules of air; the ear is more efficient at low energy levels than any existing microphone," said Passey.

On the other hand, machines can be designed to respond to energy outside the wavelength bands to which our eyes and ears are sensitive, noted the psychologist.

Machines surpass humans in fields of 1. speed and power, 2. compution, 3. routine work, 4. simultaneous activities, and 5. short term storage.



MANPOWER CONFEREES.—Pictured at Arden House, Harriman, N.Y., where they took part in a six day conference on "Work in the Lives of Married Women," sponsored by the National Manpower Council, are, left to right, Irma H. Gross, head of the department of Home Management and Child development, Michigan State university, East Lansing, Mich.; Winifred Bell, acting director, Adult Psychiatric Clinic, Harper hospital, Detroit; Rosa Gragg, third vice president, National Council of Negro Women, Inc.; Detroit; and Warren K. Layton, divisional director, department of Guidance and Placement, Detroit public schools. Ninety men and women, leaders in business, industry, education, labor and government, and national women's child and social welfare, guidance and religious organizations studied this phase of the Manpower Council's latest project, "Womanpower," revealing that six out of ten women, now working are married, three out of ten married women are working, nearly two out of every five mothers with children of school age are in the labor force and that women will account for at least half of the expected increase of 10 million in the labor force by 1965.



DISCUSSING "WOMANPOWER."—Shown talking about the place women play in modern industrial and labor life at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y., recently are, left to right, Anna Peterson of the New York Times, and Ann Tanneyhill, director of Vocational Service, National Urban league, Inc., New York. Ninety men and women, leaders in business, industry, education, labor and government recently made a study of the Manpower Council's latest project: "Womanpower." The conferees found that two out of every five mothers and six out of every ten women are working, and that women will account for at least half of the expected increase of 10 million in the labor force by 1965 over 1955.

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81,754 In 5 Areas Hold Federal Jobs

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 P. 7

Chicago Ill.

The traditional charge that Negroes perform only menial jobs in federal government is refuted to a large extent by the new report of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

Based on a complete survey of five major cities, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Mobile, Ala., the report shows that 81,754 or 23.4 per cent of the 349,856 persons employed in these areas are Negroes.

With a 28.5 percentage, Chicago led the five areas in the employment of Negroes. Washington was second with 24.4 per cent; St. Louis was third with 18.2 per cent; Los Angeles, 17.9 per cent and Mobile had 15.5 per cent.

HIGH PERCENTAGE

The survey reveals that 68.9 percent of all Negro employes are in the Classification Act of "Other" positions of the three job groups and not in the laboring or custodial positions which are part of the Wage Board group.

The high percentage of Negroes in "Other" positions is a reflection of the Post Office department field where so many Negroes are hired as carriers and clerks.

In answer to the consistent criticism that the pattern of colored employment in civil service is largely confined to the lower grades and that they do not get above the grade GS-4 level, the survey shows this to be true for the most part.

However, it was discovered that this holds true to a greater extent outside of Washington; here the percentage below Grade 5 is 90 or above in all four cities. The study shows that Negroes are being employed at every grade level allocated by the departments and agencies, although not in every city.

5 PERCENT SUPERVISORS

Of the total Negroes employed, a fraction over five percent of them were supervisors. Washington leads the other cities in the percentage of Negro supervisors in the white-collar positions.

While the committee admits that the survey raised some thought provoking facts, it says any conclusions drawn can refer only to the conditions in the five cities surveyed.

But the most unexpected result gained from the survey was the relatively high proportion of all Negro employees to total employment. In 1944, Negroes made up only 19.2 per cent of all persons in federal departmental service in Washington and about 12 per cent of the total in the other cities studied.

South Has Lowest Paid Employees

Daily World Thurs. 5-16-57

Atlanta Ga.

The South has the lowest paid retail trade employees in the Nation.

In a recent survey the U. S. Department of Labor reported that earnings at straight time for non-supervisecorized personnel in the South is $1.16 per hour, as compared with a $1.68 an hour in the Western portion of the Nation.

HOURLY WAGE

Average hourly earnings nationally is $1.41 in the northeast the average wage is $1.50 per hour and in the North Central the average hourly wage is $1.41.

The South also has the dubious distinction of having the largest percentage of empolyees earning less than 75 cents an hour. Twenty three percent of the Southern retail trade employees earn less than 75 cents an hour. The average for the Nation as a whole is ten per cent. For the West two percent, Northeast four per cent and North Central eight percent.

NATIONAL AVERAGE

The South also has the lowest percentage of persons earning less than $1 an hour with 45 percent, as compared to the National average of 2b percent. The west has only 1 per cent, the Northeast has 16 percent and the North Central 24 percent.

GENERAL

Fay Bennett Survey Reveals:

Negro Farm Families Earn Less than $1,000 per annum

Eagle Tulsa Okla. Thurs. 5-9-57 P. 1-A

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — "All family farms—not just the lowest income group—are approaching crisis," according to a report recently released by Fay Bennett, executive secretary of the National Sharecroppers Fund. But the Negro farmers are faced with the greatest economic crisis. Nearly a third-million Negro farm families are today receiving an annual income of less than $1,000.

The report stated specifically that there were a total of 5,226,000 farm families in the country according to the latest census figures. Of this number nearly one and a half-million earn an annual income of less than $1,000. Nearly a million of the lowest income group live in the South. Although Negroes constituted only about one-tenth of the total farm families in the country, they make up almost one-third of those one million in the South with income less than $1,000 a year.

"Very little is being done to help this group of Americans whose living and health standards and educational opportunities are clearly inadequate for them to realize their best potentialities as citizens and human beings."

The greatest contrast between wealth and poverty in America has shifted from yesterday's captains of finance and the factory worker to today's corporate farm owner and the men and their families who work in the fields, the report stated. "The world's most efficient producers of farm products—Americans—have not eliminated dire poverty among those sho work on the farms."

Government programs are permitting over 100,000 farms to go out of business yearly. Many of these are young farm families, former GI's who started farming hopefully after World War II.

Through given government aid to get started, they have been abandoned to a policy or lack of policy which permits them to be squeezed out before they can become firmly established.

Family Farms Drop

According to the 1955 census of agriculture, commercial family farms increased by 26 percent. A family farm is one on which the owner-operator and his family furnish at least half of the farm labor, with gross sales of less than $25,000 annually. This type of farmer, according to the report, is the backbone of America's "private enterprise" economy.

The family farmer can produce efficiently and compete effectively with the corporate farms through wider use of electric power and increased mechanization if he is given equal treatment in government subsidies and credit, and if all domestic farm labor is not exploited by lack of government protection and by government promotion of foreign contract labor.

The import contract labor system began as an emergency wartir measure but continues to grow apace. At the peak of employment last year there were nearly 500,000 foreign contract workers in agriculture. The majority of which came from Mexico. This does not include the Mexicans who enter the country illegally and are commonly known as "wetbacks." Other contract workers came from British West Indies, the Bahamas and Canada.

A new development in the contract program is the importation by air from Japan of farm workers. A very effective contract labor system has been initiated for Puerto Rican workers. They must be guaranteed 160 hours of pay in each four week period and their working and living conditions must meet a certain standard.

In contrast to this program the NSF reported conditions which existed in Phillips County, Ark., under the foreign contract system. Last June in this Arkansas county, the report stated, United States workers were earning as the top salary 40 cents an hour as compared with the Mexican workers who were earning 50 cents an hour, the minimum to which the Mexican government will agree. But by July and August the U.S. workers' pay had fallen to35 cents annhour.

The NSF expressed grave concern over the conditions under which domestic farm workers and their families live. They earn wages far below the minimum for most urban workers. "The wages of U.S. farm workers will remain depressed when growers know they always have available a steady supply of contract workers imported from countries where the living standards are far below those of the United States. . . ." These imported workers "have no bases here, and can, therefore, be threatened with deportation if they do not accept what is offered them."

The seriousness of this importation program has been brought to the attention of Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell by the National Sharecroppers Fund. This farm group urged the Labor Secretary to hold public hearings on this situation permitting labor, farm interest, government and citizen organizations to present thier views.

In spite of this request the U.S. Government signed an agreement with Mexico at the end of last year to renew the international contract labor program until June, 1959, without regard for protests from Mexico agricultural and business leaders as well as from labor and other groups in this country.

Negroes Told To Train for Better Jobs

Post Times Herald P. 1-B Sat. 5-18-57

Washington D. C.

America's Negro youth must prepare to handle jobs "in areas where the doors have been locked in previous years," Oliver A. Cowan, founder and director of the city's Junior Police and Citizens Corps, said yesterday.

Cowan spoke at a "Freedom Day" celebration sponsored by the District Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Significant progress has been made" in opening job opportunities to members of all races, he said.

"We must not be caught in the position of not having trained personnel to enter new fields which now recognize ability instead of race," he said.

Cowan, a Metropolitan police private, said an important factor for success in the working world "is the ability to get along with others."

Other speakers at the rally included Henry Narh, a Howard University student from the new West African nation of Ghana, at Georgetown University, and George Gruber, a Hunyourselves of the feeling that garian refugee now studying

Trained Negroes urged to remain in the South

Tribune Wed. 6-3-57
Los Angeles, Calif.

HAMPTON, Va. — Trained Negroes and whites were urged to "remain in the South and make the contributions that their skill, courage and faith in democracy enable them to make," in the address to graduates of Alabama State college by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, last week.

P. 6

"You can't go home again to the places that you left four years ago, because those places are no longer the same. You can't go home again because you are no longer the same. On the other hand, you must go home . . . because the answer to our trials and tribulations lies not in flight to some imaginary Utopia in the North," the educator cautioned the graduates.

Dr. Moron quoted from Thomas Wolfe's reactions against Hitler Germany, "Progress was not inevitable, and . . . highly civilized people could retrogress," Wolfe said.

Dr. Moron quoted Carlos Romulo's opening remarks at the 1955 Bandung Conference concerning virulent racism: "Its survival in any form can only hang like an albatross around the necks of those . . . who sincerely seek to build a freer and better world".

Referring to South Africa, Dr. Moron thought it ironical that Africa, "the land that we have always associated with the colored races, should become the last refuge of white supremacy.

"The world needs a garbage can . . . a global dustbin into which to sweep bigotry and intolerance, outmoded arrogance and un-Christian behavior."

Dr. Moron observed that "There never has been a black Benedict Arnold. We have borne our sufferings with patience, with humility, and with commendable restraint for 90 long years. . . . We have waited for full freedom to come to us as a gift from the benevolent hands of those who were our friends, and as a reward for our patience from those who were our oppressors. But in the end, we had to get it ourselves," the educator said, praising the nonviolent, courageous leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Dr. Moron admonished the graduates to "strive for the full implementation of all the rights which the Constitution guarantees to all citizens."

Urge Students To Train For Jobs

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57
P. 7

TOLEDO, Ohio—(ANP)—The two great problems of integrating minority workers, according to George W. Butler, is the need for a wider program on the public and parochial school level to train these workers in skilled trades and the assurance that such trainees will have the opportunity for employment.

Butler, director of education of the President's committee on government contracts, was here last week to confer with representatives of industry and labor and community leaders.

He said that all government contracts require private firms to pledge that they will not discriminate against an employee because of his race, creed or color.

1ST ROADBLOCK

Thus, he said, the first roadblock encountered is that while an employer might be willing to meet the implications of the clause, he was not willing to lower standards by indiscriminate hiring of unskilled workers.

The problem of hiring workers from minority groups and to assure that they will not be discriminated against is one for the whole community, Butler said, adding:

"No single agency can solve this matter. No single formula can be given for the country as a whole. The solution must be in line with the needs of the community."

YOUTHS HEAR PLEA

At the same time, the District Youth Council of the NAACP meeting in Washington, heard the founder and director of the Junior Police and Citizens Corps urge U.S. Negro youth to train for better jobs and not be caught unqualified for fields now opening that heretofore have been closed to Negroes.

The speaker was Oliver A. Cowant who addressed a "Freedom Day" celebration under the auspices of the NAACP District Youth Council.

Cowan declared:

"Significant progress has been made in opening job opportunities to members of all races. We must not be caught in the position of not having trained personnel to enter new fields which now recognize ability instead of race."

Man Waits 6 Hours To Be Treated At Grady

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7-20-57

The apparent need for more intern doctors and nurses in Grady Hospital Colored Emergency Clinic was illustrated Thursday when an elderly man, apparently weak and weary from hard work and a physical ailment, waited more than six hours to see a doctor.

Arriving at the clinic long before he was to make an 8 a. m. appointment, the man said he did not see the doctor until 2 p. m. He suggested that perhaps more doctors could remedy the situation.

Numerous patients, realizing that Grady is a public hospital, have complained about waiting long hours before getting medical attention .This was not due to inefficient interns, it was pointed out, but rather as a result of not enough intern personnel to handle the hundreds of cases which flow through the clinic each day

Although reportedly there are two or three white intern doctors working in the clinic at all times, two doctors and one colored nurse were swamped with cases Thursday night, some of whom reported they had been waiting for several hours.

The large stuffy waiting room was about half full and about 20 or 30 youngsters and adults were crowded into small emergency rooms waiting to be cared for. Others were sprawled on outside steps and sidewalks waiting for friends and relatives to be examined or treated; and still others waited outside until their turn came to see the doctor.

It should be remembered, however, thatthe doctors on duty not only have to care for persons with minor or major ailments, but they are also responsible for treating emergency cases.

In such cases time may determine whether or not a person lives or dies. Since time is of utmost importance in such cases, doctors often must turn from treatment of relatively minor cases to care for the emergency. This, again, points to the apparent need for more interns.

Although it is believed that this same situation exists in the white clinic, it is more pronounced in the colored section because of the large number of persons seeking examinations or treatment. In 1955 approximately 70 per cent of all Grady in-patients were Negroes and 60 per cent of all out-patients were Negroes.

With the several shake-ups in the hospital and with the alleged plans being made for a training program for Negro physicians and interns at Grady, this situation may soon be eliminated.

A clause in the proposed program reportedly stipulates that Negro physicians and interns will have full access of all Grady Hospital facilities. However, is is not known whether or not they will be a part of the New Grady Hospital when it opens.



P. 5 Courier 8-24-57

Exposer—The Rev. B. Reaves Britt is responsible for an investigation by the Government of discriminatory working conditions at the Lockheed Aircraft Factory in Marietta, Ga. The Rev. Mr. Reaves filed a complaint with the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Firm Bows To Dixie Custom

Defender, Chicago, Ill. P. 1 Sat. 11-2-57

NEW YORK — A General Motors executive in one of the firm's southern plants has declared that the plant is "not about to try" to hire Negroes for anything but janitorial work.

The unnamed manager of a General Motors installation near Atlanta, Ga., told a reporter for the Wall Street Journal.

When we moved into the South, we agreed to abide by local custom and not hire Negroes for production work. This is no time for social reforming in that area, and we're not about to try it."

The Wall Street Journal quotation was part of a report on increased pressure by Negroes for better job opportunities in both the North and the South.

Now that they have a good clear solid ruling on schools, the NAACP plans to step up its program for fair employee for qualified Negroes in better the country.

This information was revealed by Louis Kraar and Lester Tanzer in the Wall Street Journal last week.

Backed by the NAACP program Negroes in larger cities in the South are applying in greater numbers for selling jobs, administrative positions and clerical jobs usually held by whites, while those in the North are insisting upon more fair employment practices.

MORE RESENTFUL p. 9

At the same time, Negro workers in the South are more resentful over separate eating facilities, separate rest rooms and jim-crow unions in Dixie industry.

Negroes seeking jobs on the basis of qualifications are backed somewhat by the government which asks for non-discrimination in hiring and promotion by ability. Sat. 11-2-57

While Negroes fare a little better in northern industry than in southern where their labors are mostly confined to janitorial positios, the greatest number of complaints are made in north- the discrimination is defined more clearly and more openly conced

Committee Asks Negro, White Not To Merge At Lockheed

Daily World, Atlanta Ga. P. 1 Thurs. 11-14-57

An executive committee of District 33 of the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO, recommended Tuesday not to merge Negro and white union workers at Lockheed Aircraft plant "at this time."

The committee, composed of presidents of the five local unions in District 33 which includes "Colored" Local 2016 also recommended that the District appeal any force merger to International President Al Hayes and the National Council. If no relief comes from them, the committee advised the District to delay the merger by appealing to the National Convention which will be held in 1960.

It is doubtful whether the District wil ltake action on the recommendations until after its election of officers on Dec. 6.

The hassle over the merger of Negro and white union workers at the Marietta plant began Oct. 20, when Negro Local 2016 voted to merge with one or more of the four locals in the District, in compliance with IAM policy. The vote was 29 to 1.

At the first District meeting following the vote to merge, Oct. 22, G. H. Andrews, president of 2016, challenged the validity of the meeting at which the vote was taken and also the vote. The District president then appointed the committee to investigate the legality of the meeting and the vote. Daily World 11-14-57

After the committee report, Jesse McGlon, regional vice president of IAM, told the delegates that in 1954 the National Executive Council voted to outlaw segregated locals. He said he did not want to make the decision to merge and that the merger did not have to be accomplished "tomorrow or next week but as soon as possible."

McGlon produced a letter, written by Alfred F. Holmes, a member of Local 2016, to Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, charging that discrimination and segregation existed in Lockheed local unions. The letter also contained a request for an investigation.

The District appointed three men from each local to a committee to investigate other information which McGlon reportedly has but refused to divulge.

The move on the part of Local 2016 for a merger began last Nov. and is reported to be one in a series of efforts aimed at complete integration in the Lockheed Plant. Since IAM refused to allow racial segregation, groups such as "Colored" Local 2016 are voluntary.

Delegates from Local Lodge 1396 circulated a motion at the District meeting which said that the Attorney General of Georgia would be notified of the "forced merger." The motion, reportedly passed at the group's last meeting, asked for a ruling by the Attorney General on the legality of the merger.

Another motion made by Local 1996 requested a Legislative Committee meeting to compose "a bill to place before the next session of the Georgia Legislature in respect to lifting Sales Tax from certain items."

16i 1957

GEORGIA

2,000 REDUCTION IN LOCKHEED FORCE SEEN

Daily World Sat. 8-17-57

Atlanta Jour.

Four special modification projects on six-jet B-47 bombers at Lockheed Aircraft's Georgia Division are phasing out beginning this month, according to Carl Kotchian, vice president and general manager.

In addition, modification work on early-model C-130 Hercules projects will be completed at the Marietta factory during December. The wind-up of these five large-scale modification jobs at the Georgia aircraft facility will cause a general reduction of 2,000 in the employment total by year-end.

This reduction is part of an overall, across-the-board retrenchment in Department of Defense expenditures for current aircraft purchases and modification. It is estimated the employee total at Marietta will drop to approximately 16,500 over a period of the next few months.

Despite this readjustment in Lockheed Georgia employment, the Marietta plant is considered actually to be in an enviable position in the manned aircraft field.

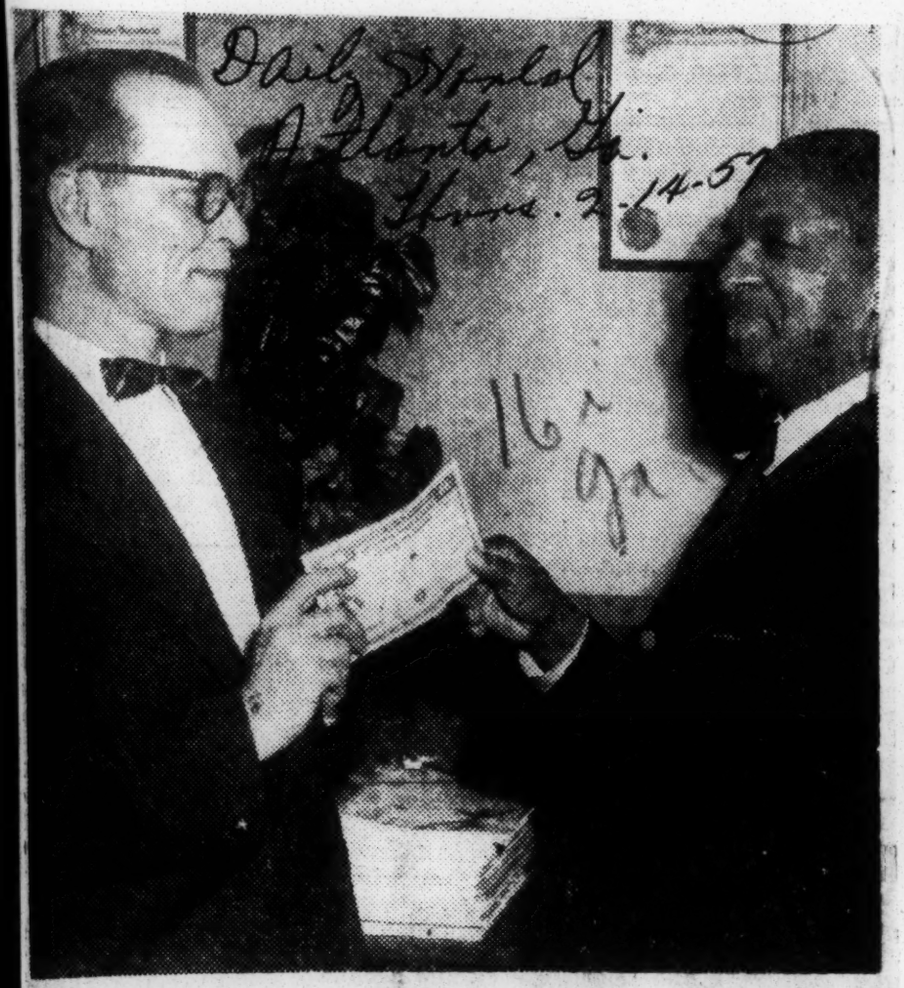
EXCELLENT OUTLOOK

The proved performance of the utilitarian 4-engine Hercules C-130 project transport, made only at the Georgia plant, is one reason for this excellent future outlook. Present orders for the C-130 "'A' model military combat transports extend to May, 1959. The new C-130B, an improved model with more powerful engines which was announced this week by the Air Force, assures quantity production to the end of 1959.

Aside from these USAF quantity contracts, the 62-ton Georgia-made air freighter is currently attracting world-wide interest.

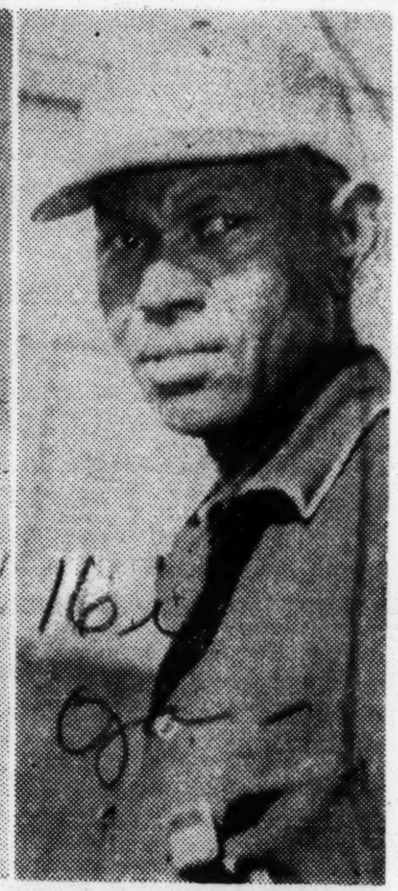
Even with reduced budgets, the military services are finding the multi-purpose Hercules project a necessary airplane. In addition to Tactical Air Command, which has dozens of C-130s in operational use, other Air Force branches are currently considering its utilization. Initial purchase of Hercules aircraft by the Coast Guard appears imminent. The Navy is testing two versions of the Hercules, one of which is fitted as an aerial refueling tanker for jet aircraft for the Marines. Besides this interest, friendly foreign nations have indicated desires to purchase C-130s.

The Lockheed Georgia factory, which has 2,000 ft. long final production lines, has modified and modernized nearly 1,500 of the swept wing B-47 Stratojet bombers since July, 1954. Current contracts for major modification work continue into late 1958.



JESSE SIMS RECEIVES SUGGESTION AWARD — Jesse Sims, 179 Arcadia Ave., N. W., who is employed at the Fulton National Bank's Main Office, is pictured above (right) with Charles B. Thompson, Cashier, as he was awarded a $25 Savings Bond for the second best suggestion of the year. The bank conducts the annual competition for suggestions from employees on operations and customer relations.





Fired and Hired—Willie (Cemetery) Preteet, who had served as President Eisenhower's caddy at the Augusta National Golf Club, was replaced by Slim Jenkins, right. Reason for Perteet's dismissal? He was considered too slow for the President's fast pace.

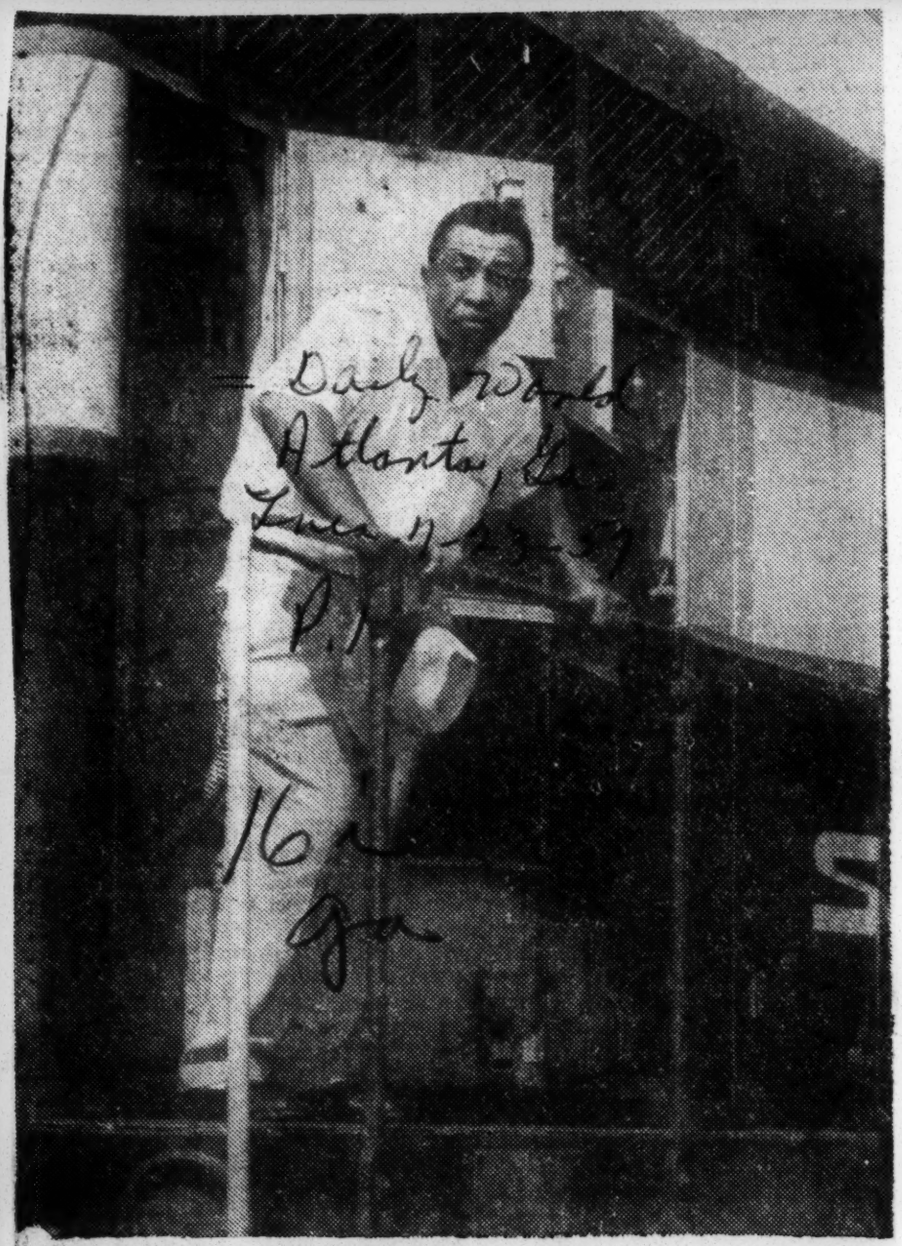
Not A Man's Job

William Perteet lost his job last week as a caddy for President Eisenhower at an Augusta, Ga. golf course.

Authorities said he was replaced because at 51 he was getting a little slow and the President at 68, plays like a house afire.

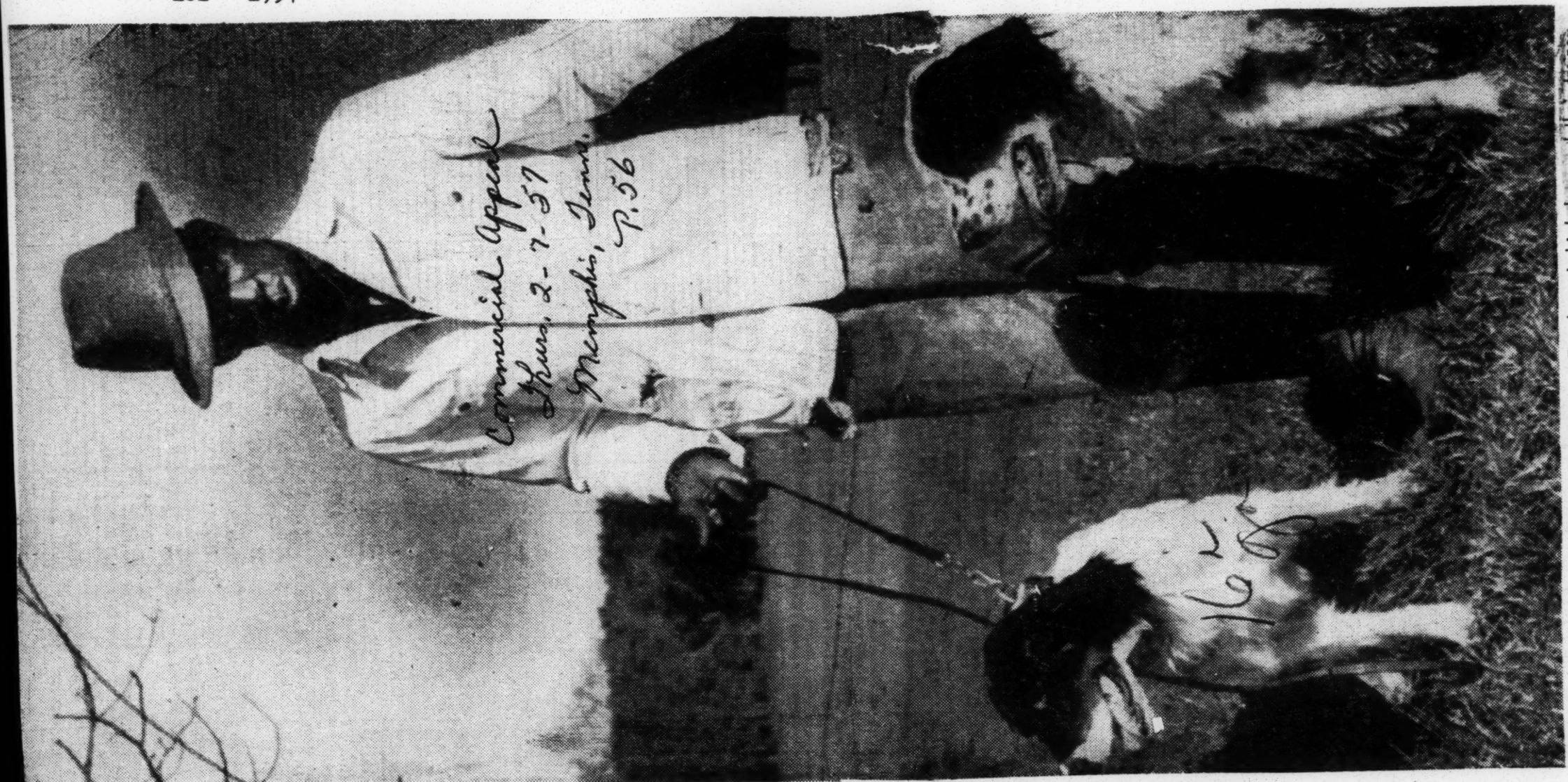
We don't know too much about golf but it would seem to us that even in Augusta a grown man should find a more important job these days than caddying on a golf course.

Caddying, like butlering or barbering, may have grown into a job with professional status, but we like to think that there are important things in this world for a grown man to do besides toting golf bags around a course even for the President of the United States.



— Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
June 23-59
P. 1.

NAMED LABOR GANG LEADER — Charlie B. Lawson, veteran of 13 years service with the Seaboard Railroad, has been promoted labor gang leader at the company's Atlanta roundhouse shops. This marks the first time a Negro has held such a position here. Mr. Lawson leads a crew of 18, whose duty is to keep the diesel engines properly groomed and handling parts. General foreman W. H. Moss said that Lawson was selected for the position because "he is an exceptionally good worker and showed aptitude for the job." — (Perry's Photo)



'Ike's' Dogs

President Eisenhower's bird dogs and their trainer, Rufus Davis, are waiting at the Thomasville, Ga., farm of Treasury Secretary George Humphrey for the expected arrival this week end of the President for quail hunting. The setters are Art (left) and George. —AP Photo

Commercial Appeal
Thurs. 2-7-57
Memphis, Tenn.
P. 56

'Cemetery' Perteet, 51, Fired as Caddy For Ike, Is Saddest Man In Augusta

Courier-Journal Tues. 4-2-57 P. 7
Louisville Ky.

By WILL GRIMSLEY
Associated Press Staff Writer

Augusta, Ga., April 1.—The world's most famous golf caddy—Willie "Cemetery" Perteet—is the saddest man in Augusta today. He has been fired as President Eisenhower's caddy.

"I don't know what I done wrong," the frail, 51-year-old Negro said. "I guess Mr. Dudley thought I was just too slow."

Ed Dudley, professional of the Augusta National Golf Club and President Eisenhower's golfing partner, said Cemetery had to be replaced because he was "getting a little too decrepit."

"The President plays like a whirlwind," Dudley said. "He hits the ball and—swoosh—he's gone. It takes a young man to keep up with him. So I had to make a change."

Jenkins Is Willie's Replacement

The President's new caddy at Augusta is Slim Jenkins, a slender, mustached veteran in his mid-30's, who has caddied for Dudley, Bob Jones, and others and who now serves as assistant caddymaster here.

The President is expected to come to his little white cottage—fringing the home of the famous Masters Tournament—later this month and get in a few rounds of golf. He may play with the new Masters champion, to be crowned this weekend, as he has in the past.

But Jenkins—and not Cemetery—will be carrying Ike's bags.

Cemetery, whose name was given him by the President, has been Ike's favorite caddy since he began playing golf at Augusta.

And Ike has been Cemetery's favorite golfer.

"He get the red neck sometimes and gets his dander up when he miss a shot, but I shore love to caddy for that man," Cemetery said.

"He don't get as het up as before he had his heart attack, but he still get himself worked into a lather over that golf game. He's hittin' that ball farther than he ever hit it—235 yards sometimes—but he can't get a putt to fall for love or mercy. And that 10-iron of his—his bettin' iron—well, that's been misbehavin' too."

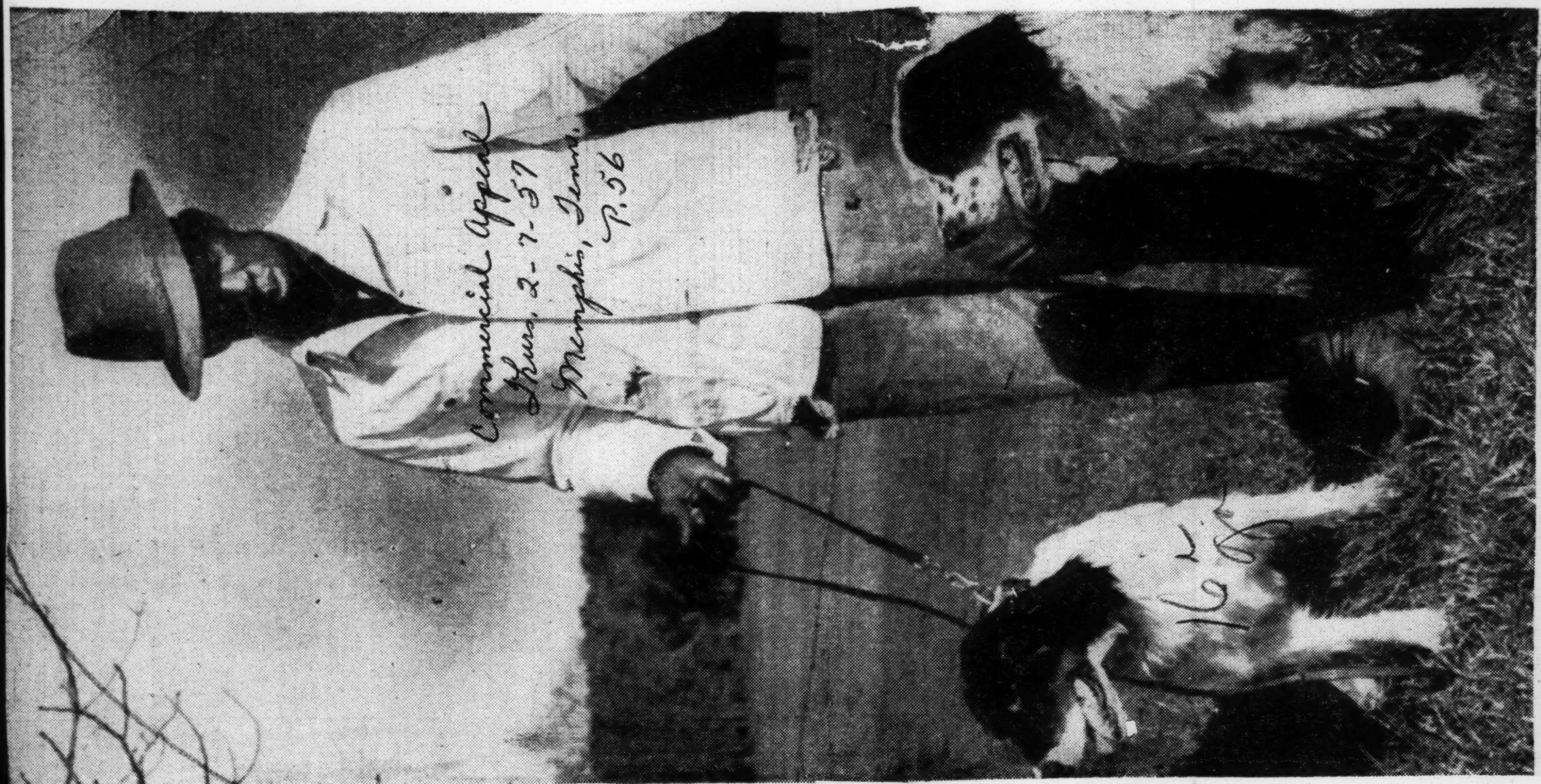
Doesn't Think He Has Slowed Up

Cemetery said he didn't think he himself had slowed up any, but added he didn't plan to make any personal intervention with the President. "Mr. Dudley know what he's doing," Cemetery said. "But if he thinks I slowed up he should seen me kicking up my heels at the night club early this morning."

Perteet, a graying wisp of a man who has been caddying since childhood, said he got the nickname, "Dead Man," after he was chopped up in a knife fight and laid out on a morgue slab, apparently for dead.

"The President, he told me, all dead men belong in cemeteries," Perteet said, "and he said from now on he'd call me Cemetery.

"And he did."



'Ike's' Dogs

President Eisenhower's bird dogs and their trainer, Rufus Davis, are waiting at the Thomasville, Ga., farm of Treasury Secretary George Humphrey for the expected arrival this week end of the President for quail hunting. The setters are Art (left) and George. —AP Photo

Commercial Appeal
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Courier-Journal Sun. 4-2-57 P. 1
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"And he did."

'Cemetery' Loses Job as President's Caddy; A Faster Man Replaces Him at Augusta

Times Jour. 4-2-57 p. 22

New York, N. Y.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 1 (AP)—The world's most famous golf caddy—Willie (Cemetery) Perteet—is the saddest man in Augusta today. He has been dismissed as President Eisenhower's caddy.

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The President's new caddy at Augusta will be Slim Jenkins, who is in his mid-thirties. He is assistant caddy master here.

The President is expected to come to his white cottage—adjacent to the home of the Masters tournament—later this month.

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Associated Press

Willie (Cemetery) Perteet



Associated Press Wirephoto

WILLIE PERTEET

Getting a little too old?

Migration Bill For Negroes Is Deferred

Constitution
Jud. 2-5-57
Atlanta, Ga.

The House Education Committee deferred action on a "Negro migration" bill Monday after a passionate plea for approval by its author, Rep. David C. Jones of Worth County.

The committee voted to meet again Wednesday to discuss the bill, which would set up a Georgia Integration Commission comprised of the governor, lieutenant governor, House speaker, attorney general, state school superintendent and three Negro leaders.

Jones told the committee the bill would authorize the commission to give state education grants to Negroes who feel they are not getting a "fair deal" in Georgia's segregated schools. He said the commission also would be authorized to provide moving expenses for Negro families desiring to move to states where segregation has been abolished.

"It's an attempt to redistribute our Negro population," Jones declared. "If it has no other effect than propaganda, it is our first offensive measure. We have been on the defense in all our moves to preserve the Georgia way of life."

Jones said, "Even if we don't carry it to its fullest extent and move hordes and hordes of them (Negroes) out of the state, the propaganda effect would be the greatest thing we've had in our fight for segregation.

"Please don't kill the bill in the committee," he urged.

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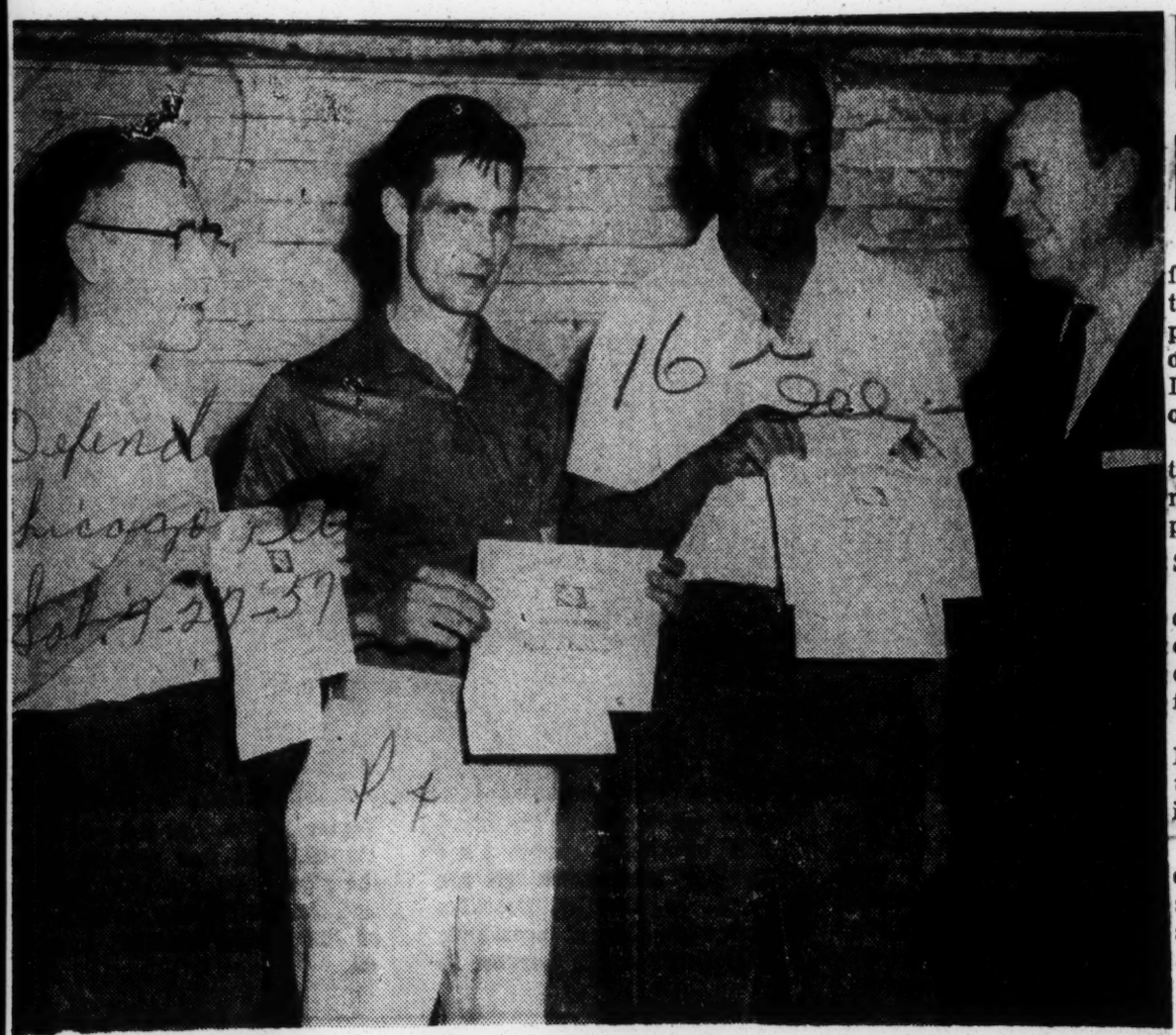
IBM CORPORATION



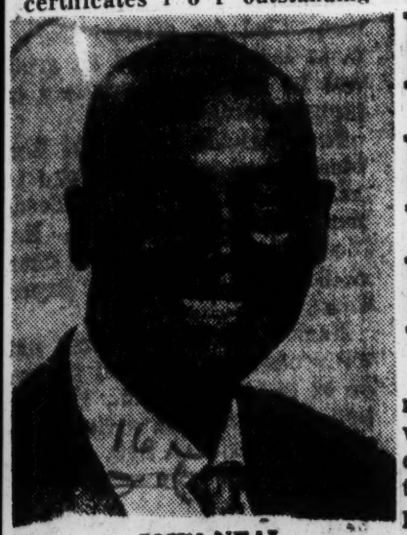
Post + Times Herald 7-4-57

By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

Evelyn Boyd, senior mathematician for the Service Bureau Corporation, explains the operation of an IBM computing machine to George Thomas, McKinley High School senior who is taking part in the Student Scientists Program during Easter vacation.



THREE DISTRIBUTION clerks in the Chicago Terminal of Postal Transportation Service receive cash awards and Superior Achievement certificates for outstanding work from the Post Office Department. Honored for their outstanding postal distribution efforts were Alton Conklin, 717 S. 3rd ave., Maywood; Henry Rosenberger, 1321 Waveland ave., Chicago and David Lacy, 853 E. Marquette rd., Chicago. Awards were made by L. A. Woods (right) district transportation manager.



JOHN NEAL

Employe Of Edison Co. Retired

John Neal, 4857 S. Calumet ave., retired Monday from Commonwealth Edison company after 33 consecutive years of service in the construction underground department. He was a conduit mechanic.

Fishing and hunting are Neal's favorite hobbies. He is a member of the Greater Fellowship church.

He and his wife, Emma, have been married 35 years and have lived in their Calumet ave. home 20 years.

They have two sons and a daughter. Ivy, their daughter, is married to Wilbur Blake of St. Louis, Mo.; John, jr., lives with his parents; and Sullivan Neal and his wife, Mary, live in Los Angeles.

During their future leisure, Mr. and Mrs. Neal plan vacation trips to Detroit, Memphis, St. Louis and Los Angeles. Eventually they will settle in Michigan or Chicago.

Predict Safer Future For Atomic Workers

Atomic industrial plants of the future will be safer to work in than conventional plants of today, predicted John F. Ege, jr., director, Industrial Hygiene and Safety Division, Argonne National Laboratory.

Ege spoke October 10, before the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry's annual fire prevention week luncheon, at the Sherman Hotel.

He said the three main areas of industrial application of atomic energy will be power reactors, radioisotope production and use, and fuel fabrication and reprocessing.

"Workers in these fields," said Ege, "will be safer on their jobs than those who are now employed in many industrial plants."

This conclusion, he said, is based on experience to date, which shows absence of accidents caused solely from the fact that materials handled were radioactive.

In other words, accidents involving radioactive materials can be traced to the same causes as those of conventional mishaps; human error, and lack of technical skill.

"Technical skill will increase," he said, "as unusual safety problems are met and solved."

He declared that those working in fabrication and reprocessing of fuel will have to solve problems involving possible chemical fires.

Racial barrier falls; TWA airlines seek hostesses

CHICAGO (ANP)—It was announced here Tuesday that Trans-World Airlines is actively seeking qualified colored women for positions as flight hostesses.

Applications may be sent to the Chicago Urban League, Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary.

It reportedly is the first time a major American airline company here has sought colored women as flight hostesses.

One of the first Chicagoans to take advantage of the equal job opportunity offered by TWA was Miss Lili Jones, a Wilson College Junior College student and Chicago fashion model.

Qualifications for flight hostess, as announced by TWA, are that applicants be in excellent physical condition.

Men Clerks Needed By U. S. Government

CHICAGO — (ANP) — "Clerks, especially men, are needed at once by the U. S. Government" stated J. A. Conner, Regional Director of the Seventh U. S. Civil Service Region this week. The positions are located in various Federal Agencies in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Both men and women can file at this time for the positions. These openings start at a salary of $2690 to $3175 per year. No experience is needed for the $2690 and $2980 jobs. A high school degree is qualifying experience for the openings at $3175. Trade or vocational school degrees are not qualifying experience.

All applicants must pass a written test.

Negro Flight Hostesses Goal of TWA in Chicago

CHICAGO—The Chicago Urban League announced that for the first time in the history of scheduled airlines in the U. S., a major company, Trans-World Airlines in Chicago, is actively seeking qualified Negro women for positions as flight hostesses.

TWA's historic decision closely follows the company's announcement in New York City of the appointment of a Negro, James O. Plinton, 43, as executive assistant to the director of personnel and industrial relations.

One of the first Chicagoans to take advantage of the equal job opportunity offered by TWA is Lili Jones, 21, of 4215 South Evans St. Miss Jones, a Wilson Junior College student and prominent Chicago fashion model, made application at the company's employment offices, 5111 West 55th St., last Tuesday.

"Ever since I was a little girl," stated Miss Jones, "I have nurtured the dream of some day becoming a flight hostess."

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, extended congratulations to TWA for "having crashed the color barrier and opened up a whole new area of job opportunity for interested and qualified Negro girls."

In conclusion, Berry accorded credit to the Urban League of Greater New York for its role in initiating and stimulating through educational means the program of employment integration in the airlines industry.

He also pointed out that TWA has made a similar appeal for qualified Negro women in the New York area.

In Washington, Vice President Nixon hailed TWA's recent action as "a significant first step in the adoption of non-discriminatory hiring policies in the airline industry."

U. S. Postal Service Gives Veterans Awards

The Chicago Postal family bid farewell to three "Old-Timers" as they recorded their time of departure for the last time on September 30, 1957.

According to Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder, Ruth Ellen McConnell, 61 East 46th Street was tops on the senority list of the three retirees. She entered the postal business on Sept. 18, 1918, and during her long career served in the Primary Letter section at the Old Post Office station.

For the last 12 years she was assigned to the general office in the main post office.

During her career she saw many changes, but states that the greatest improvement in the Chicago post office in the past few years is the recognition of intelligence, ability and allegiance. She feels that today the post office offers great opportunities, especially in the field of promotions to the management staff.

The people of Chicago are receiving better mail service because employees are being screened for their abilities, and are being trained to be better employees.

During retirement Mrs. McConnell plans to devote her time to work in childrens' homes, nurseries, and hospitals.

With more than 35 years service, she was joined by Edward T. Rollins of 6532 Vernon Avenue who began his career with the postal service in 1922. During the last 6 years he was assigned to the Illinois Newspaper Direct Case in the main post office. During bis long career he also served in the parcel post section and distributed California letter mail.

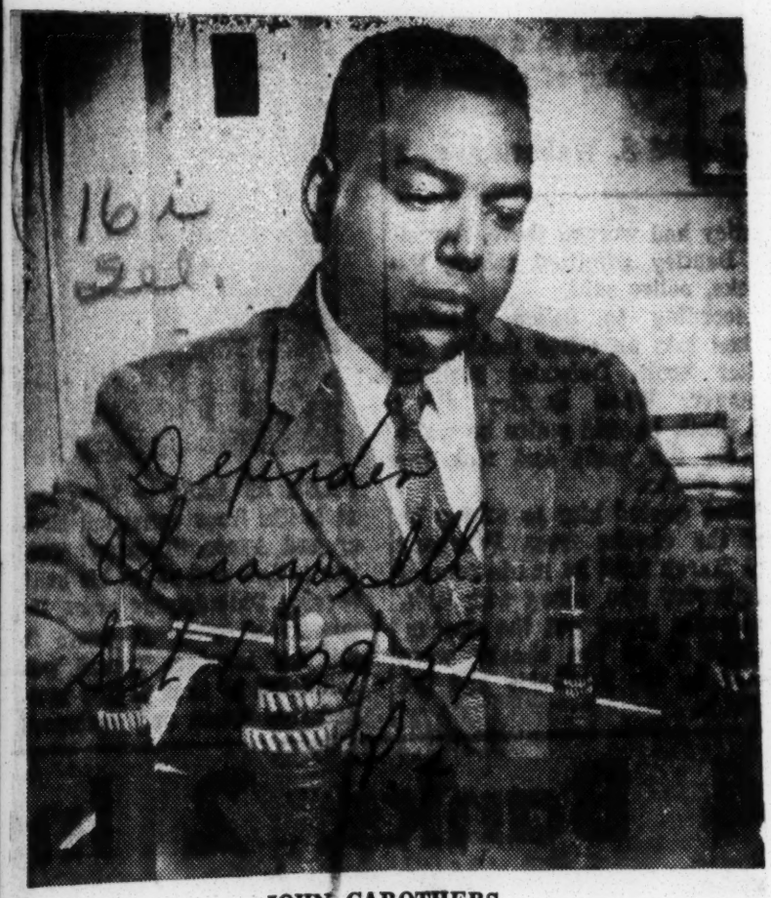
Rollins has been married for 36 years. His daughter Mrs. Jean C. Bridges lives in Indianapolis, Indiana, and another daughter, Miss Mildred E. Rollins, in Chicago. The family attends the Grant Memorial Church at 40th St., and Drexel Blvd. He is a member of the National Bowling Association.

During his retirement Rollins plans to spend his time promoting his favorite sport, bowling.

Stanley M. Rudd, 3020 Walnut Street was born in Memphis, Tenn., but has been in the Chicago area for 40 years. He started his postal career on July 20, 1918 for a total of 31 years.

On the date of his retirement Rudd was assigned to the Midwest station where he served the patrons of Zone 12 for 28 years. He had one route for 15 years. During his years of contacting the postal patrons, he feels that each day a more neighborly understanding is met with the peo m.wShpdrffffjff ple on the route.

When the employees left their place of assignment for the last time, they had in their possession Post Office department citation awards signed by the postmaster general, commending them for honorable and meritorious careers in the postal service.



JOHN CAROTHERS

Telephone Job Is Dream Come True

A boyhood dream come true is John Carothers, jr.'s job with Illinois Bell Telephone company. Carothers, 4901 Drexel blvd., was bitten by the telephone bug when he was 12 years old. He's been within arms reach of a telephone ever since.

As part of the telephone company's two-year "rotational training" period, Carothers is a repairman in the Calumet district. An electrical engineer from the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated among the top dozen of his class, he plans to become a telephone engineer.

His boyhood taste for things electrical was formed in Prairie View, Texas Carothers senior was a professor of farm economics at Prairie View college, a branch of Texas A&M.

LIKED OUTDOORS

"Like most youngsters," Carothers said, "I liked animals and being out of doors. Farming looked like a career that could give me both."

But next door to the Carothers family lived the head of the college's Electrical Engineering Department. The college owned and operated the town's telephones and the professor was chief engineer.

"That seemed glamorous," remembered Carothers. "I took to tagging after him to watch him work. That was the end of the farm idea. From then on, I was a telephone man."

Carothers was, and is, curious. He wasn't happy until he could operate the switchboard and diagnose telephone trouble for himself.

He also learned to operate a movie projector and at 14½ had a state license as a projectionist in the Prairie View movie house.

HANDY TRADES

"Both proved handy trades," Carothers said. "I earned almost all my school expenses operating a projector and working as a repairman on the college telephone system."

After two years at Prairie View college, the Carothers family decided that he go to a top electrical engineering school.

That proved to be Wisconsin. He was immediately pledged to Kappa Eta Kappa, a national electrical engineering fraternity.

"At first I wondered if I were doing the right thing," recalled Carothers. "I had pictured a fraternity as a sort of club of playboys. But I don't think I was ever more mistaken. We had fun, of course, but we did a lot of seious work, too. The older fellows and those with better grades worked consistently with boys who were having trouble.

PAYS OFF

"Did it do any good?" He hands over a photograph of an open-faced blond young fellow.

"This was my 'younger brother,' " he explains. "He was keen on being an engineer, but somewhere along the line he's missed out on his mathematics. That was one of my strong points, so I tutored him. He passed, got his degree and now he's an engineer with the Univac Corporation."

His fraternity is almost as important to Carothers as his engineering. President of the chapter in his senior year, he now is national president.

Two nights a week he is training officiar for a wire company of the 303rd Signal Battalion, an Army reserve unit. Following his graduation, he was a Signal Corps lieutenant, teaching in the European Theater.

He finds time, also, to be active in the Holy Name Society of St. Elizabeth's church, 4049 So. Wabash.

"I'd like to have time to work with the Catholic Youth Organization," he says with real regret. "Boys' work can be really rewarding. When I was taking some graduate work in mathematics and physics at Rensalear Poly in Troy, N. Y., I worked with the Boys Club of America as a counselor.

SATISFACTION

"There's no greater satisfaction than watching a boy develop into a really useful member of society."

A genuine liking for people had much to do with Carothers decision to join the telephone company.

"A company that sells service," he reasoned, "would naturally have greater contact with people. And no matter how good an 'ivory tower' job might be, I'd still rather be dealing with people."

Carothers meets plenty of people.

"People are almost all basically friendly," he says. "You can get along with anyone."

But that doesn't go for dogs, he hurries to add. A repairman coming into a strange house can't take a chance. "I haven't been bitten yet," Carothers said.

"I follow the company practice and ask the customer to tie up his dog before I go to work. When I meet him in an alley, I just say 'Hello, Rover' and walk the other way."

It was all right to have been bitten by the telephone bug, he figures, but he draws the line at dogs!

A. OF C. DONATES TO NEGRO JOB TRAINING MOVE

$10,000 Contributed to Urban League

The Chicago Association of Commerce joined the Chicago Urban league yesterday in a program to induce more Negroes to learn new skills to take advantage of expanding job opportunities.

Breaking a long standing policy of not contributing to other organizations, the association announced at a luncheon in the Art institute that it had donated $10,000 to the Urban league for the program's first year.

The league also has been given $5,000 by the Chicago Community Trust and $2,500 by the Division fund, a private charitable source. The initial aims of the joint program will be to encourage teen-agers to continue in public schools and to induce adults to avail themselves of vocational training facilities.

Block Tells of Need

"All of our surveys show the need for thousands of new employes in the next few years," Joseph L. Block, president of the association and president of the Inland Steel company, said in a statement issued at the luncheon.

"It is very important that they be well trained for their jobs. This will prove beneficial both for the individuals involved and for their employers."

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Urban league, said the objective of the program is to "raise the blanket of frustration" from many young Negroes who doubt that further education would be of any benefit to them.

Many Pupils Drop Out

"Many Negro youths drop out of school as soon as the law permits," Berry said. "We intend to inform the Negro community of the many job opportunities for those who are skilled. We will begin by supplying job opportunity information thru teachers, ministers, lodge groups, and such other organizations as the Association of Negro clubs. Better workers make better citizens."

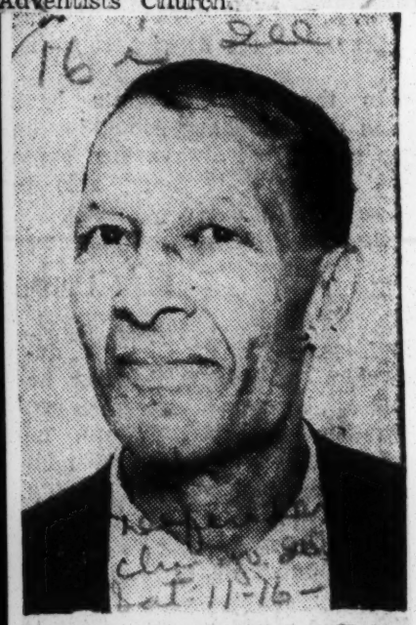
Other commerce association representatives who spoke in favor of the program included Ernest H. Reed, manager of the education and personnel department of International Harvester company; James C. Worthy, a vice president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Thomas H. Coulter, chief executive officer of the association.

Francis McPeek, chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, emphasized that the program should be a continuing effort.



GETS BANK POSITION — Norman Simon, recently appointed Assistant to the Executive Vice President of Chicago's Exchange National Bank, is the first of his race to hold a ranking position with a National bank in the busy Chicago Loop district. He is assigned to the department of new accounts and received his degree in Finance at Roosevelt university in Chicago.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper regrets having previously carried the above information under the photo of Rev. Norman G. Simons who is not a banker. He is a minister in the Seventh Day Adventists Church.



MATHEW RIVERS, 4711 Evans ave., retires Nov. 29, after 33 years of service at International Harvester Tractor Works, 2600 W. 31st blvd. A veteran of World War I, Rivers is a native of New Orleans. He worked for the Southern Pacific for several years before coming to Harvester. "I'll do a lot of fishing," says Rivers.

NEGRO SWORN AS PLUMBER'S UNION AGENT

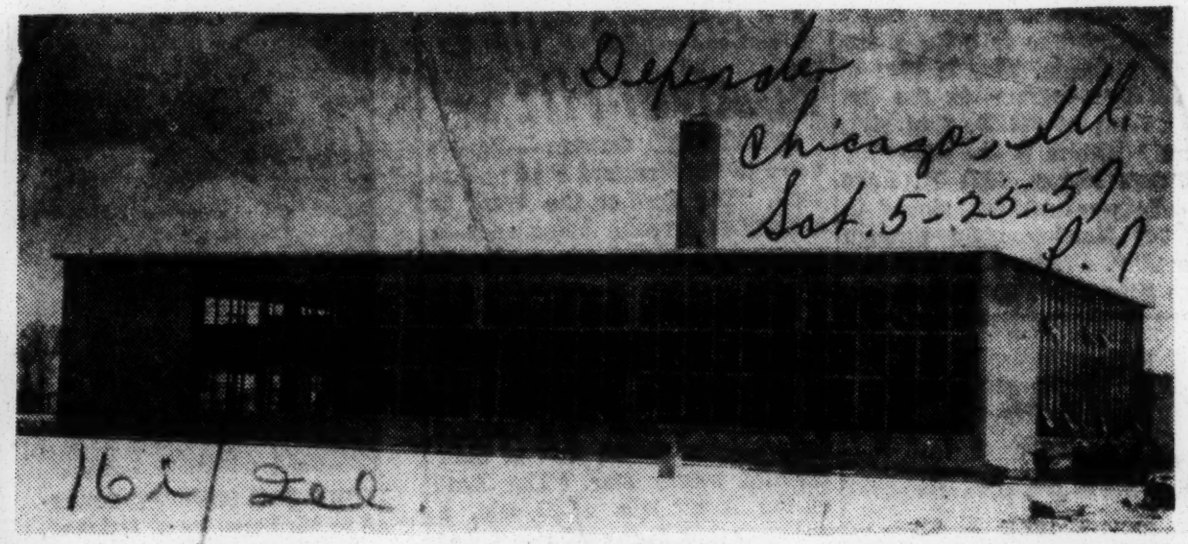
Edward L. Doty, 623 E. Bowen ave., was sworn in yesterday as business representative of local 130, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers union in Mayor Daley's City hall office. Daley is an honorary member of the local.

Stephen M. Bailey, business manager of local 130, said Doty is the first Negro to hold office in the 50 year old union. His appointment was confirmed by 2,500 members of the union at a meeting in Plumbers auditorium, 1340 W. Washington blvd.

Doty, a member of the union since 1947 has been a plumber at Altgeld Gardens, 9240 E. 132d st.



PROVING JOB INTEGRATION WORKS — These skilled employes, engaged in highly precision work at the Ritholz Optical Co., prove daily the benefits of hiring employes on the basis of qualifications rather than by race, color or creed. Ben Ritholz, firm president, is a staunch supporter of fair employment practices.



THIS New $1,500,000 Commonwealth Edison Company building at 75th Street and Lawndale ave. will provide a new base for electric company service to 400,000 customers on Chicago's southside. In full operation, the headquarters for the utility's Chicago-South division will be the reporting center for about 450 employes. Completion of the installation will include appropriate landscaping.

Open New Utility Office For Southside Customers

Commonwealth Edison company's new southside office and service building at 75th st., and Lawndale ave., will be placed in service starting this week, E. R. Lewis, division vice-president, has announced.

Scheduled to be in full operation by mid-June, the new building will be the headquarters for a service area extending from Lake Michigan and 39th st. to city limits on the south and west.

More than 400,000 customers are located in the area, which is known as the Chicago-South division of the utility.

Lewis said localization of service and operating activities at the new Lawndale ave., headquarters will enable the utility to provide more direct and personalized attention to the growing electrical needs of Edison's southside customers.

MORE CUSTOMERS

"The number of our customers and their uses of electricity are both growing," the utility official said. "In our division we are now serving about 10,000 more customers than we did a year ago.

"In the same period, the average residential use of electricity has increased about 100 kilowatt-hours."

Under construction since last July, the new service headquarters features a contemporary-styled exterior of brick and aluminum with spacious window areas.

Extending along Lawndale ave., between 75th and 77th sts., it includes a two-story and basement section of approximately 45,000 square feet, with a one-story wing of 27,000 square feet.

MOSTLY OFFICES

The two-story portion of the building is occupied primarily by offices. Additional offices, a garage and service shops are located in the adjoining wing.

Facilities include a radio dispatching station for directing the field work of operating and construction crews and the emergency assignments of trouble crews. Air conditioning, acoustical ceilings and recessed lighting are among the features.

Cost of the completed development is estimated at $1,500,000.

The headquarters will be the reporting center for about 450 employes and serve as the administrative control for an additional 350 employes.

Fair Employment Bill Killed By Illinois Senate

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (NNPA).— State fair employment practice legislation was killed by the Senate Tuesday.

A similar measure, cleared by a House committee, is expected to pass the House, as it has during the the 1953 and 1955 sessions. The Senate will reject the House bill if it comes over.

Senator Fred Smith, Democrat, of Chicago, only colored Senator, attempted to have the Senate override unfavorable action by the Senate Committee on Individual Affairs. His motion needed 30 votes but got only 18. Twenty-one Senators voted against it.

With a single exception the vote followed party lines. Senator John P. Meyer, Republican, of Danville, voted for the bill.

Senaor Meyer complained, however, that Democrats were making the matter a campaign issue. He said colored people have been "hurt" by being thus involved on many occasions.

Lieut. Gov. John William Chapman, Republican, made a speech in behalf of FEPC. He was given the floor under a suspension of the rules. The courtesy was extended after a Republican caucus on the question by the Commission. Chapman did the same thing, but was denied the privilege in 1955.

Chapman rebuked Republican Senators for "repudiating" the leadership in race relations of President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and Gov. William G. Stratton.

"A hundred years from now white man may need FEPC," Chapman said.

The bill would create a state commission of five members with $50,000 for expenses. The commission could cite employers on charges of race or religious discrimination in employment. Orders of the commission would be enforceable in state courts

Conference To Explore City's Manpower Needs

Important findings of a recent local survey of manpower needs and resources will be described for the first time at the Conference on Solving the Problems of Chicago's Population Growth by Thomas H. Coulter, chief executive officer, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Commenting upon the survey, Mr. Coulter, under whose direction the survey was made, states:

"The employer who wants to have a full compliment of workers over the next several years will have to hire on merit. . .Over the next few years there will be a growing need for skilled workers and a diminishing need for unskilled workers. Jobs will be plentiful and people will be hired on the basis of their qualifications."

The conference, convened by Mayor Daley, and sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations in cooperation with the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, will meet for the purpose of reviewing the city's progress in meeting the demands of population increases, now and in the future.

Nine areas will receive special attention, having specific sessions and programs. These are: Education, Employment, Housing, Welfare, Recreation, Health, Community Organization, Law and Order and Public Information.

The conference will be held on two days, May 29 and June 11, at the Palmer House. The working sessions on May 29 will review the facts, problems and solutions. The June 11 Report to the People will present the consensus of the working sessions to Chicago's opinion leaders in the form of an hour-long audio - visual presentation. Norman Ross will narrate.

Joseph L. Block, president, Inland Steel company, and president, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, will address the May 29 Luncheon gathering.

Calls Fair Employment Basic Key To Freedom

By LLOYD GENERAL

The president of the Chicago association of Commerce and Industry declared Wednesday that the "right of all men and women to employment opportunity without discrimination is basic, and related to all other freedoms."

Joseph L. Block, who is also president of Inland Steel co., addressed a luncheon gathering of a city-wide conference on solving the problems of Chicago's population growth.

The conference, which will have a concluding session on June 11, was held in the Palmer House, and attracted leaders in Chicago's human relations activities as well as representatives from business and industry.

NINE SESSIONS

The conference was divided into nine simultaneous sessions on housing, recreation, welfare, employment, community organization, health and law and order.

The general chairman was Augustine J. Bowe, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

On June 11, the conferees will make a report to the people based on this week's sessions. It is expected that 1,200 persons representing all groups will be present.

ROLE OF PRESS

In the panel on public information Publisher John H. Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender spoke on the "Role of the Minority Press" in solving the problems of Chicago's growth.

Calling on both the general press and the minority press to accept their joint responsibility, Sengstacke made the following points:

"Today our society needs, first, a truthful, comprehensive and intelligent account of the day's events in a context which gives them meaning; second, a forum for the exchange of comment and criticism; third, a means of projecting the opinions and attitudes of the groups in the society to one another; fourth, a method of presenting and clarifying the goals and values of the society; and fifth, a way of reaching every member of the community by the currents of information, thought and feeling which the press supplies."

In conclusion, he stated: "We must hold up before the eyes of our new residents a bright, inspiring vision of a modern society in a truly democratic state."

NEWSMEN SPEAK

Robert E. Kennedy of the Chicago Sun-Times spoke on the "Role of the Working Press" and William Garry of WBBM-TV spoke on the "Role of Radio and TV" in solving the problems of the new residents. A. T. Burch, associate editor of the Chicago Daily News was chairman of the morning session.

In the afternoon session on the public information panel, Edward E. Logelin of the U. S. Steel Corporation; Thomas I. Underwood of Winston, Strawn, Smith and Patterson; and Eleanor Wright of the Human Relations Commission were the main speakers. William Ray of NBC chaired the afternoon session.

In his luncheon address, Block said:

"It is my firm conviction that employment opportunities should be available to every individual without discrimination as to race, color or creed."

Another major speech was delivered by Ald. Leon M. Despres, who told the group:

GHETTO PROBLEM

"It is difficult for anyone to overstate the terrible damage which the existence of the ghetto wreaks on everyone both inside and outside the ghetto area in the city."

Despres said the ghetto problem is increasing daily due to the thousands of non-white workers who come to the city every month and increase the demand for living space.

Ethel Verry, executive secretary of the Chicago Child Care society told of the "urgent need" for adoptive homes in the Chicago area, while Dr. Deitrich Reitzer pointed out the fact that Chicago ranks lowest among northern cities in staff appointments for Negro physicians in predominantly white hospitals.

Leaders of the various sessions were:

John Womer, housing; William G. Caples, employment; Merlin X. Mungovan, recreation; Frank Woods, welfare; A. T. Burch, public information; Jerome J. Friedman, law and order; Dr. Leonidas Berry, health and hospital services; Rev. Philip A. Johnson, community organization; and Mrs. James Mason, education.

Bank Sets New Racial Pattern

The Exchange National Bank has hired a new man in its new business development department.

Ordinarily, this is only worth about one more sentence in the newspaper, giving the man's name But Exchange National's new man is a Negro, and Exchange National is a big loop bank. This makes it a story worth a lot of words and a lot more thought.

Norman A. Simon is the man. His friends call him Norm, and his story is unique. Eight years ago, if you had asked him what he was doing, Norm would have told you he was studying for a career in banking — and chances are you would have told him he was wasting his good GI Bill time. Eight years ago, there wasn't much hope.



NORMAN A. SIMON

It's probably only coincidence, but when Simon was in Roosevelt university studying finance, Exchange National Bank was just growing up on LaSalle St.

NEW PHILOSOPHY

While the men was preparing, the institution was developing a new philosophy of equal opportunity for a street where Negroes were usually hired to shine shoes. shoes.

Preparing for opportunity was a tough job for Simon. While attending Roosevelt, earning his bachelor of science degree, he worked nights in the post office. Things got tougher when the first of his three children arrived, but Simon kept at it.

After earning his degree, Simon worked for two years as a teller at the Main State Bank, an unusual thing in itself. He also worked for Mammoth Life Insurance Co., and just prior to joining the staff at Exchange National, he was a sales representative for Remington Rand.

Simon has studied advanced banking techniques at the American Institute of Banking, and is well grounded in accounting and economics.

A native of New Orleans, where his father, John, is vice president of the Good Citizens Life Insurance Co., Simon has three brothers and a sister. After a wartime tour of duty in Africa and Italy, Simon decided to seek his future in Chicago.

He decided to give something to his community too, as the list of his activities shows. Simon belongs to Beta Sigma Tau fraternity, the Knights of St. Peter Claver, Holy Name Society of St. James Roman Catholic church, where he is also an usher and a director of the credit union, and to the Roosevelt Alumni association.

Until he turned 35, last Jan. 30, he was a member of the South End Chapter of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. It was with a group of Jaycees that Simon's picture appeared as part of a photographic essay on the Negro in America in Life magazine last fall.

Simon is married to the former Leonette Mayronne, and they have three children, Lenore, 6, Jeffrey, 3 and Sandra, 2.

When Exchange National Bank decided that it is sound business to deal with Negroes on the same basis as anyone else, despite customs, Simon was one of several applicants. His qualifications may have surprised even his new employers.

Simon was selected over all the rest, and his immediate superior, Jerry Sax, exec vice president of Exchange National bank is certain that Simon is well suited to carry out the bank's program as his (Sax's) executive assistant.

"Here at the Exchange National," Sax said. "We chose Simon because of his qualifications. We feel he has a great future with us."

About Exchange National itself Sax said, "Our bank has a policy of service to all people."



22-YEAR - OLD Earnestine Terry, of Chicago, a student of modern dance and piano, appears to be longing for the languid days of summer and there are undoubtedly many fellows longing for Earnestine. A long distance operator at Illinois Bell Telephone company, she's interested in a career of interpretative dancing. Defender photo by Davis

Telephone Installer Also Rates High As Salesman

Featured in Illinois Bell Telephone company's 1956 annual report is William F. (Mac) McGaughey—one of the company's top salesmen on extension telephones in Chicago.

"Mac," 9418 S. Eberhart, an installer — repairman for Illinois Bell, has 10 years' service and works at the Oakland office, 840 E. 43rd st.

"Mac," set a new extension sales record when he went out into the field for three months after working inside for three years.

Last September, he started out with an unprecedented score of 78 extensions sold and followed this with sales of 94 and 129 in October and November.

100 GOAL

He set a goal for himself of 100 sales in October — but fell a little short when he had to spend one day in the hospital!

Mr. and Mrs. McGaughey have a daughter, Cynthia, 2. "Mac," whose hobbies are fishing, swimming and bowling, is a 1939 graduate of Tilden Tech high, where he was a star basketball player.

He took college courses at the Central YMCA for a year and a half.

Illinois Bell's story for 1956 can be summarized in one word—action. Throughout the year it was a constant struggle to keep pace with a fast-moving, growing population.

And more of this same is in the books for 1957, Illinois Bell said in its annual report sent to share owners this week.

"Telephones go where people go," the report said. "Dramatic numbers of people are moving into new homes. . .Dramatic quantities of telephones and equipment are going in to serve them. Suburban growth accounts for about half the number of telephones we added in 1956."

CONSTRUCTION NEED

President William V. Kahler, in his message to share owners, said the company sees a need for nearly $148 million in construction expenditures in 1957.

"Some $88 million of this will have to be obtained from outside the business—that is, from people who have savings to invest," Kahler said.

"Tight money market or no, we have to get it if we're going to serve our home and business customers well." Illinois Bell spent $124 million for growth and modernization in 1956.

"Higher expenses, led by taxes and payroll, are tending to arrest our current earnings progress," Kahler added. "An income level that seems good as we look back a few years, isn't necessarily sufficient as we move ahead. The effect of higher costs can more than offset our efforts."



WILLIAM F. McGAUGHEY, who is featured in Illinois Bell's 1956 report is one of the company's tol salesmen on extension telephones. "Mac," who lives at 9418 Eberhart ave., has 10 years' service with Illinois Bell.

DEMAND COLOR

Higher usage and demand for more phones, including those in color and more telephone in the home, upped operating revenues about 10 per cent to $416,520,000. But operating expenses, including taxes, also went up about 10 per cent to $360,901,000.

The 48,528 Illinois Bell men and women providing service at the end of 1956 were 2,115 more than a year before—but more are needed.

During 1956, employees added $21,545,000 to their savings through voluntary payroll deductions. This was 10 per cent of total payroll (before taxes) for the year.

Other 1956 highlights include:

—One out of every four phones installed was in color. One of every five home subscribers had one extension or more.

—A record increase of 213,693 phones, bringing the total in service to 3,374,186.

—4.5 billion telephone calls handled, with long distance calling up 10.6 per cent local up 5.1 per cent.

—More than a million miles of wire cable added and this figure will be about 30 per cent higher in 1957.

Store head says integrated hiring works out 'just fine'

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57 Baltimore, Md.
P. 5

CHICAGO (ANP)—"It pays. There's no doubt about it, it's been good for our business."

Those were the words of J. Chalmers O'Brien during this week of Brotherhood as he expressed his views on the subject of integrated hiring in his huge downtown store here.

Chalmers, vice president of Carson Pirit Scott and Co., commented on the situation:

"Having colored and Oriental salespeople may have hurt us with some customers. We know for a fact that it brought us more business than we have lost through people's prejudices."

SEVEN YEARS ago, Carson's adopted and put into effect an "integration" employment policy preceeded, O'Brien recalls, with much soul-searching. At that time some executives feared customer reaction and some fretted about the feelings of older employees."

A North Carolina personnel officer, Elizabeth Hatch, said exactly three old employees out of 5,600 workers protested when the integration policy in hiring was adopted 7 years ago.

Asked how long she thought it would take for the rest of the country to catch up with Carson's, Miss Hatch stated: "Not long. It's as inevitable as rain."

Three Retirees Represent 86 Years Of Service

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 4-13-57
P. 12

Charles W. Harrison, Henry E. McWilliams and Taylor Stroud formed a trio totaling approximately 86 years of service to the postal patrons of Chicago before submitting to a life in retirement which became effective on March 31.

In addition to receiving the best wishes from their fellow employes, the trio received official recognition from the Post Office department in the form of a certificate of merit for their long and meritorious service.

Each of the men also received congratulations from Chicago's Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder, who recognized the many years of devoted service toward an efficient postal operations.

Charles W. Harrison, 62, of 4346 Forestville ave., entered the postal service at the age of 25 and served for 36 years. Harrison was born in Bragoria, Texas, but has been a part of the Forestville address for 32 years. He and his wife attend Olivet Baptist church at 31st and South Park. He is a member of the American Legion and the Post Office Clerks union.

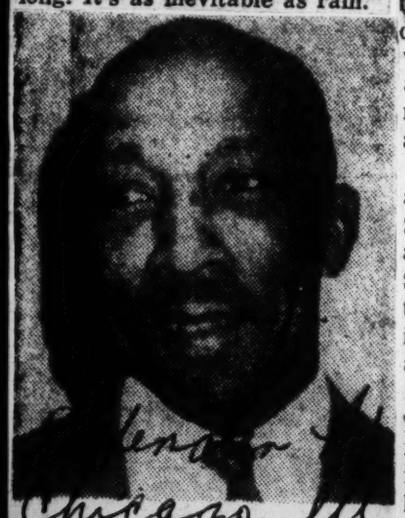
Henry E. McWilliams had his address changed in 1944 to 9200 S. LaSalle st. He was assigned as a carrier at the Auburn Park Station where he has delivered the mail for 35 years. His route included Ashland, Justine, Laflin and Marshfield ave. between 82nd st. and 87th. During retirement he plans to travel from South America to Alaska, and finally settle in Idlewild, Mich. where he now has a small place.

Taylor Stroud, who came to Chicago from Medley, Mo. 25 years ago entered the postal service at the age of 54 on Jan. 14, 1942.

He has served for a period of 15 years in the main Post Office building. His present mail address is 3720 Prairie ave., where he intends to stay after retirement.

During his short career in the postal service he noted such improvements as the modernization of working conditions for the employes, and the efficient mechanical means of moving the mail from the point of deposit to the place of dispatch.

He also pointed out the new salary structure in comparison to program when he joined the postal family for at that date his annual salary was $100 per month.



RENDER GRAY, a veteran of 30 years with the United States Post Office, has been promoted to the management staff of the Chicago Postal family. Gray, lives at 7351 Prairie ave. His new duties will include supervision of distribution and delivery of special delivery mail.

Optical Firm Proves Job Integration Works

Defender Sat. 4-27-57 Chicago Ill.
P. 7

Chicago's thousands of skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers, still faced with flagrant and widespread discriminatory hiring practices, have made negligible, but heartening gains in their continuing uphill battle for equal job opportunities. This belief was expressed in a report released this week by the Chicago Urban League.

The report, submitted jointly by Edwin C. Berry, executive director, and Ray O. Lewis, employment guidance director, revealed several encouraging examples of successful job integration in Chicago area business firms and plants. Significant is the fact that many of these firms have for years engaged in fair employment practices without fanfare.

An outstanding example, according to the Chicago Urban League report, is the Ritholz Optical Co., 1148 W. Chicago ave., a business. In fact, the only sensible way to do business is to select the best qualified workers from the widest possible labor market." firm engaged in the manufacture, fitting and sale of eye-glasses.

HIRES 72

In a work force of 150 employees, nearly half — 72 — are Negroes engaged in all skilled and semi-skilled levels of plant production, and the firm's president, Ben Ritholz, has expressed interest in adding qualified Negro white collar workers to his office staff.

Ritholz told Lewis: "Integration n employment practices is good

Predicting the upgrading of Negro workers into the management ranks of his firm, Ritholz added: "To my way of thinking there is absolutely no difference in the abilities of people by race."

Supporting Ritholz' beliefs on job integration within his own firm is the presence of a Negro woman holding the position of inspection supervisor. He is confident that other Negro employees will advance to comparable positions within the production framework of the plant.

On a tour of the plant Lewis noted that integration of the work force did not stop with Negroes. Many minority groups are represented in the small staff.

The awarding of Federal government contracts nearly 15 years ago influenced Ritholz to explore the possibilities of integrated labor.

Initially, he employed four Negro women in highly skilled precision grinding work. Thoroughly trained by the firm, these women engaged in highly important war contract work.

By 1944, the success of these Negro workers in the war contract section of the firm won for them a transfer to the civilian production section. Inspired by their successes, the firm consistently expanded its opportunities for other skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers.

Ritholz Optical Co. is the only firm of its type in the Midwest area which employs a substantial number of Negroes in highly skilled production work, Lewis said.



82 YEARS' SERVICE—James C. Evans (left) of 450 East 40th st., and Francis E. Bowman of 6355 Champlain ave., represent a combined total of 82 years of service with the Illinois Central Railroad. Both ushers, Evans has served 35 years with the company and Bowman has 47 years to his credit. Evans and Bowman are ushers at the company's 12th street station. Defender staff photo by Lyles.

16i 1957

IOWA

Form New Committee of Employment on Merit; to Contact Iowa Legislators

Bystander Thurs. 1-3-57
Des Moines, Iowa
P1

Names of nine senators and 17 representatives who will be asked to sponsor and co-sponsor a proposed Fair Employment Practice Law in the 1957 legislature and plans to enlist support for the bill were announced here Friday, Dec. 28.

Both steps were taken at a meeting of the executive board of a recently-formed Committee for Employment on Merit at the Standard Club.

Fifteen persons attending the session included representatives of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, League of Women Voters, Catholic Women's League, Episcopal Diocese of Iowa, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Polk County Labor Council.

Group Formed

The Committee for Employment on Merit was formed after the Governor's Commission to Study Discrimination in Employment made a report recommending enactment of a state fair employment practices (F. E. P. C.) law with "enforceable powers."

The recommendation followed public hearings in seven Iowa cities which developed testimony about job discrimination.

Donald E. Johnson, West Branch hatcheryman and past commander of the American Legion in Iowa and chairman of the governor's commission was elected chairman of the committee at the organization meeting. Richard Bruner, Des Moines, was named secretary-treasurer.

Name Co-Chairman

At Thursday's meeting, Mrs. David Kruidenier, jr., Des Moines, was named committee co-chairman. Mrs. Gladys Nelson, Newton, former state representative, and Lawrence Oliver, Des Moines attorney, were appointed to contact the nine senators and 17 representatives about sponsoring and co-sponsoring the proposed legislation.

Bystander Thurs. 1-3-57

Negro, 95, retires after 44 years service to Iowa

DES MOINES — Douglas Miller, 95, retired as a messenger in the Governor's office Jan. 15 after being on the state payroll almost continuously since 1913. P. 15

Oldest employee in state government history, Mr. Miller was born in slavery in 1861 and came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa as a child.

He served under 9 governors and knew personally 19 of the state's 32 governors.

Ailing for some time, the aged man has gone to live with his son, Dr. S. D. Miller, in St. Louis. Gov. Leo A. Hoegh described him upon his resignation as a "tradition" of the state.

Says Iowans Cheer Great Negro Athletes Who Have To Leave State for Work

Bystander Thurs. 2-28-57
Des Moines, Iowa P. 1

"We have cheered our Calvin Jones, Carl Cain, Duke Slater," widely known State University of Iowa athletes. "We should ask—where do they work after they leave the state university?"

This statement was made by Charles W. Toney of Davenport, representing the Iowa State Conference of NAACP Branches, Tuesday afternoon as he addressed the public hearing on a proposed state fair employment before the house labor committee of the legislature.

Toney, replied that unless Iowa's athletes go into professional fields, they do not work in Iowa.

Has to Commute

Toney said he has had college training in chemistry and that he is



TONEY

a welder—but never sas been emliving. He lives in Davenport but has to commute to Illinois.

"Before we point a finger of shame at our southern brothers, let's look at Iowa," he said. In Davenport, he revealed, "there is not one Negro

The hearing was presided over by Representative Clarke McNeal (Rep. Belmond), chairman of the house labor committee.

Donald Johnson, West Branch, Iowa, who was chairman of the Governor's Commission to Study Discrimination in Employment; In reporting on cases of discrimination found in the cities where seven hearings were held remarked that there was enough evidence found "to make skilled worker employed."
your heart sick."

Was Shocked

"I was shocked at the pattern and extent of the discrimination. The problem is real and it must be solved."

In favoring the proposed bill which would prohibit discrimination in employment based on race, color, creed, religion or national origin, Johnson said "it would give legal recognition to God-given dignity that every human being possesses."

Johnson now is chairman of the Committee for Employment on Merit, formed to work for passage of the proposed bill.

Bystander

Maynard Telpner, Council Bluffs, said the proposed bill is "a ray of hope for many Iowa citizens."

Speaking for 23 B'nai B'rigm (Jewish men's service -organization) groups in Iowa, Telpner said that a B'nai B'rith investigation disclosed that "with the exception of a Negro nurse and maybe one other person, Negroes in Council Bluffs are elevator operators, janitors or have menial positions."

Integrated Schools

"We have integration in our schools in Iowa, why not in our business life?" asked Telpner.

"We have integrated schools and do not burn crosses on lawns, I'm convinced that employment opportunities here aren't any better than" in the South, the speaker compared.

James B. Morris, Des Moines attorney and editor of the Bystander, pointed out that "in many small towns in Iowa, minorities suffer more."

Richard Bruner, Des Moines, secretary of the new Committee for Employment on Merit, told McNeal that "2,000 people have expressed an interest in this bill . . . a vast majority of Iowasn are in favor of it."

Three labor unions represented at the meeting — United Auto Workers, United Packinghouse Workers and United Rubber Workers—said their contracts with employers prohibited discrimination in employment.

Craft Trades

"In Des Moines, except for carpenters, not one of the craft trades open their doors to a Negro," said Attorney Morris.

"The A.F.L fellows—Mills—has been talking beautifully but has done nothing about it," said Morris. (Mills is Ray Mills, mayor of Des Moines and president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, A.F.L.-C.I.O.).

Bruner then pointed out that Mills had voted for passage of the FEPC ordinance in Des Moines, which is similar to the proposed state bill.

Xenophobia Report

Dr. E. T. Scales, Des Moines, a member of the Governor's Commission to Study Discrimination in Employment, gave his interpretation of a "minority report" that had been filed. He said the person who filed the report did not attend any of the hearings.

"His report was xenophobia—a hatred for strangers," he explained, pointing out that much has been spent to educate mankind "not to hate one another."

Rev. Thomas Fukyyama, pastor New Hampton, Ia., informed that "our churches on the national level have endorsed the principles of FEPC."

Gets Service Award For 21 Years of 'Faithful' Work

Mr. Commodore Hendricks, 1700 Crocker Street, received a Service Award from the Veterans Administration here in "recognition of twenty-one years of faithful service to the United States Government."

The award, signed May 31, 1957, by W. B. Nugent, manager of Veterans Administration here, was sent to Mr. Hendricks who is convalescing at his home. He was an employee in the kitchen.

Negro Students With Good Grades Can Secure Jobs

"We make our own breaks," stated A. B. Musselman, co-ordinator of diversified occupations and apprentice training, at Des Moines Technical High school, in a speech at a dinner meeting Monday at the YWCA, Ninth and High Street.

Speaking on "Co-ordination in Employment", Mr. Musselman asserted, "Students are hired on records alone."

"Records at Tech are quite complete", and even though students of the minority group "must be above average", we have "no trouble placing him" if he has good good grades," he said.

In preparing a child for his vocation, he pointed out that motivation, preparation, and persistence are of prime importance.

"I believe if Negro boys knew they had to be above average they would work harder in school," Mr. Musselman said. "We do have areas where Negroes could apply."

When questioned about the statement during a discussion period, Mr. Musselman said Negroes can appl yin "all areas."

Dr. Robert M. Johnson, chairman of the group, posed the question, "Is the Commission (Des Moines Inter-Racial) performing its functions as a clearing house for information and solution of problems for all minorities or is it "reduplicating" the NAACP, thus, representing Negroes only?

Group discussion of the question resulted in the appointment of industrial, and membership committees to be head tentatively by Mrs. Leon S. Jones and Mrs. Dorothea Wertz, respectively.

Negroes Advised To Work For Nonbias In Industry

Courier-Journal Mon. 4-29-57
Louisville Ky. P. 1

Lexington, Ky., April 28 (AP)—Dr. A. Lee Coleman, University of Kentucky sociologist, declared here today that with new industries coming to Kentucky "it is important to see that they establish a nondiscriminatory policy in the beginning."

Coleman spoke at the closing session of the 10th annual state conference of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

The speaker advised Negroes to "work toward nondiscriminatory policies in local industries, services, and retail trade," and said: "The remaining trade-union barriers must be broken down."

'Have Real Opportunity'

Discussing progress Kentucky has made toward desegregation in recent years, the sociologist said, "It seems to me that we have a real opportunity to create in Kentucky in the next few years the kind of society that will approach much nearer than the present society to the goal of equal opportunity to all."

Coleman cited figures to show that the Negro population in the state is at its lowest point in over 100 years, and that this population is essentially urban, being concentrated in five counties.

Laid to Migration

Migration out of Kentucky by Negroes, particularly the young and better educated, was partly responsible for this decrease, he said.

The present ratio and distribution of Negro population makes Kentucky, a border state, more comparable to states to the north than to the south, he added.

Coleman declared: "Perhaps the best strategy for licking segregation is to 'peel off' the border states first and get them lined up for nondiscrimination, then regroup the forces for the final attack on segregation in the Deep South."

New Officers Elected

Elected new state N.A.A.C.P. officers at yesterday's session were:

James A. Crumlin, Louisville, president; Curlee Brown and Joseph Freeland, Paducah, vice-presidents; Miss Oseola Dawson, Paducah, secretary; Miss Mary Buckner, Lexington, assistant secretary, and W. S. Dotson, Lexington, treasurer.

The state N.A.A.C.P. will hold its 1958 meeting in Frankfort.



BACK WHEN . . . Standing by their chairs in Bob Price's barbershop in Hodgenville in 1900 are Jesse R. Quinn, left, and Price. Quinn, who at 13, in 1885, began working in the shop as a shine boy, later opened his own shop. Town's population was 250.

Man Behind The Shears

Courier-Journal
Mon. 5-27-57 Louisville Ky. P. 1

Son of Slaves Reflects on 72 Years In Barbering Trade at Hodgenville

Started at 13 As Shine Boy

Special to The Courier-Journal

Hodgenville, Ky., May 26.—You could count on the fingers of one hand the number of Hodgenville residents now living who were here when Jesse R. Quinn started his barbering career here 72 years ago this month.

He started learning his trade in a shop on the site now occupied by a memorial honoring LaRue County's most famous son, Abraham Lincoln.

At that time Hodgenville's population was 250.

In 1885, at 13, he took his first job—shining shoes in the barbershop of "Uncle Bob" Price.

Hankered for Scissors

Within a few months his heart was set on becoming a barber. He started his four-year apprenticeship under Uncle Bob, who had learned barbering as a slave.

After completing his apprenticeship he stayed on in the same shop for many years. He later worked with Uncle Bob's son, Dude Price, and finally opened his own shop.

Despite his age, he seldom fails to be at the shop each weekday.

Also Known as Preacher

Ben Wimsett, 82, who for many years operated the Lynn Hotel in Hodgenville, has been a customer of Quinn's since he started to cut hair.

"Brother Quinn," as he is called—probably because he is widely known as a preacher as well as a barber—is deeply religious. He has been a life-long Baptist and takes a leading part in all activities of his church.

He is a registered Republican, but says he votes more for the qualified man than the party.

Once A Baseball Pitcher

Both Quinn's parents were born in slavery. His father, Simon Quinn, was owned by the Jim D. LaRues, and his mother, Phoebe, was given to LaRue County's first County Court clerk, Steve Stone, and his bride as a wedding present by Stone's parents.

In his younger days, Quinn was a fishing enthusiast and a semi-professional baseball pitcher of some renown.

Now Quinn is nearing 85 and his vast store of knowledge of days gone by is remarkable. He takes pride in the fact that members of the younger generation of LaRue County's first families often come to him with questions on the town's history.

Five United States presidents have visited Hodgenville in his lifetime, but Woodrow Wilson was the only president he ever met personally.

Cut Congressmen Regularly

Asked about some of his prominent customers, he named three—the late U. S. Representatives D. H. Smith, E. W. Creal, and Tom Robertson—all his regular customers for many years.

He will remembers the first shave he gave was to Bill Miles. Byron Dorsey, now of Jacksonville, Fla., was his first customer for a hair cut.

"Brother" Quinn has weathered the storms of the years remarkably well and says he would like to be around for many more years to serve his Lord and his friends—and his friends would like just that.

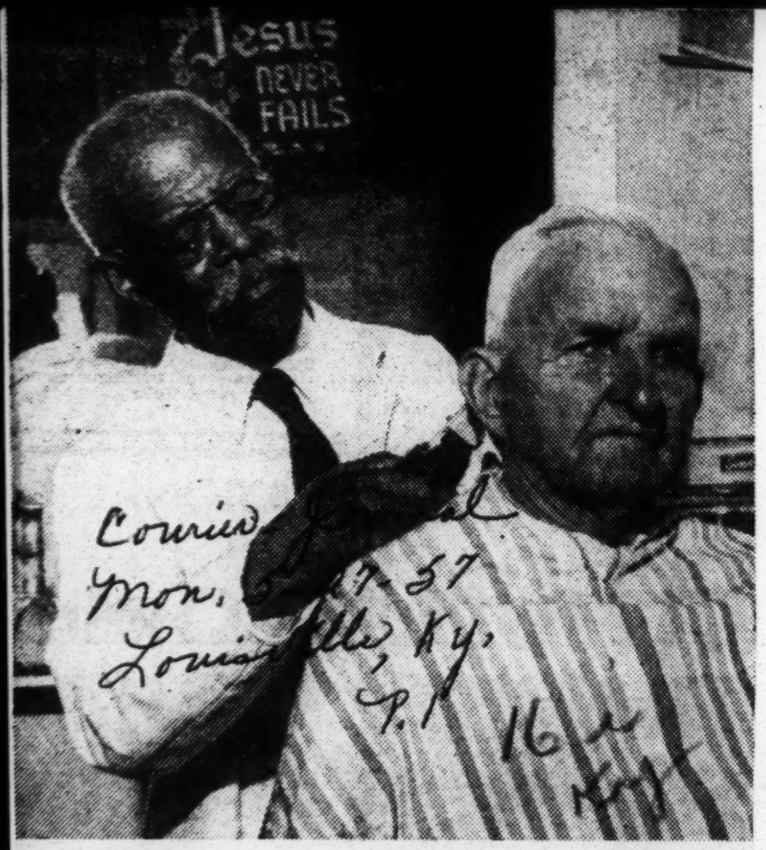


Photo by Mrs. C. D. Middleton

STILL AT IT . . . Jesse Quinn, 84, goes to work on Ben Wimsett, 82, Hodgenville retired hotel operator who has been a customer since Quinn first started barbering.

Kentucky Wide Employment Increases 1,600 In September

There was an increase of 1,600 workers at the mid-week of September over the same week in August in the total nonagricultural employment (excluding construction) for Kentucky; however, it was not as large an increase this year as in past years. This is not a gloomy outlook though because the employment level was 4,600 larger than September of last year.

Some large losses occured in some industries from last year with fabricated metal products down by 3,100 caused by a strike this year, and nonelectric machinery and appliances off by 2,300 because of inventory adjustments. On the opposite side of the ledger were some industry gains just as large with the transportation industry up by 4,600 because of continued consumer demand.

Manufacturing Loses Ground

A small August to September gain of 1,400 in industries manufacturing nondurable goods was almost entirely due to pre-Christmas bottling of distilled liquors. This was more than offset by a 3,600 drop in durable goods industries, with most of the loss resulting from a strike at a Louisville firm making fabricated metal products plus continued reductions due to inventory surplusses in steel mills and nonelectrical machinery and appliances.

But Nonmanufacturing Gains

Nonmanufacturing industries excluding construction, which is not estimated, provided 3,800 more jobs in September than in August. School opening was reflected by a large increase of 4,000 in government workers and school tog buying and a switch to fall styles were the prime movers behind the 1,400 increase in the retail trade industry over last month.

Chester Anderson Rounds Out 35 Yrs. With Gas & Electric Co.

By Clarence L. Matthews

"I hate to think that I am getting old and can't stay another 35 years working for the Louisville Gas and Electric Company, a really nice place to earn a living," were the words of Chester Anderson in describing his more than 35 years employment by the company.

For 27 years Anderson, known as "Ed" among fellow employees and his superiors, has been a line construction foreman, the position that he now holds.

What is a line construction foreman? Anderson's or "Ed's" duties are chiefly that of supervising a crew of 10 or 11 men in erecting or building electrical distributing lines through Louisville and outlying communities. He also has trained numerous younger men who hope to become linemen.

Native

Anderson was born in Crab Orchard, Kentucky, where he also attended grade school. He had done various farm jobs and once held the position of a boiler fireman before coming to Louisville Gas and Electric in 1923 as a groundman or apprentice lineman.

"Ed" explains his decisions to come to the company this way. "In 1923," said Anderson, "I came to Louisville after hearing about possible employment at the company from friends who had worked there. I arrived in Louisville on a Sunday and was hired by the company the following Tuesday."

Anderson started as a groundman at $.40 an hour. He revealed that top pay for a lineman, at the time, was $.70 an hour. Today, top pay for a lineman is $2.58 an hour and wages for groundmen have progressed proportionately.

Becomes Foreman

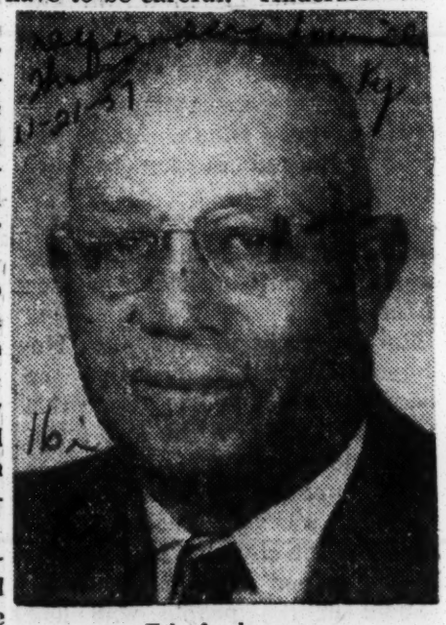
Showing rare kowledge of his job and ability to get along with and lead men, "Ed" rose quickly from groundman, lineman to construction foreman in 7 short years. His appointment to the position came on January 14, 1930. During the depression, Anderson said that he didn't miss a day on the job.

Anderson stated that Louisville electrical service has grown considerably during his years as an employee. "When I came," said Ed, "there were only 4 crews of linemen and now there are 17.

An energetic worker, Anderson arrives on the job at 6:15 a.m. each morning to get his orders and assignments before starting to work with his crew at 6::30. He explained that the crews work in Louisville, Jefferson County, and parts of Bullitt, Oldham, Henry and Shelby Counties.

Some Danger

"There is some danger in the job," said Anderson, "but you just have to be careful." Anderson also



Ed Anderson

believes that training and safety knowledge makes the possibility of accidents less probable.

"Ed" is not the only member of the Anderson family employed by the company. Anderson and his wife, Alberta, are parents of 3 sons, two of whom are linemen with the company.

Honor Bestowed On Coca Cola Employee

Weekly Sat. 2-9-57
New Orleans, La. P. 8



The Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Company Ltd., paid tribute to one of its long-time employees on February 1st, in a very fitting ceremony in the office of the president of the firm. Sidney "Red" Garnier (left) was presented a diamond and ruby studded service award pin, honoring his thirty-five years of service with the company. In making the presentation Richard W. Freeman, (center) president of the firm, described Garnier as a "loyal, faithful, and valued employee." Garnier resides at 1901 St. Ann Street with his wife, the former Pearl Washington, who was a former employee at Coca-Cola. They belong to St. Peter Claver Church and attend services there regularly. Garnier says that he "is looking forward to the time when I will retire under the Company's pension plan, but I have a lot of good years left in me." He was employed by the Coca-Cola bottling firm in 1922. Looking on at the right is Edgar Merrick Garnier's foreman for 28 years.

T'was A Long Hard Fight

16-58



Pictured above are three of the four women who were illegally discharged from their jobs at the J. H. Rutter-Rex Manufacturing Company for union activity and who received checks paid as a result of a decision issued by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals on February 10, 1956. Reading from left to right are: Mrs. Ida Haynes, 2826 Clouet, received a check in the amount of $104.34; Nathan Kazin, Manager of the New Orleans Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, 2847 Lausat Place, received a check in the sum of $988.50 and Mrs. Clara Dixon, 3432 Broadway, received a check in the sum of $201.36. Mrs. Delores King, 637 1/2 W. 75th St., Los Angeles, California, not pictured above, received a check in the amount of $966.68.

'Fired' Clothing Workers Get Back Salary 'Refunds'

Weekly Pl New Orleans, La.
Sat. 3-23-57

Checks totaling $2260.88 were sent this week to four women who were illegally discharged from their jobs at the J. H. Rutter-Rex Manufacturing Company for union activity. The women who were attempting to organize through the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America AFL-CIO, are Mrs. Clara Dixon, 3432 Broadway; Mrs. Ida Haynes, 2826 Clouet; Mrs. Dolores King, 637 1/2 W. 75th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; and Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, 2847 Lausat Place.

The money was paid as a result of a decision issued by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals on February 10, 1956, and climaxes a series of legal steps which began in 1953 with the inception of the unions' organizing campaign. The successful conclusion of this legal battle gives renewed hope and vigor to the union in its attempt to organize the New Orleans Clothing firms.

A second decision is presently pending before the Courts of Appeals. This decision, in which the union's charges against the company have been completely upheld by the National Labor Relations Board, contains seven separate sections including an order to cease and desist from refusing to bargain with the union and interfering with the employees' rights to self-organization. This decision also orders the reinstatement and back pay for over 200 union members. The union confidently feels that this decision will be upheld by the Court.

According to Nathan Kazin, Manager of the New Orleans Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, "With the payment of the money to these four women, it completely vindicates and re-affirms our faith in the great democratic processes in which workers can overcome all obstacles in their right to organize. We fully ex-

pect that our long fight with the Rutter-Rex Company will be brought to a successful conclusion in the near future."

Other union staff members who have helped a great deal in this organizing effort are Mrs. Ruby Stalberte, National Organizer and Albert "Mike" Bernadas, Business Agent. The area is under the overall direction of Richard Brazier, National Vice President.

Right-to-Work Law Is Sought

Nonfiscal Item Thrown in Senate Hopper

(Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, May 13 — Despite an opening session that lasted but 20 minutes, a controversial, non-fiscal item crept into the Louisiana Senate when a Caddo-De Soto member threw a right-to-work resolution into the hopper.

The paper, submitted by Sen. Jackson B. Davis of Shreveport, won immediate castigation from East Baton Rouge Sen. J. D. Deblieux.

Deblieux, in a personal privilege speech, appealed to senators to bar non-fiscal matters and urged careful, serious legislating for the 30-day session which opened at noon Monday.

Davis' resolution asked that senators give him a three-fourths vote of approval to permit him to get on the floor a bill he has in mind to re-institute a right-to-work law.

Compulsory Unionism

A right-to-work law, banning compulsory unionism, was passed in 1954 but was repealed in 1956, with agricultural workers excepted from the repeal.

Davis has promised to fight for return of right-to-work in the 1958 regular legislative session or any intervening special session if his proposal is disallowed in the current half-term fiscal meeting.

The Davis resolution lies over under the rules for consideration at a later time.

Besides his effort and the Debieux personal privilege speech, the brief Senate opener was totally routine, confined to parliamentary necessities. Lt. Gov. Lether E. Frazar, president of the Senate, conducted the session.

Fiscal Pledge

Deblieux pointed out that in the current session three-fourths vote of approval is required to permit non-fiscal matters to get on the floor and declared: "If there are nine others who will join with me I can certainly pledge to you that this will strictly be a fiscal session."

Ten adverse votes would balk consent to introduce a bill by three-fourths consent in the 39-member Senate.

In an apparent reference to the Davis resolution, the East Baton Rouge senator stated that there is "talk" that some non-fiscal matters would crop up and "as a matter of fact, one got in here this morning."

As a matter of the Senate finance committee, Deblieux urged that a serious effort be made to "help us cut out luxury spending in this time of tight finances."

He prevailed upon his colleagues to get down to thoughtful, serious government by attending such House of Representative sessions as they can while the Senate is not meeting, attending all Senate finance committee meetings, and visiting as many state agencies and institutions as possible for first-hand knowledge as an aid to good legislating.

Deblieux also said, "There is some talk about the need of more money to meet the state's financial obligations.

"From all indications of the vote of last November, it is my opinion that any moves for additional state revenues—through taxes, I mean—will not meet with much approval of the people unless we can convince them that they are getting value received for each tax dollar."

The Senate got going at 12:05 p. m. and at 12:20 p. m. recessed till 7:30 p. m. when senators were expected to move immediately to the lower chamber for a joint session at which Gov. Earl K. Long was scheduled to speak at 8 p. m.

Makes Plea For Negro Salesmen

Local Negroes are carelessly indifferent, as far as jobs are concerned, by the lack of recognition and patronage they give Negro salesman working alongside white competitors.

This is the alleged charge made to a Negro auto salesman by his white sales manager very recently.

The embarrassed salesman was Eugene Turk, for many years the only Negro salesman employed by the Patretti Pontiac Company on Dryades St.

The sales manager, according to a letter written by a reader to the Weekly, watched for more than a week the reactions of the many Negroes purchasing cars at Paretti's. Although Turk was available and perhaps would show the Negro buyers more consideration and understanding then the salesmen of the other group, many of the Negroes passed Turk by and sought the services of the white men. Many of these persons were educators, the letter stated.

The sales manager finally approached Turk, according to the writer of the letter, and was plainly puzzled as he said:

"Don't blame the white salesmen, blame the lack of understanding on the part of your own people. They ignore your position, by-pass you and give their business to the white salesmen." He then inferred that it is not necessary to employ Negro salesmen in order to secure Negro patronage. This is far from the truth the writer said.

The person who wrote the letter die NOT ask that her name be with-held.

N.O. Attorney, Bishop Get Nixon Invite

Two prominent New Orleanians—one a member of the clergy and the other an attorney and businessman—were among the persons invited to attend a meeting of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts, scheduled for Jan. 16, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Bishop Willis J. King, Central Jurisdiction, the Methodist



Church, and Attorney A. M. Trudeau, Jr., who is also the President of the Safety Industrial Life Insurance and Sick Benefit Association, received the invitations from Vice-President Richard Nixon.

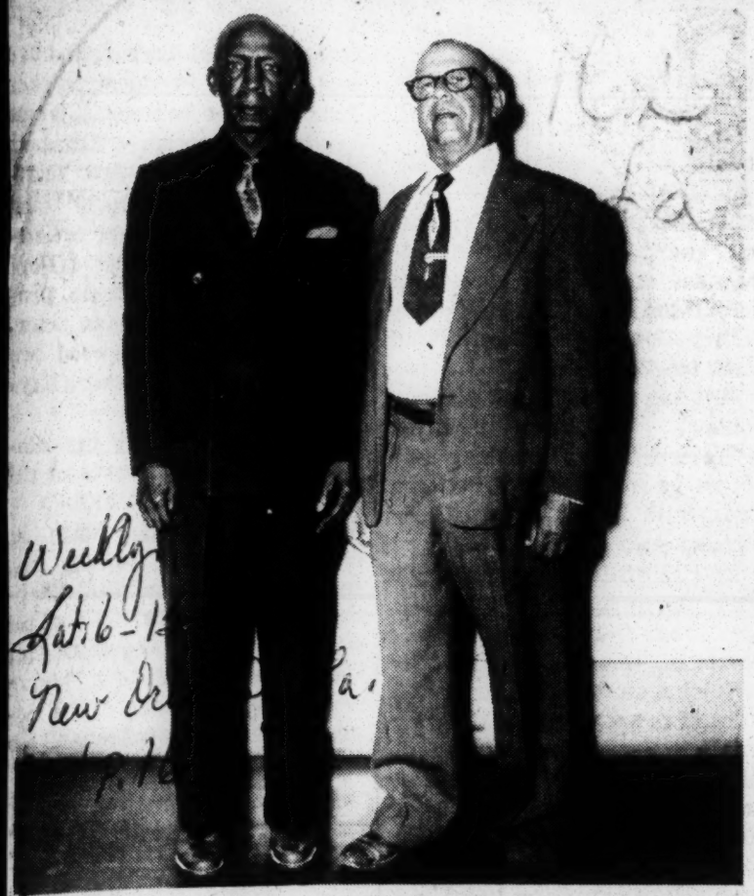
The special interest of the group will be centered around ways of improving the training of members of minority groups to prepare to meet the new opportunities and challenges which are opening as integration is effected.

Bishop King will leave New Orleans Jan. 6 for a meeting of a special committee of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church in Ocean City, New Jersey, and also a meeting of the Board of Education in Cincinnati, Ohio, before going to the Washington meet

16i 1957

LOUISIANA

RETIRE FROM FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE



At the New Orleans Army Terminal two Federal Civil Service employees were presented Certificates of Retirement - Price Jenkins, (left) and George Wynne, (right). These employees have had more than eight years of servi... PHOTO BY FORTIER

Veteran Postman Retires After 40 Yrs.

The 40 year "walking" career of mail carrier Ellis A. Frank has come to a close, and the genial postoffice employee, besides having a lot of memories, is richer by one-hundred dollars, a gift of the grateful route residents he served so faithfully.

Frank, hanging up his blue uniform for the last time Aug. 30, summed up his long tour of duty with the Post Office Department thusly: "It took good legs, good feet and a good memory."

He has spent 40 years of his life as a postman, 38 years delivering mail to the businesses and residents of the French Quarter before retiring.

The crisp bill, along with a carton of cigarettes, was presented him on his final trip by Ray Armstead, Juanita Elfert and John Donnels, three business people that headed a committee to solicit presents for Frank. More gifts are forthcoming they said.

The high esteem that Frank was held by residents of his route may be verified by the fact that when he was transferred last year, they complained and got him back the next month.

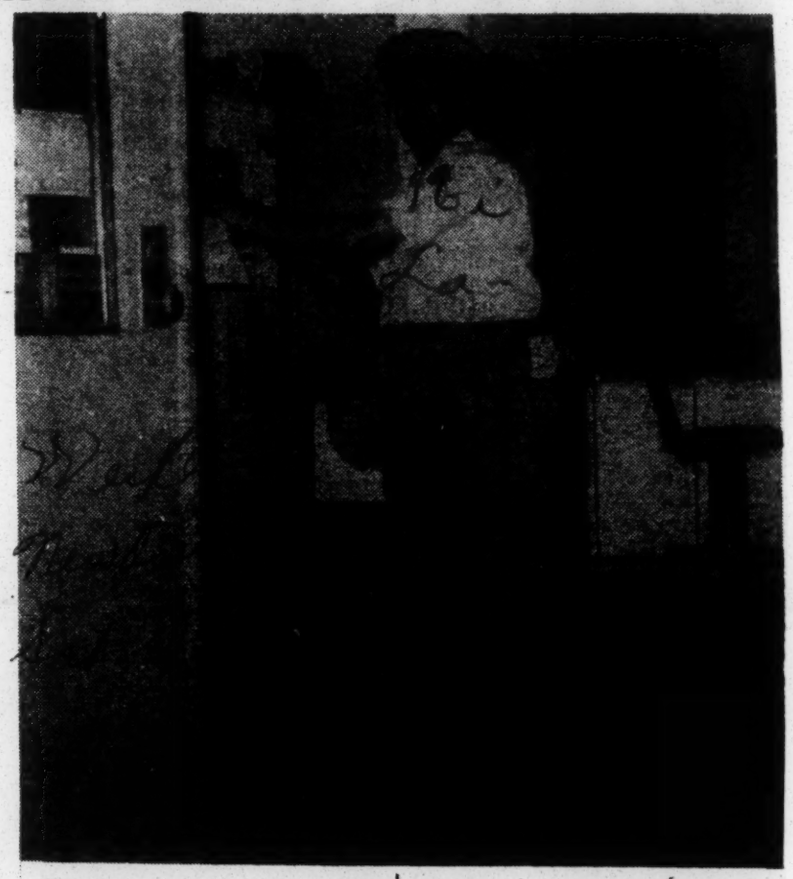
Miss Elfert said of Frank: "He never complained and he never gave up. If a letter came to someone with just a first name he always asked around until he found them."

Talking of the years he served the residents of his 35 block route, Frank said that they were the "best patrons of any route in the city."

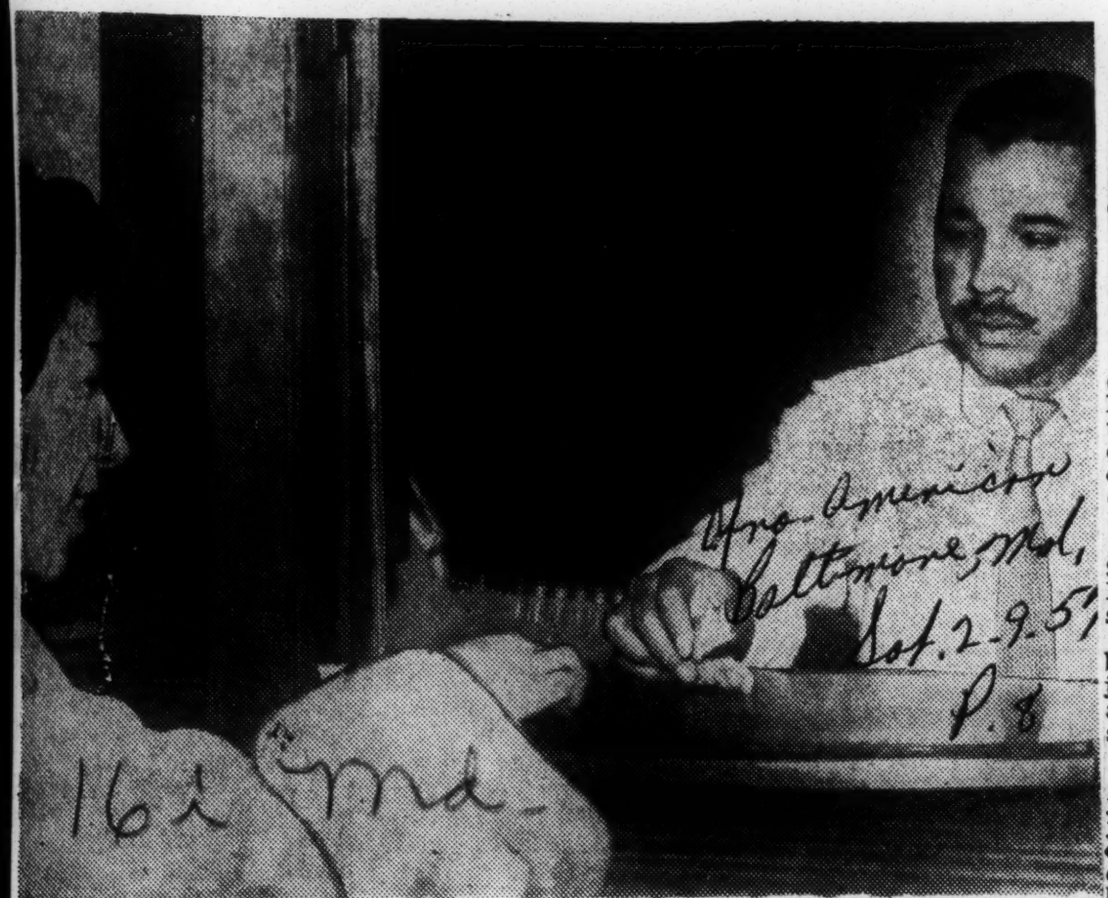
Turning his attention to the future, the retired mailman said he believed he would "take a trip somewhere, not just a short one but for a few months."

"I'll take the rest of my days easy," he said, "maybe do a little hunting and fishing."

So ended the career of a mail man that has been a credit to the Post Office Department.



PUNCHES OUT LAST TIME--Ellis A. Frank punches his time card for the last time as he retires from the Post Office Department after contributing 40 years of his life to serving patrons of his mail routes. Frank delivered mail 38 years in the French Quarter. The grateful residents presented him with a one-hundred dollar bill and a carton of cigarettes. Now almost 61 years old, Frank says he'll spend the rest of his life, taking his days easy.



FIRST IN BALTIMORE—This is Henry E. Jackson, 34, 1115 Ellicott Drive, who is the first Post Office employee to serve behind a window at the main office. Mr. Jackson is assigned to the money order window and the assignment comes as the climax to a nine years career with the department. A native of South Baltimore, Mr. Jackson is a Navy veteran and a member of John Wesley AME Church. He is also married to Mrs. Jeanette Jackson and they have one daughter, Katherine, 13.

From janitor to vice president success story of Floyd Harris

If you are of the opinion that all the Horatios are in fiction, meet Floyd Harris of 422 Hutchins Avenue, Baltimore.

Mr. Hutchins has just been elected vice president of the National Refrigeration Co. in the Maryland City. At the time of the promotion he was the only non-white member of the company's sales force.

Of course, he was top salesman. In fact, last year he sold $30,000 worth of equipment. But that isn't altogether the story.

The story is that Mr. Harris began with the company as a janitor. But, he points out, he always had an eye on the next step up.

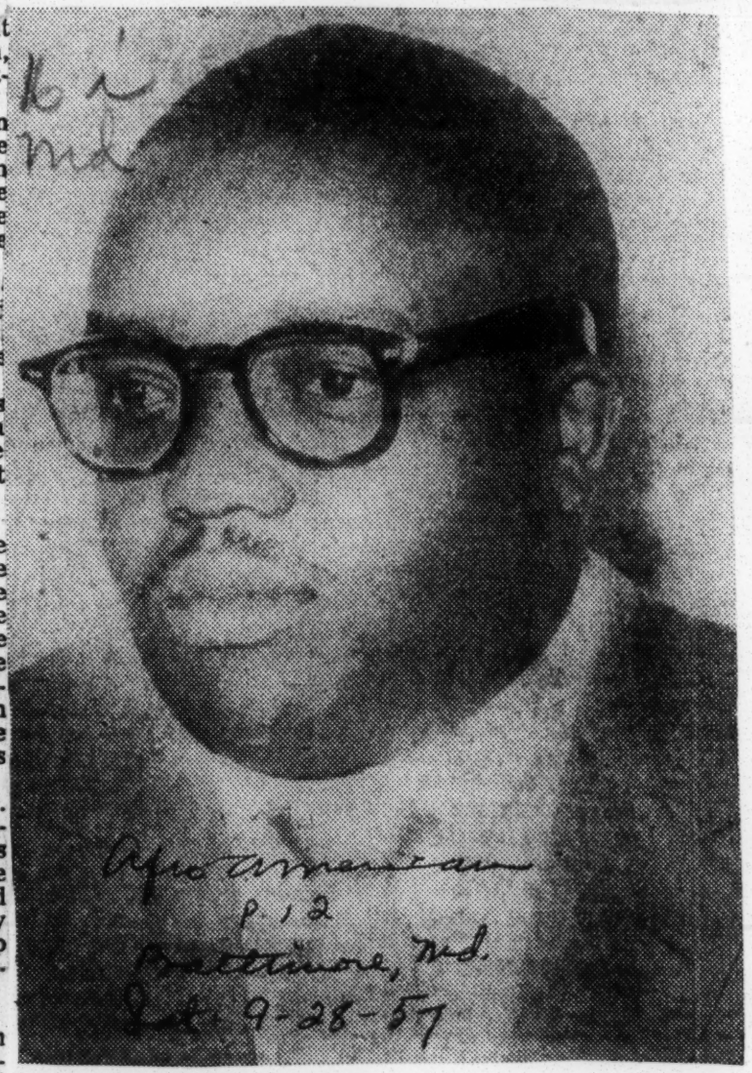
THE FIRST step up from the janitor post was seeking the job as truck driver when the opening came. Delivering the company's equipment gave him an opportunity to meet the buyers. Soon he was voluntarily soliciting orders. And soon after that he was taken off the truck and given a salesman's kit.

In the five years that Mr. Harris has been selling equipment for the company he has made an enviable record. He won the cash bonuses offered by the company so regularly that he was requested to stop participating in the sales contest.

MR. HARRIS says that when the company offered cash bonuses, his wife just went on and spent the money. She knew he would win.

Then came the dark cloud in his life. Two months ago, Mrs. Harris died, leaving him and two small daughters, six and eight years of age. She had been a social worker with the Family Children's Society for 11 years.

In addition to his work with the refrigeration company, Mr. Harris is owner of a sea food store at 204 Colvin St. He is a member of the Pleasnat Hope Baptist Church, where he serves as an usher. He is a shooting expert, a 2rd degree Mason, a Shriner, and likes baseball and fights.



A native of Union Springs, Ala., he has lived in Baltimore for 16 years. His father, the Rev. E. D. Harris is a chaplain at the State Penitentiary in Union Springs and pastor of the First Baptist Church in Birmingham.

* * *

MR. HARRIS admits that it is a far cry from a $48-per-week janitor to vice president of the company. In addition to his base salary he will receive 2 per cent of the company profits, and 10 per cent commission on his sales. The company sells meat cases, freezers, air conditioners, scales, slices, etc. as well as specializing in designing stores.

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Negro Woman Is Named Secretary To Sen. Kennedy

Daily World
Feb. 1-3-57

ROXBURY, Mass. — (ANP) — A Roxbury women has been named by U. S. Senator John F. Kennedy to be a member of the secretarial staff in his Boston office.

Mrs. Virginia Tabb Battle, an alumna of Boston Clerical school and Boston University, received the appointment.

Mass. Man Gets New R.R.B. Post

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 6-1-57

The Railroad Reitrement Board has named Jeremiah E. Walsh of Dedham, Mass., as its Washington Liaison Officer. Walsh, who is 43, has been with the Board since 1936. Since 1951, he has been manager of the Board's district office in Boston.

Walsh's job is a new one. His principal assignment will be to serve in a liaison capacity between the Board and individual congressmen, senators, and congressional committees in matters pertaining to the Railroad Retirement Insurance Acts.

He also will direct the work of the Board's Washington liaison office, which serves as its contact medium with other governmental agencies and officials in Washington. The Boards headquarters are in Chicago.

Walsh will assume his new duties in Washington, June 1.



MRS. VIRGINIA BATTLE of Roxbury is extended greetings by Massachusetts' U. S. Sen. John F. Kennedy on her appointment as a member of his Senatorial staff. Mrs. Battle, who majored in secretarial sciences and court reporting at Boston Clerical School and Boston university, had previously been employed as a personal secretary on the staff of the Youth Christian Movement, a YMCA affiliate.

Resigns From G. E. Job To Accept Post At Hampton Inst.

Globe
Fri. 8-9-57
Nashville Tenn.

Hampton, Va., (Aug. 2)—V. Marlin Smith will resign his position this month with the General Electric Company in Pittsfield, Mass., to become director of the division of technology at Hampton Institute.

For the past 16 years he has held various positions with General Electric in the power transformer and distribution transformer departments. His experience with the company includes technical writing and working in wage rates and suggestion awards sections of the personnel division.

Associate professor Smith has had seven years of teaching experience and was educational advisor in the Michigan CCC camps for two years. While taking advanced graduate studies at the University of Chicago he was appointed tutorial assistant in general science.

Mrs. Louise R. Grooms Great Work With Youth of The Race



DETROIT — One woman's determination to elevate and glamorize Negro white collar workers, has endowed the Motor City with an impressive reservoir of office personnel during the past 16 years.

A realist, more than dreamer, Mrs. Louise R. Grooms during her years as a public school teacher in Mount Vernon, Illinois, saw the need to acquaint and influence Negro youths to seek lucrative careers in the world of business.

As an office manager of Detroit's Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company, she noted how ill-equipped were many of the office workers who came under her supervision.

Their ineptness was a challengs, and Mrs. Grooms accepted it, by founding in 1941, the Detriot Institute of Commerce. Then, as now, the Institute is dedicated to make the finest instruction, and the most modern facilities available to its student body.

From a modest start, in two rooms at Detroit's downtown Tobin Building, the Detroit Institute of Commerce grew to its present proportions — occupying the entire sixth and eigth floors.

One of the best-equipped business schools in the country, DIC's stature is indicated by its membership in the predominantly-white Michigan Business Schools Association. Mrs. Grooms recently ended a term as president of the association.

Never having set itself apart as exclusively a "Negro school," the Detroit Institute of Commerce mirror the country's democratic gains; ready, willing and able to accept any one who might apply for enrollment, regardless of race, nationality, or relgion.

"We had to grow up," Mrs. Grooms declares, "to match the strides and needs of the entire community. This has worked out exceptionally well, because not only Negroes now own more larger, and better organized businesses, but job opportunities have increased considerably elsewhere. This has greatly enlarged the employment scope of our graduates."

DIC's graduates, Mrs. Grooms reports, are now employed by a number of major Detroit banks, in the offices of the public utlities, insurance companies, in all levels of government, Wayne State University, throughout industry and in the labor unions.

This, Mrs. Groms, describes as "definitely making progress."

The progress wasn't accidental. It reflected not only the ambitious goals and inspired programs of the Detroit Institute of Commerce, but also the determination of its founder to constantly keep abreast of new office techniques, and the demand for instruction on modern, improved machines.

Just a year ago, for instance, Mrs. Grooms decided that new typewriters were needed. Rather than replace them on a staggered schedule, 66 brand new Remington Standard and Electric typewriters were provided as replacements all at the same time.

typing on the Remington Standard

The students learn and practice machines, then get their experience on the Remington Electric during a period just prior to graduation; when t hey are assigned to actual work in the Institute's administrative office.

"Many graduates tell me that their present employers might well take a page from the DIC book, insofar as providing efficient, modern typewriters is concerned," Mrs. Grooms reveals.

She feels that up-to-date [illegible] chines, like the "teletrainer" (to help improve students' communication skills) and the Key Punch (which DIC alone in Michigan teaches) are not "innovations" but accomodations.

"Our graduates reflect our school," she says wisely, "and both are among the best equipped in the world."

Garnishees, Absenteeism Biggest Plant Problems

Courier Sat. 6-29-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

DETROIT—As supervisor of labor relations and hourly personnel for the Dearborn foundry of the Ford Motor Co., Lawrence Washington Sr. believes his roughest problems are two—absenteeism and garnishments.

"And one seems to go hand in hand with the other," he said. "If a man stays away from work a lot, he naturally doesn't have enough money to pay his bills. So he's garnisheed."

The Ford Company's policy, as is the policy of many other firms, is to fire a worker when he becomes chronic in either category — excessive absenteeism or excessively garnished.

■

WE JUST DON'T want to go to all the expense necessary in keeping books on attached wages," he said. In the case of excessive absenteeism, a worker just doesn't show that he cares for the job and is released.

Washington, born in New Orleans and educated at Talladega College (A. B. in physical education) has been with the Ford Motor Co. for nearly 18 years.

He is one of only two Negroes in labor relations. The other is big, ex-grid All-American from Yale University, Levi Jackson.

Washington started work for the company only two years after he arrived in Detroit. He came here in 1937 and went to work at Ford in 1939.

He was an hourly rated employe when Willis Ward, former assistant U. S. district attorney, took him into the labor relations office.

■

HE AND THE labor relations office were "born" together. He began with the office when it was in its infancy in 1942, as an hourly interviewer, rose to labor relations representative "B," "A," etc., and then on to his present position.

How did a man who was trained for the field of physical education come to get into labor relations?

Simple.

"Practical experience — (Willis) Ward gave me the break. He thought a man with an hourly rated background would be ideal for the job," he said.

Washington administers the contract between the company and the union for some 5,400 workers in the foundry. His staff of 11 office workers is constantly busy.



Lawrence Washington Sr.

IT IS A TICKLISH job because he is paid by the company, yet his decisions in labor matters very often may be against the union. In either case, he must make sure he is right. For if the grievance is appealed and ultimately winds up in the hands of an umpire and the decision is reversed, he won't look so good.

Too many such decisions in a year's time will end his usefulness and thus his employment in labor relations. The umpire is king. He is hired jointly by labor and management.

His decision is final. There is no appeal or redress.

Washington constantly studies to keep abreast of his job. He has taken courses in personnel management at Wayne State University extension school in Dearborn.

Married, the father of two children, Washington is a member of St. Theresa Church and is active in Catholic work.

He sincerely believes that he may eventually wind up as head of industrial relations in the engine and foundry division, which is as high as he can go in this department.

"Ford's whole policy is one of giving promotions to those who deserve and earn them. Color has nothing to do with it," he said.

Michigan Airlines Gives Job To First Negro Pilot

LANSING, Mich., — The State Highway Department hired Marlon Dewitt Green as Michigan's first Negro pilot this week. The former—air force flying ace had been rejected by five Michigan airlines.

The 28-year old Green filed charges after his bid for a job had been turned down by United Air Lines, Capital Airlines, and three other firms. The pilot, father of five children, accumulated 30,077 hours of flying all types of planes in nine years in the Air Force. He had been seeking employment since his discharge May 8.

According to State Highway Commissioner John C. Mackie, arrangements have been made for the lease of three airplanes from the State Aeronautics Department.

Pilot Green will receive a salary of $5,971. with the possibility of reaching a ceiling of $7,621.

Michigan Hires Negro Aviator

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 28 (AP)—The State Highway Department today hired a Negro who has been job-seeking since his discharge from the Air Force with the rank of captain last May 8.

The pilot, Marlon Dewitt Green, 28, of Lansing, a father of five children, logged a total of 3,077 hours of flying all types of planes during nine years in the Air Force.

Green, seeking a flying job with a regularly scheduled airline, had charged there was a "color barrier" in the air. He filed complaints of discrimination in employment against United Air Lines and Capital Airlines and three Michigan firms.

John C. Mackie, state highway commissioner, said the department was arranging for the lease of two planes from the State Aeronautics Department.

Green will start at a salary of $5,971 a year. His pay can go to $7,621 annually.

Wheel Chair Vet Is Top Accountant

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert H. Smith, a wounded World War II veteran confined to his wheelchair at home in Ann Arbor, Mich., has more accounting business than he can handle.

Unusual, too, is the fact that Smith had no previous accounting experience as he was a postman before entering the Army in 1943.

"I'm busy better than 40 hours a week working on my accounts and have had to refuse business," he stated. "At income tax time, I put in 50 hours and still can't handle it all."

WOUNDED IN '44

He was wounded in Germany in September, 1944, when he was hit with multiple mortar shell fragments. He was a rifleman in the 27th Infantry of the 4th Division.

The 43-year-old parayzed veteran said that four years ago, after years of hospitalization in Army and Veterans Administration hospitals, he applied at the Detroit VA regional office for employment guidance.

"I wanted to become useful again,' he said simply.

After a series of counseling sessions and tests, it was determined that Smith had aptitude in the field of accounting.

He successfully completed two years of study in general accounting at home financed under Public Law 16 — the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for disabled veterans.

Smith recently celebrated his second year in the accounting business.

"It' been a wholly satisfying two years," he said. "Why, I even enjoy working on income tax forms."

Negro Paid $7 A Week At Union Aide's Firm

Washington, Sept. 26 (UP)—A Louisville Negro who moved to Detroit in search of opportunity testified Thursday that he makes $6 to $7 a week at a nonunion carwash operated by a business agent for the Teamsters Union.

When the witness, James E. Wadlington, told the Senate Rackets Committee he made $1.60 last Friday for an 11½-hour day, Chairman McClellan (D., Ark.) was unable to contain himself.

"If that isn't exploitation from those who profess to—and should — help labor, I don't know what exploitation is," McClellan snapped.

The heavy-set, soft-spoken witness said he works a seven-day week at the Fort Wayne Manor Carwash that, according to testimony, is owned by Zigmont "Ziggy" Snyder, a business agent for James R. Hoffa's Detroit Teamster Local 299.

With some help from committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy, Wadlington explained that Snyder and his wife, who run the carwash, get 60 cents of each $1 wash fee. The other 40 cents goes to the "boys on the line," he said.

Wadlington said he made $1.60 last Friday when 10 men were working on the wash line. He said seven men made $2.70 each Wednesday.

The establishment had a box for tips for a while, Wadlington said, But Mrs. Snyder removed it.

Negro AF Pilot Lands Michigan State Flying Job

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 28 (AP)—The State Highway Department today hired a Negro who has been job-seeking since his discharge from the Air Force with the rank of captain last May 8.

The pilot, Marlon Dewitt Green, 28, of Lansing, a father of five children, logged a total of 3,077 hours of flying all types of planes during nine years in the Air Force.

Green, seeking a flying job with a regularly scheduled airline, had charged there was a "color barrier" in the air. He filed complaints of discrimination in employment against United Air Lines and Capital Airlines and three Michigan firms.

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Green will start at a salary of $5,971 a year. His pay can go to $7,621 annually.

FORD WILL LAY OFF 3,333 IN DECEMBER

Called Attempt To Balance Production With Sales

INDUSTRY CUTS BACK

By The Associated Press

DEARBORN, Mich., Dec. 11.—The Ford Motor Co. said Wednesday it plans to lay off 3,333 workers in Detroit area plants during December.

Of the total 1,463 will be employes of Ford's River Rouge plant. An additional 1,000 are to be furloughed at the Livonia transmission plant, 350 at the Sterling Township chassis factory, 170 at the Wayne station wagon plant and 150 at the Wayne assembly plant.

Ford said a large portion of those being laid off were classified as vacation replacements on employment rolls. Otherwise it declined comment.

Industry observers, however, described the layoffs as an obvious step to bring production into balance with sales.

Ford's total employment across the country is 195,941, with approximately 100,000 of the total in the Detroit area and half the latter employed in the Rouge Plant.

Car Makers Reported Cutting Production

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—(AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports says in its current issue that the car makers are cutting back their production programs for December and for the January-March quarter of 1958.

The trade publication says: "Being scheduled for December completion are 577,180 passenger cars against 619,000 just three short weeks ago. Similarly, first quarter is targeted for 1,717,200; it had been 1,820,100.

"Admittedly car production two to four months hence, unitwise, cannot be regarded with complete certainty at this time. However, the general tenor of the advanced forecast is perhaps more significant, and it finds car assembly, November through March, running slightly under the year-ago level."

In its preliminary projection of first quarter output for 1958 Ward's estimates General Motors volume at 884,000 units against 831,811 in the like 1957 quarter; Ford at 471,000 against 544,831; Chrysler at 298,000 against 370,044; American Motors at 46,000 against 24,702 and Studebaker-Packard at 18,200 against 20,627.



IN THE PILOT'S SEAT—Marlon D. Green waves from one of the planes he'll soon be flying.

Finally Lands Job as Pilot

DETROIT, Mich. — Former Air Force Capt. Marlon D. Green, 28, will soon be back in the air, this time racing planes across the sky for the Michigan State Highway Department. His hiring is believed to mark the first time a Negro has been employed in this capacity by a major concern.

News of his appointment was released by Commissioner John C. Mackie who stated that the department has arranged for lease of two single engine aircraft from the Department of Aeronautics for serial photography, transport of department personnel and aerial inspection of traffic conditions.

This assignment is probably the answer to a prayer for the ex-Air Force captain. With seven years' experience as a pilot, he has nevertheless encountered insurmountable obstacles in finding a job in this field, according to a story published in the State Journal (Lansing, Mich.), Aug. 4.

The article stated that in the last three months (since his discharge) Green has traveled to California, Denver, Chicago, New York and Washington, D. C., in quest for work for which he has outstanding qualifications.

His official flight record shows 3,077 flying hours, many of them logged in the most difficult branch of the Air Force, the air-sea rescue service. To this can be added 166 hours of instructor time, the article continued.

Yet, again and again, he has been refused jobs with airline companies for various reasons. "There is no doubt in my mind that I have been turned down in every case because of my race," Green was quoted as saying.

He has filed complaints in Washington, D. C., with the President's Committee on Government Contracts against Capital Airlines and the air division of General Motors. In Michigan, he has filed with the Fair Employment Practices Commission against General Motors, Francis Aviation and Abrams Aerial Survey Corporation, the article said.

Married and the father of five children, Green lives at 913 Nipp St., Lansing.

18 Migrant Bean Pickers Killed as Trucks Collide

Post & Times Herald P.3-a

Fri. 6-7-57

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 6 (AP)—One of the Nation's worst truck accidents, a fiery smash of a huge potato van and a truck filled with migrant farm laborers, killed 18 persons near here today.

Washington D.C.

The impact sprayed bodies of dead and injured over the highway. The truck caught fire.

Tht state highway patrol said 13 or 14 workers died in the collision and flames which enveloped the workers' flat-bed truck. Others died at hospitals.

Hospitals admitted 18 persons with injuries, one of them in critical condition, in addition to those killed.

The death toll included 13 men, four women and a 6-month-old baby whose mother also perished.

The collision hurled driver Tom Junior McKey and work crew chief Lewis Wesley, both of Pahokee, Fla., to their deaths and trapped one man in the flaming cab.

The flat-bed truck apparently pulled into the path of the potato-laden tractor-trailer at a Y intersection, the highway patrol said.

A survior said the 41 migrant workers from several states, were en route from Mt. Olive, N. C., to Dunn, N. C., to pick beans.

Gilbert Robert Peters Jr., 25, of Wapwallopen, Pa., driver of the tractor-trailer, was reported in good condition at Highsmith Hospital here.

The National Safety Council in Chicago said the accident did not set a death record for truck collisions. The council said 19 persons died in a similar accident in Texas in August, 1947.

18 Migratory Workers Die As Trucks Hit

Post-Herald

Fri. 6-7-57

B'ham Ala.

41 Persons Packed In Old Vehicle; Some Unidentified

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 6 (UP) — An old truck carrying migratory workers packed in like cattle pulled into the path of an oncoming trailer rig today and 18 persons perished.

It was possibly the worst smashup of its type in American history. Eighteen others were injured.

Dead were pitched sprawling onto U. S. Highway 301 and into the weeds alongside. Several died screaming in the flames that engulfed the stake-body bean pickers' truck as it slewed into a ditch. All the victims were Negro. The white driver of the other truck survived.

The worst previous collision between two trucks took 19 lives in Texas in August of 1947. Doctors tending several critically injured said the toll in today's crash easily could reach 20.

"There were 12 dead sprawled all over the highway," reported Sheriff L. L. Guy of Cumberland County, one of the first to reach the scene. Two others were burned to death in the wreckage. Four died later in hospitals.

Many of the bodies in the road were disfigured by burns and mutilation. Identification was tedious and many of the victims, poor people who followed the crops for a meager living were known only by first names.

Four of the dead were women and one a 16-month-old child.

Three Negroes known to be from Alabama were among the injured in the North Carolina truck tragedy.

Robert Brown of Eufaula suffered a head injury; Calvin Milton Jr. of Eufaula had head injuries; and Laverse Giles, Opelika, had a fractured leg and head injury.

The infant, Charles Lee Freeman, died at a hospital. His mother and his grandmother, identified as Retha Freeman, 48, of Ft. Pierce, Fla., were also killed.

Three Negroes riding in the cab of the workers' truck, including driver Tom Junior Mackey of Pahokee, Fla., and Henderson, N. C., were killed. Mackey and Lewis Wesley, boss of the workers, were thrown from the cab but Harrison Head Jr., 23, Ft. Valley, Ga., was pinned in the truck and cremated.

Another Negro, Johnny B. Davis, of Macon, Ga., was trapped in a part of the wreckage and burned to death.

The workers' truck had left a migratory workers camp near Mt. Olive, N. C., at daybreak, its passengers crowded into a space 8 by 15 feet. It was four miles from its destination at Dunn, N. C., when tragedy struck.

Post-Herald

Hundreds of pounds of potatoes spilled from the tractor-trailer rig that struck the workers' truck broadside added to the litter of death and wreckage.

P-2

The driver of the potato truck, Gilbert Peters, 25, Wapwallopen, Pa., escaped with shock and minor injuries. He told police the other vehicle pulled directly into his path from a side road, and he had no chance to slow or stop his ponderous machine.

Sheriff Guy said the workers' truck carried 41 persons.

The truck was a seven-year-old ton and a half Chevrolet with wooden racks at the back. The laborers were sitting on benches and huddled on the floor.

Truck Accident Takes 18 Lives; 18 More Hurt

Advertiser P. 1

Fri. 6-7-57

Montgomery, Ala.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., June 6 (AP) — One of the nation's worst truck accidents in history, a fiery smash of a huge van and a truck filled with migrant farm laborers, killed 18 persons near here today.

The impact scattered dead and injured over the highway. The truck caught fire.

The State Highway Patrol said 13 or 14 workers died in the collision and flames which enveloped the workers' flat-bed truck. Others died at hospitals.

Hospitals admitted 18 persons with injuries, one of them in critical condition, in addition to those killed. Another person received treatment at a hospital.

The death toll included 13 men, 4 women and a 6-months-old baby whose mother also perished.

SOMEONE YELLED

The flat-bed truck apparently pulled into the path of the potato-laden tractor-trailer at a "Y" intersection of Highways 301 and 102 nine miles north of here about 7:15 a.m., the patrol said.

"I heard someone yell, 'Look out!' I grabbed a rail overhead and swung out. I was thrown out when the trucks crashed," said Willie Soloman, a transient laborer from Florence, S.C., who escaped serious injury.

"I flew through the air and hit the top of the truck," he added. "It was kinda like a dream. People were lying all over the place, then some people came up and helped."

A survivor said the 41 migrant workers from several states were en route from Mount Olive, N.C., to Dunn, N.C., to pick beans. The victims included men, women and children. All the workers reportedly were negroes.

The tractor-trailer spun to its side and blocked U.S. 301 for several hours.

Another truck driver, Joe Lozak of Berwick, Pa., saw the collision in his rear-view mirror. "It looked like a big ball of fire," he said.

The collision hurled driver Tom Junior Mackey and work crew chief Lewis Wesley, both of Pahokee, Fla., to their deaths and trapped one man in the flaming cab.

Gilbert Robert Peters Jr., 25, of Wapwallopen, Pa., driver of the tractor-trailer, was reported in good condition at Highsmith Hospital here.

The National Safety Council in Chicago said the accident did not set a death record for truck collisions. Nineteen persons died in a similar accident in Texas in August 1947.

Three Alabamians were among those injured in the truck wreck at Fayetteville, N.C. They were listed as Robert Brown, Eufaula, head injuries; Calvin Milton Jr., Eufaula, head injuries, and Laverse Giles, Opelika, fractured leg and head injury.

Wreck Victims Still Unknown

Courier P. 3

Lethbridge Alta.

Sat. 6-8-57

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. (AP) In the wake of the nation's worth highway accident in years, which saw 18 migrant workers killed here in a crash involving two trucks, authorities were still trying to identify five of the deceased.

The victims of the crash were taken from the flaming wreckage of an ancient truck which had been carrying 41 workers to a bean-picking job.



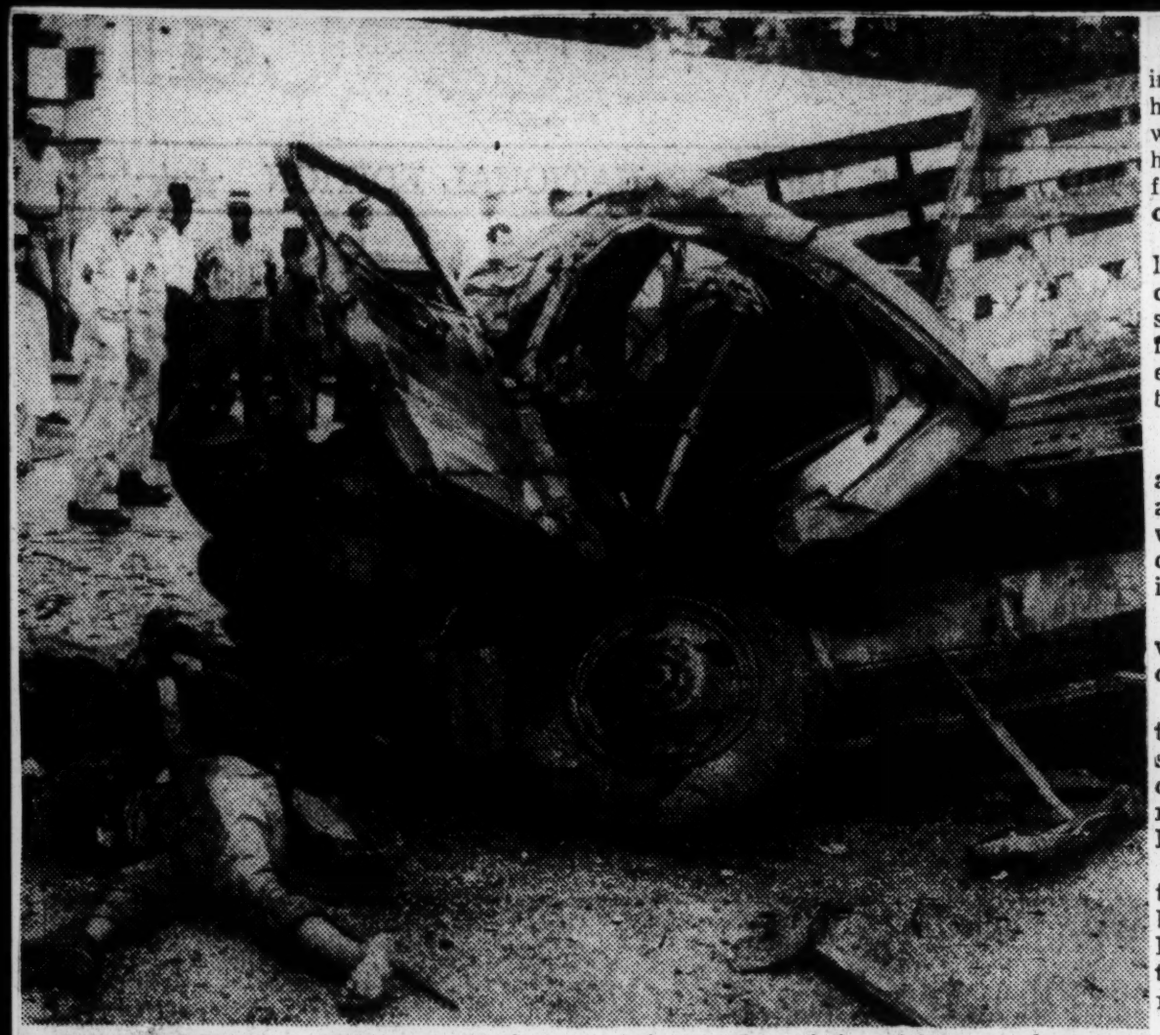
Associated Press

This is the truck on which most of the victims were riding before crash at Fayetteville, N. C., in which 18 were killed and 19 injured. yesterday's

Fri. 6-7-57 Washington D.C.

P-2-a

Three Alabamians



DEATH CARRIER — This was all that was left of flat bed truck which carried 19 farm workers to death and left 17 others injured in a crash near Fayetteville, N.C. —(Photo by Bill Shaw)

19 die, 18 hurt in tragic crash

(Special to the AFRO)

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — "Somebody kept hollering, 'God, Jesus! please Jesus!' . . . there was fire, and bodies lay like cordwood all over the highway."

Mrs. Bessie Smith lives about 150 yards from the intersection of North Carolina Highway 102 and U. S. Highway 301 where a stake body work truck became a funeral pyre for 19 migrant farm workers Thursday morning in an accident equalling the worst in U.S. highway history.

The accident, described as the worst in North Carolina history, was equalled, according to the National Safety Council, by a similar accident in Texas in 1947 in which 19 persons also died.

Mrs. Smith was describing the scene that met her when she ran out of her house after hearing the early - morning crash that "sounded like two big cars hit together."

Still agitated hours after the crash, she closed her eyes and said: "There was fire, and there were people lying all over the highway. Some were still. Some yelled. Some crawled away."

* * *

THE NINETEEN dead and 18 injured were part of a crew of 41 farm workers, some women and children, who had spent the night at nearby Mount Olive and were sardined into the back of the old, stake body truck enroute to Dunn to assist in harvesting the bean crop.

They never reached there.

As their truck entered the "Y" intersection a few miles north of Fayetteville it pulled into the path of one of a fleet of tractor trailers rushing a cargo of potatoes north to market.

Highway patrolmen said that the trailer skidded 147 feet before the impact, then spun over on its side.

The collision strewed the workers along the highway, some dead, some dying, some burning from flames which immediately engulfed their truck.

* * *

SOME LUCKY few were uninjured, or received minor hurts. Dazed and shocked they were joined by passersby who helped them in putting out the fiery clothing of their burning co-workers and giving first aid.

Dr. Ralph E. Campbell, Valley Forge, Pa., an Army physician, was reported to have saved several lives by fast first aid work. He also led other rescue workers in helping the victims.

A TALLY of funeral homes and hospitals where the dead and injured were taken revealed that 14 of the dead, including a 6-month-old boy, died in the crash and flames.

Five others died in hospitals where 18, in addition to the dead, were admitted.

A highway patrolman said that the dead were "just stacked like cordwood," in one of the funeral homes. "I've never seen anything like it," he said.

IMMEDIATE identification of the dead was made impossible by the fact that some were known to one another only by their first names and because many carried no identification.

The workers were said to have been working their way north to Seabrook Farms Hightstown, N.J., from Florida where many had worked during the spring and winter.

The stake body truck was driven by Tom Junior Mackey, 20, who was hurled to his death along with work crew chief Lewis Wesley, both of Pohokee, Fla.

Police said that the tractor trailer was driven by Robert Peters Jr., 25, of Wapwallopen, Pa., who was described as in good condition in a Fayetteville hospital.

Harrison Head Jr., 23, Fort Valley, Ga., was trapped in the cab of the workers' truck and burned to death.

The dead and injured were listed Saturday as:

DEAD

Tom Junior Mackey, 20, Pahokee, Fla.

Willie Gray, 23, address unknown

Lewis Wesley, 57, Pahokee, Fla., truck owner.

Harrison Head Jr., 23, Fort Valley, Ga.

M. C. McGowan, 35, 315 King Lane, Valdosta, Ga.

Lucille Freeman, 18, Fort Pierce, Fla.

Daisy Mae Freeman, 21, Ft. Pierce, Fla.

Mrs. Retha Freeman, 47. Fort Pierce, Fla., mother of Lucille and Daisy Mae Freeman.

Willie Mae, about 32, last name and address unknown.

James C. Core, 30, 2540 N. Cleveland St., Philadelphia.

Richard Stevens, 45, 417 E. Sixth St., Wilmington, Del.

Lee Brown, somewhere in North Carolina, age unknown.

An unidentified man, about 60.

A man known only as D.C.

A man burned to death, tentatively identified as Johnny B. Davis, Macon, Ga.

An unidentified man, about 25.

Charles Lee Freeman, six months, son of one of the Freeman women.

Cleveland Willis, 30, home unknown.

Justin French, 32, Atlanta.

A man, about 36, known only as "Red."

THE INJURED

Herbert Campbell, 35, Lumberton, N.C., head cuts.

Billy Louder, 21, Washington, D.C., neck and hand cuts.

Robert Brown, Eufaula, Ala., head injuries.

Calvin Milton Jr., Eufaula, Ala., head injuries.

Frank Beard, Fort Pierce, Fla., and Hendersonville, N.C., arm and head injuries.

Willie Gary, 706 Adams St., Syracuse, N.Y., head injuries and fractured leg.

Horace Burnette, 4015 Briley St., Macon, Ga., chest and back injuries.

Cleveland Taylor, 24, 139 Chestnut St., Benton Harbor, Mich., leg and head cuts.

James Harden, address unknown, head and chest injuries.

Laverse Giles, Opelika, Ala. fractured leg, head injury.

Gilbert R. Peters, 25, Wapwallopen, Pa., cuts on head, arms and hands.

Robert Beaufort, 35, 612 Harrington St., Daytona Beach, Fla., fractured rib, chest and arm injuries.

Joshua Dykes, 25, 1137 Gennit St., Augusta, Ga., fractured pelvis.

Bobbie Hines, 19, 926 New Bern St., possible skull fracture, fractured arm and fractured wrist.

Mrs. Minnie Hines (mother of Bobbie, 41, Fayetteville, chest injuries and punctured lung.

Nathaniel Sharp, 25, 125 Grand Ave., Hastings, N.J., fractured rib and possible fractured skull.

Richard McCrary, 18, Macon, Ga., fractured skull, broken rib, punctured lung.

An unidentified an, about 25, fractured skull, internal injuries, condition critical.

Willie Soloman, 30, Florence, S.C., minor cuts.

Hire Negro Cabbie In Minneapolis

16i

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Minneapolis Urban League, a Red Feather agency, announced that it has reached an agreement with the Yellow Cab co., of Minneapolis that has led to the employment of the first Negro cab driver in the city.

Forrest McKinney began work on Oct. 1. McKinney is a man of long experience in the transportation industry, having been associated with Greyhound Bus co., for a number of years and having served for a short period of time as a starter for the Yellow Cab co.

Jack Daly of the taxi cab company announced that with the additional 27 cabs on the streets, as a result of the new licenses authorized by the City Council, this appointment was made possible. He stated further that the Yellow Cab co., will continue to employ well qualified applicants, and the Urban League is also aiding in securing such personnel.

McKinney's hiring marks a terminal point in a long series of negotiations on this matter involving public and private community agencies.

Yellow Cab Co. In Minneapolis Hires Negro

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Mississippi Governor Calls For Industry-Luring Action

Journal & Constitution P. 7-E

Sun. 2-3-57

Must Offer Incentives, He Says; Urges Revision of Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2—Mississippi's sagging industrialization effort has been given a "shot in the arm" by Gov. J. P. Coleman. He has outlined a 10-point industrialization program aimed at offsetting an agricultural "economic transition" which he said "could be almost as harmful as a general business recession."

Main point in the outline, revealed to the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board which the governor heads, calls for a "thorough overhauling" of the state's constitution of 1890 with reference to industry.

Gov. Coleman said the present constitution was written when Mississippi was wholly an agricultural state.

"We must offer industry more incentive and more profit in Mississippi than it can find in any other state," the governor said.

In that connection and in addition to constitutional changes favorable to industry, the governor said, "We must make a comparative study of Mississippi taxation affecting industrial fields as contrasted with that of other states."

Only Answer

"The state, counties and cities must be made to realize that industry will not locate in our state simply as an accommodation to us," Gov. Coleman said. "There must be more incentive and more profit to it in Mississippi, else in obedience to the laws of economics it will rush to that more favorable location."

Pin-pointing the dark agricultural economic outlook, Gov. Coleman said, "There is no getting around the bitter fact that many of our farm families are being driven from their homes and lands and the only answer I can see is greater industrialization."

"One important solution would be industry sufficient to allow the great majority of our people to continue to maintain their small farm homes while earning the major portion of their livelihood in industries," he said. "Industry must be obtained or we shall certainly suffer."

He said there is nothing the state can do about the farm situation "because we are totally in the hands of the federal government so far as agricultural programs are concerned." He pointed out that the 1957 cotton acreage is less than it was in 1871 when it was produced by a combination of one man, one mule and one wooden-foot plow stock—no mechanization whatever.

Mississippi is losing considerable farm population due to mechanization.

Must Reorganize

Gov. Coleman also said there is stronger competition from other states in the industry-seeking effort. He said many states have copied the 1938-enacted "Balance Agriculture With Industry" program under which tax subsidies are given and plants and sites provided by local communities.

"I believe it must be admitted now that the general setup must be revamped and reorganized so as to meet these new challenges," he said.

More funds for the industrial board will be sought by the governor at the 1958 legislative session. He said the legislature now provides $200,000 a year for its industrial program and $2,266,930 for its varied agricultural promotion groups.

"No one intends to slight agriculture, but if we can appropriate this much for one economical asset, then surely $200,000 is totally insufficient for an all-out campaign for new industry," he said. "We must be willing to spend the amount necessary to attract new industry or be prepared to do without industry."

Gov. Coleman discounted reports from other sources that the industrial effort has been on the slump in the past year, asserting the "defeatist talk of the irresponsible is hurting us and helping nobody but our competitors who profit from these assertions of gloom."

"We must learn the true difference between constructive reappraisal and unfounded criticism of a destructive nature," he said. "We must substitute optimism for pessimism."

In that connection, he said $115,000,000 was invested in new and expanded plant facilities in Mississippi in 1956 and 8,387 new manufacturing jobs created as a result. He said 49 new industries opened plants or announced plans in 1956 to build, and 33 existing plants put on expansion programs.

Other Points

Other points outlined by Gov. Coleman include:

Study what competing states are doing and the incentives they are furnishing to attract industry "and make up our minds that we shall speedily do more."

Set up a planning agency in the agricultural and industrial board to aid communities in presenting factors favorable to prospective new industrial citizens.

Gear the state's high school program to vocational training for students unable to go to college.

Establish industrial experts for personal contacts in the industrial centers of the nation.

Forget sectional or regional "jealousies and pull together unselfishly for the common good."

Inaugurate an aggressive program for the improvement of river and gulf ports to give industry "sea lanes to other parts of the world."

Henry Maddox, executive director of the board, said teams of industrial experts furnished by private industry are now contacting prospective industries in the east. A followup in April by board members is planned at which industrialists will be the state's guests at dinner functions.

Pledging full weight of his administration to the industrialization of the state on a sound economical basis, Gov. Coleman said, "If necessity be the mother of invention, surely the time has arrived for us to recognize the necessity."

MISSISSIPPI

Last Of Negro Rural Mail Men Is Retiring

Daily News Jackson, Miss.

By H. C. BURLEY

After more than a half century of continous service, Emmitte ward Cornelius of Bolton, the last of Negro rural mail carriers, has hung up his mail punch in retirement. This he did on September 30.

Sun. 11-10-57

For quite a few years he was the only Negro rural mail carrier in Hinds County, and all of his years of service were performed in close proximity to his birth place.

P. 9-D

Cornelius was born in 1887, in the Brownville Community, a few miles north east of Bolton. His parents were John and Alice Cornelius. His father was a slave, but his mother was free before emancipation.

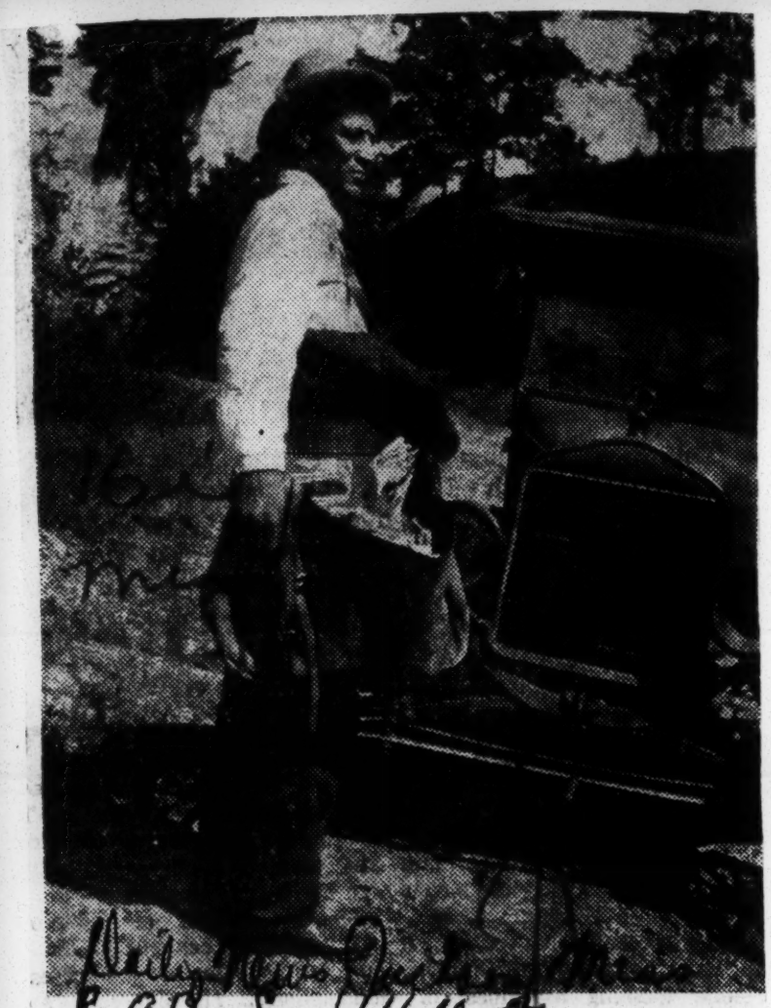
When Emmittee Cornelius was quite a young man, he often watched the Negro carriers, delivering mail whenever he visited the capitol City of Jackson. The sight of them deeply inspired him to become a mail carrier too. So he began to inquire to find but how he could accomplish this. He learned that anyone desiring to carry mail had to make a contract and then work up his rural mail route. He did this and organized Route 2, Bolton, which he worked for 13 years. He first carried mail in a buggy.

In 1907 he took the civil service examination and passed and in 1908 he received an appointment to Star Route from Bolton by Orange Hill to Halifax. Also in 1908, Route 1 and Route 3, Bolton were organized and his younger brothers, Rev. P. B. Cornelius and Claude Cornelius, worked them.

After 15 years service, P. B. resigned and Emmittee was appointed to Route 1. On this he has worked through the years faithfully. Rain or shine, sleet or snow, the mail went through. He really upheld the mail carriers' creed.

He resides with his wife in the neighboring town of Bolton and is the father of three sons, two of whom live in Jackson, one a pastor of a church in the city.

Emmitte Cornelius is still very active in civic and religious life in his community, and is a deacon of Elbethel Baptist church



BACK IN 1925, Emmitte Ward used this model T on his route out of Bolton. Earlier, he had carried mail in a buggy.

MORE THAN 50 YEARS

16j 1957

MISSISSIPPI



Memphis—Commercial Appe



THIS TINY POSTOFFICE near Natchez is also the home of Postmistress Hattie McCoy and her family.

Former Postal Inspector P. M. Catchings, now Jackson, Miss., postmaster, describes a trip to the Kienstra postoffice as a real adventure, a safari, a break through the walls of civilization.

Catchings said, "Making an inspection of the postoffice is not much of a problem, although you can't accurately count the stamps because the damp air has sealed them together."

IN DESCRIBING the difficulty in reaching the office, Catchings said, "Getting to Kienstra is a problem. Once I was successful in reaching this point overland and once I had to turn back.

"On my way back to Ft. Adams I saw a large snake in the road.

"When the snake failed to move I threw a chunk at him and he leisurely surrendered the right of way. At another bend two raccoons were sitting in the road.

"I turned my motor off and stared at the 'coons and they stared at me. Finally they casually walked away."

Catchings then added that no doubt the snake and 'coons were just as amazed at the sight of civilization as he was at the sight of them.

CATCHINGS SAID, "During flood stage the boat that takes you across the river will plow through backwater and driftwood right up to the postoffice. If the water is not high you have to leave the boat at the bank or the river and walk a half mile to a slough. From there you yell for a boat."

Postmaster Hattie McCoy, now 61, will retire under the postal retirement system. Kienstra mail will be delivered after Jan. 31 by rural route from Fort Adams, Miss. ★ ★ ★

$1,600 Will Get You $35

Sometimes you can walk to the Kienstra post office (watching out for snakes and throwing rocks at raccoons to drive them out of the path), but mostly you have to row for your mail.

When the Mississippi River rises (the arrow on the photo indicates the crest), the ancient shanty where eleven families mail and collect their letters floats on its muddy waters.

When the river is down, the post office settles in the state of Mississippi. Even then, however, it gets its mail from Vidalia, La., across the river.

Three times a week, a carrier drives 8 miles from Vidalia and then takes a boat to the post office. These deliveries cost the government $900 a year, and sometimes there's only one letter in the pouch. Inspectors also have to visit the post office once in a while, and their job is tough, too. On occasion, for example, they're unable to count the stamps because they have stuck together in the humid weather.

The post office is run by Mrs. Hattie McCoy, who lives in the shanty-raft with her husband, Moses, and their two children. Mrs. McCoy, 61, is one of five Negro postmistresses in Mississippi.

Last week she lost her job. The Post Office Department decided to close its Kienstra office. Only those with a passion for the old and the quaint could quarrel with the decision.

The post office costs more than $1,600 a year to maintain; it takes in $35.

Economy finishes quaintest post office

BY HUBERT B. SCRIVENER

THE LONG ARM of government economy has reached into the swamps of the muddy Mississippi River in Adams County, Miss., to discontinue a government installation that is probably the most quaint of all Uncle Sam's projects. The Kienstra, Miss., postoffice, discontinued Jan. 31, floats high on the swollen waters of the muddy Mississippi during high water stages and perches on a raft of cypress logs during low water. The postoffice is housed in a shanty occupied by Postmistress Hattie McCoy, her husband, Moses, and two children.

HATTIE IS ONE of five Negro postmasters in Mississippi. Her Kienstra office is "fourth class" with annual receipts of about $35.

Eleven families are served from the mail pouch that reaches the Kienstra office three times a week after traveling over a tortuous route. Though located on the Mississippi side of the river near Natchez, the office is served from Vidalia, La.

L. L. Matthews, Vidalia postmaster, says for mail to reach the 11 families at Kienstra, a carrier drives eight miles to a point where the mail is exchanged to a boat that takes the pouch across the river and into the swampland that has swallowed up the 11 families.

FROM AN ECONOMY standpoint, it is hard for the Postoffice Department to justify the continuance of the tiny postoffice that probably once served a larger population. It cost $900 per year to have the boat put the mail across the river. Total cost of maintaining and supplying the quaint little office will exceed $1600 a year compared with $35 in annual receipts.

16i 1957

MISSOURI

Sales Positions Open In Expanding Cosmetics Co.

Call Fri. 6-14-57 p. 7
Kansas City, Mo.

Patricia Cosmetics is seeking women to be employed as sales representatives in a rapidly expanding industry. The overwhelming response by the public to Patricia Cosmetics over a three year period, necessitates preparing more people for supervisory positions, according to officials of the company. These positions are being reserved for those who most effectively apply themselves toward greater responsibility.

"Many women desire occupations other than maid work, housekeeping, kitchen work and other blind alley labor," says Ed Pate of Patricia cosmetics. "This is the opportunity for these women to make the all important change. A position with Patricia Cosmetics not only offers opportunity for advancement, but also will give each individual a secure feeling of dignity."

"Lack of experience and educational limitations are no obstacles with this company. Cosmetics by Patricia offers a complete training program free. Patricia Cosmetics guarantees a salary while training and many women may earn $40.00 to $50.00 the very first week.

"Seasoned saleswomen are earning upwards of $75.00 weekly. There is a critical need for supervisors to direct field agencies throughout the seven states in which Patricia Cosmetics are distributed. The opportunity for aggressive people is unlimited."

Patricia Cosmetics has an incentive program that yields big monetary returns. There are free gifts, cash bonuses, as well as possible membership in the exclusive Chi Beta Pi sorority-fraternity. Membership in this organization is a most coveted honor which is bestowed upon those who work hard. For further information, interviews are held daily, Monday through Friday, from 10 a.m, until noon at 2514 E. 27th St., Suite 1. Kansas City, Mo. Ask for Ed. Pate.



UNION MEMBER RETIRES AFTER 20 YEARS. —George Glasper, 2906 Wabash Ave., recently retired from active membership in the Kansas City Paper Handler's local No. 15, a subordinate union of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' union. Mr. Glasper was employed at the Kansas City Star for 32 years and a member of the union for 20 years. Bernard McGary, extreme right, president of local No. 15, is shown placing a 20-year pin on Mr. Glasper's lapel on the day of his retirement. Left to right: Nathaniel Freeman, business agent of the local; Fred Harvey, secretary; Mrs. Glasper, wife of the retiring union member; David Dozier, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Glasper; Leslie Hoover, vice president; and Mr. McGary. Not shown is Sam Sarenson who also retired after completing 20 years of service.

Negro Hired After Residents Picket Kroger Store

Call 6-12-57 p. 2
Kansas City, Mo.

A Negro checker was hired at the 31st and Indiana Kroger store after nearby residents picketed the store last Thursday. Employed is Mrs. Lenora Hicks of 2529 College.

Picketing was called off at the store when members of the protest group reached an agreement with Charles Doan, personnel manager of the company.

Doan agreed to transfer Mrs. Hicks from the Kroger store, at 31st and Prospect, where she was a part-time worker. An employe of the Indiana store was sent to Kroger in Truman Corners.

Meeting with the group was Attorney L. V. Swinton who represented Judge Carl R. Johnson who has been serving as counsel.

Negro Hired In October

On October 16 the first Negro was hired at the store. He is Charles Tobay, a stock boy. A spokesman for the group said the residents were happy over Tobay's empoyment but they also wanted Negroes to be hired as checkers and clerks.

Last week the assistant manager told THE CALL that only three Negroes had applied for work since the protest started. The paper learned this week that several other Negroes had been to the store seeking employment.

Adele Younger of Kansas City, Kas., said she passed the examination but had heard no more from the company. Several persons were sent to the store by the Urban League

William Love of 3023 Bales, chairman of the protest group, said he sent three persons to the store, two with checking experience and one was a former student at the University of Kansas.

161 1957

MISSOURI

Prentiss Hoffman Ends 37 Years Of Service

Call Fri 2-8-57 P.5.

After 37 years and five months of service in the Postal Transportation Service, Prentiss J. Hoffman retired from active duty Thursday, Jan. 31. For the last six years, he has been foreman of the Highway Post Office which runs between Kansas City and Carthage, Mo.

Mr. Hoffman was the first foreman of Kansas City's first Highway Post Office, beginning work on the $20,000 bus when it was first put into service in April, 1950. With his crew of three men, Hoffman delivered mail to 17 towns between here and Carthage, which are no longer served by railroads. He made the 332-mile round trip every other day.

Hoffman reached the compulsory retirement age of 70 on Jan. 1, and according to post office regulations was required to retire on the last day of the month in which he reached three score and 10.

Kansas City, Mo.

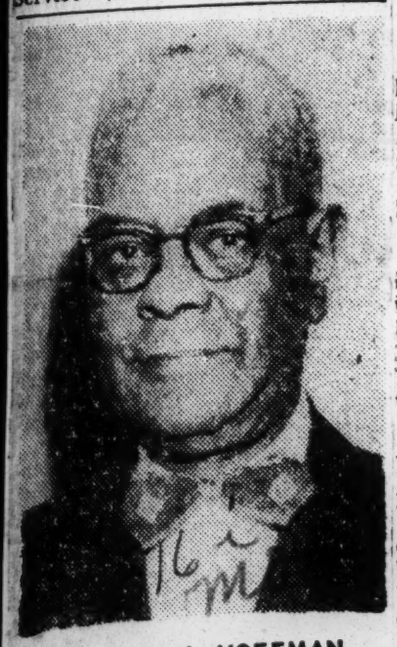
To Service In 1919

The well-known postal employe was appointed to the Railway Mail Service (now known as Postal Transportation Service) on August 6, 1919. He worked as a clerk in the Kansas City, Mo., terminal until he was transferred to the Missouri Pacific Lines where he worked as clerk and later was promoted to clerk-in-charge. For many years, he ran as clerk-in charge between here and Joplin with a crew of five men working under him.

When the Highway Post Office was established. Hoffman asked for an appointment and because of his seniority his request was granted.

Hoffman was born in Hickman, Ky., on Jan. 1, 1887, one of the two children of Newton and Paralee Hoffman. His mother died only last October 25 at the age of 94.

The Hoffman family moved to Huntingdon, Tenn., when Prentiss was a small boy, then moved to Oklahoma territory. As a young man, Hoffman attended Roger Williams university, in Nashville where he met Mordecai Johnson, now president of Howard university. When the Williams university burned in 1904, both Hoffman and Johnson went to Atlanta where they enrolled in Morehouse college, then known as the Atlanta Baptist college. The two young men were roommates at Morehouse.



PRENTISS J. HOFFMAN

Here in 1910

Shortly after his graduation from Morehouse, Hoffman came to Kansas City in 1910 and has lived here ever since. He and the late Dr. J. F. Shannon organized the Morehouse Alumni club which is still in existence.

Through the years, Hoffman has been an active church and civic worker. He is a member of the Allen Chapel A.M.E. church where he serves as a trustee and as president of the Sons of Allen which he helped organize. He served as the first president of the Sons and has been elected head several times since.

Hoffman was a delegate to the AME General conference in Chicago in 1952 and has for the last few years been serving as press representative of the fifth Episcopal district, appointed by the late Bishop D. Ormonde Walker. He has been delegate to several annual conferences from Allen Chapel.

A number of years ago, Hoffman was one of a group of men who organized the Big Brothers club to aid the Florence Home for Girls. The group of men purchased furniture for the home when it was first established.

A Civic Leader

He has served as president of the board of directors of the Big Sister Home and as president of the Urban League board.

Hoffman is a member of the NAACP and with the late Elmore Williams organized the first street parade for the local branch. He also was an early member of the Beau Brummel club and is a former membe of the John Turner lodge No. 106, F. and A.M.

During the present Paseo Y.M.C.A. membership drive, Hoffman received a card indicating that he is a 40-year member of the branch. He is also a member of the National Alliance of Postal Employes.

The Highway Post Office was quite a novelty as it rode up and down the highway and frequently special visits were made to schools in order that school children might inspect its facilities.

In 1954, fourth grade children of Sheldon, Mo., made a tour of the bus.

After their visit, the children wrote to Mr. Hoffman and to postal officials thanking them for the opportunity to inspect the traveling post office at first hand

Similar tours were made by school children in Erwin, Mo., and Butler. Children of the Carver, Bruce and Sumner schools in Kansas City had special tours of the highway post office.

A picture of Mr. Hoffman showing the children the interior of the bus appeared in THE CALL and in "Post Haste," official organ of the Postal Transportation Service.

Ralph R. Dobbie, district transportation manager of district 7, Mr. Hoffman's immediate supervisor, expressed regret this week that Mr. Hoffman is retiring from the service. He said that the post office is losing one of its "top men."

Wilfred Hayes will become the new foreman of the Kansas City-Carthage Highway Post Office.

Hoffman lives at 2817 Vine St., with his wife, Mrs. Esther Hoffman, a reserve school teacher. They have no children. Hoffman's only sister is Mrs. Pauline Saunders, 2715 Highland Ave.



Call K.C. 3-1-57

GETS JOB IN BANK. — Miss Rosalee Slaughter, 21-year-old Kansas City girl, began work on ~~Monday, Feb. 18~~, as a secretary for administrative officers at the City National Bank and Trust company. Announcement of her placement at the bank was made by the Urban League of Kansas City. Miss Slaughter is a January, 1957, graduate of the Kansas State Teachers' college at Pittsburg, Kas., where she received her bachelor of science degree in social science with 16 semester hours in secretarial science. The young woman lives at 2608 E. 27th St.

Kansas City Bank Hire Negro Girl Secretary

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri 3-1-57

The City National Bank and Trust company became the first major bank in the Greater Kansas City area to employ a Negro girl in a secretarial position this week when Miss Rosalee Slaughter began duties there.

Miss Slaughter 21, 2608 E. 27th St., began work Monday as a secretary to administrative officers at the 10th and Grand Ave. banking institution.

Her placement was announced by John T. Dorsey Jr., industrial relations secretary at the Urban League of Kansas City. Mr. Dorsey said that the step toward equal job opportunity was an outgrowth of a conference which Winthrop Rockefeller held with local bankers in September, 1956, at the Muehlebach hotel. At the meeting, arranged by the Urban League Mr. Rockefeller urged the bankers to remove barriers which restrict Negro applicants from achieving career opportunities in banks.

Dorsey said this week that in addition to City National, other banks such as the Federal Reserve bank, the Commerce Trust company and the Columbia National bank have stated that their employment policy does not restrict Negroes from applying or competing for jobs.

Dorsey urged young people who are looking forward to better employment opportunities to acquire the necessary training and skills. 'Opportunities and careers in banks and other fields never before opened to Negroes are now obtainable," he said. "This makes all the more important the securing of a good high school foundation and specialization until skill is obtained."

"One must be willing to make sacrifices," he continued. "It is not all glamour and gold. In order to be successful in business careers, one has to make it both a vocation and an avocation."

Miss Slaughter was graduated in January, 1957, from the Kansas State Teachers college at Pittsburg where she received a bachelor of arts degree with a major in social science. She also had 16 semester hours in secretarial science.

The young woman is the daughter of Mrs. Anna Mae Slaughter McGill, 2608 E. 27th St., and Alonzo A. Slaughter, Sr., 2911 E. 28th St.

Miss Slaughter was graduated from Lincoln high school in 1952, ranking fourth in a class of 200. She was a member of the National Honor Society and at graduation won the English cup with a straight "A" average.

Before entering the Teachers' college at Pittsburg, Miss Slaughter attended Park college, Parkville, Mo., for one year and the University of Kansas City evening division for a semester, studying accounting and finance. Miss Slaughter worked during summer of 1955 as a bookkeeper at the Piney Woods school in Piney Woods, Miss., and during the summer of 1956 she worked as secretary for the Zollar Realty company in K.C.K.S.T.C., Miss Slaughter was president of the Pan-Hellenic Council, of the Social Science club, treasurer of the homecoming committee, vice-president of the Y.W.C.A., and treasurer of the senior class. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Jim Thirkles Ends 28 Years of Service at First National Bank

From now on it will be fishing, hunting and traveling for Jim Thirkles of 119 E. White Oak, Independence, Mo., who retired last week from the First National bank there. For some time Thirkles had been in the process of retiring but at the age of 75 he decided to call it quits for good.

As a token of appreciation from the bank, where he had worked as head night man for the past 28 years, Thirkles was presented a gold pocket watch with the inscription: "Jim Thirkles, 1929-1957, First National Bank."

Born in Lexington, Mo., on March 25, 1882, Thirkles moved to Independence in 1901. Since that time he has not only worked at First National but has done nearly all kinds of domestic services for Independence families.

Still In Demand

He's still in demand as a cook but Thirkles has said, "I just want to fish, hunt and take trips all over the country."

Shortly after he bought his present home he was married to Mrs. Rowena Brown, an elevator operator at the bank.

Both Thirkles and his wife enjoy working in their yards and caring for their flowers. However, Thirkles gives his wife all the credit for the neat appearance of their home and property. He doesn't prepare food at home although he is an excellent cook.

Aubrey H. Marshall, bank vice-president, had this to say about Thirkles: "He is not the kind of man I believe will ever give 100 per cent to retirement."

Interested In Bank

Proof of this is a deed Thirkles performed after he had retired. One morning the bank's alarm system sounded. The bank vice-president was summoned but the first man on the job was Thirkles. Asked why he did this Thirkles said, "I'm just interested in that bank."

When Thirkles started to work at First National the bank had just moved into its present building. Now the bank is building again and one of the things Thirkles anxiously awaits is a trip through the new project when it is completed.

The gold watch was presented him in a special ceremony last week.

16i 1967



LEMUEL SMITH

Promotes Sales For Anheuser At Home Fair

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — As a part of an expanding program in the Chicago market, Lemuel T. Smith, jr., of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. is doing special promotional and sales work for Budweiser beer in conjunction with a forthcoming Home Service Fair.

Smith will call upon retailers, confer with community and civic groups as a part of this program.

He will be putting into operation techniques and procedures discussed at the annual Anheuser-Busch sales convention held here in January.

Smith joined Anheuser - Busch, Inc., in June, 1955 as a salesman with the Chicago-Kimbark Branch. Prior to that he was a route driver-salesman and salesman of a Chicago firm.

A native of Chicago, Smith was educated at St. Elizabeth's Grammar and High schools there.

As a star football and basketball player, he earned a scholarship to Lewis college of Science and Technology at Lockport, Ill., graduating in 1950. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

16i 1957

Tax, Workers Top Business Problems

Defender Chicago Ill.
Mar. 6-22-57

(This is the first in a series of four stories dealing with the findings of a survey of business and industrial concerns in 11 Midwestern states which has just been completed by the National Association of Manufacturers. More than 1,000 companies completed survey forms, making this one of the most comprehensive business surveys ever conducted in this part of the country. Succeeding stories will deal with the sales and profit outlook, forces working for and against expansion and employment opportunities in the immediate future.)

What really bothers businessmen?

The National Association of Manufacturers has completed a survey of more than 1,000 business and industrial concerns in 11 Midwest states which leaves little doubt as to what these men consider to be their greatest problems.

They are taxation and labor-management relationships. These two problems accounted for more than 47 per cent of all the problems cited, with taxation getting 27 per cent of the total and labor-management problems 20 per cent.

Significantly these ratios did not vary in any appreciable degree in any of the 11 states, nor was any variation noted when the surveys were analyzed on the basis of industrial classification.

44 PER CENT OF TOTAL

In Illinois, these two problems accounted for 44 per cent of the total—taxation getting 26 per cent and labor problems 18 per cent.

Other serious problems mentioned by Midwestern business leaders included production costs, 10 per cent; federal government relations, 10 per cent; inflation, 8 per cent and "tight" credit, 7 per cent.

There also seems to be little doubt that business in this part of the country is optimistic about the future. Business uncertainty was mentioned in only 2 per cent of all the replies tabulated on the question of industry's greatest problems, although it was more frequently mentioned as a deterrent to future expansion plans.

International uncertainty ranked next to business uncertainty as the least pressing of the problems pointed up by the businessmen. It was mentioned in only 4 percent of the replies.

SKILLED FIELD

Competition received 6 per cent of the total mentions of all problems and employee shortage was also cited in 6 per cent of the responses.

in 6 per cent of the respon, ,,on.

Nearly all of these, however, called attention to the fact that where shortages did exist, they were invariably in the skilled categories.

The NAM study, which was carried out by the Association's Midwest Division office in Chicago, is believed to be one of the most comprehensive surveys of business attitudes and conditions ever conducted.

Of the more than 1,000 replies which were received and on which the study was based, 341 came from Illinois business and industry.

NAACP Probe Uncovers Abuse In Migrant Labor

Afro-American Sat. 8-24-57 Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—A barbed wire encampment patrolled by armed guards who did not permit the more than 100 colored persons confined within to leave the enclosure was among the abuses discovered in an investigation of migrant labor conditions in New York State.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, reported on the investigation which he conducted jointly with the Rev. Latta R. Thomas, president of the Elmira, (N.Y.) NAACP branch.

Mr. Hill announced that the work will be continued to discover possible violations of federal peonage laws.

The NAACP official reported that the study of labor camps and working conditions for migrant agricultural workers in four upstate New York counties revealed "widespread violations of the recently enacted state laws relating to migrant agricultural labor."

* * *

CAMPS INVESTIGATED were in Chemung, Cayuga, Steuben and Onondago Counties. The barbed wire encampment was found in Martville, N.Y.

"Among the many abuses found were labor camps consisting of abandoned farm houses, dilapidated shacks and lean-to shanties without sanitary facilities, non-payment of wages by unscrupulous crew leaders, child labor violations and lack of crew leader registration and labor camp certification as required by state laws," Mr. Hill reported.

He said the migrant farm workers are colored brought mainly from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

* * *

MR. HILL said he had telegraphed Isador Lubin, state industrial commissioner, citing "blatant and widespread violations of state laws" and requesting an immediate conference to discuss "more effective investigation and enforcement activity."

While in upstate New York, he and Mr. Thomas conferred with state department of labor officials in Binghamton and Syracuse regarding "more vigorous enforcement of state laws," Mr. Hill added.

There are about 1,000 migrant camps in New York. Each houses from five to 500 workers, predominantly Negro. Some families are settled in cabins. State officials say all camps are closely supervised by health and police inspectors.

Hill claims that at one camp he visited he found "as many as five or six people sleeping in a room measuring no more than five feet wide with tiers of bunks three high."

Most migrants live in central camps set up by cooperatives. Large farm operators run their own camps.

Each spring, New York farm employment service representatives go South to arrange for the migration. In Florida and other states they contact crew leaders—labor contractors—who fill their orders for manpower.

MUST REGISTER

All crew leaders bringing workers into New York must register with the state. This helps weed out undesirables, such as those with police records.

Migrants' leave New York as broke as they arrived. A willing worker can earn $10 to $15 a day but the weather and personal indulgence make deep inroads in to pay envelopes.

State officials say most migrants are well-behaved. The bulk stick close to camp, except for weekend excusions to town.

However, the president of a large farmer cooperative hiring migrants says the "big problem is maintaining living and dining facilities that conform to state health standards." The laborers "are not the most tidy people in the world, and when they get drunk they get destructive," he asserts.

Church officials who work closely with the migrants report the workers "are not concerned about equality or integration or any of those other fancy words. They simply crave understanding, and the kind of aid that will help them help themselves."

NAACP AIDE RAPS NEW YORKERS

Advertiser Mon. 8-19-57 Montgomery, Ala.

'Slave Racket' Charged In Harvest Worker Camps

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—About 32,000 migrants flock northward each year to harvest New York's billion-dollar farm crop and earn about 20 million dollars in wages.

Are they housed in unsanitary hovels and treated as slaves, as a leader of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People charges.

State officials have launched a new investigation of migrant labor camps throughout the state as the result of the complaint.

Through state laws and the efforts of church and farm groups, the migrants' housing and labor conditions have improved markedly in the last 20 years.

WORK TO BE DONE

But no one denies there still is work to be done.

The new complaint that camps in central New York were ignoring state health and labor regulations was made by Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP. Hill said he had found "blatant and widespread violations" in 10 camps in four counties.

Investigators were sent out immediately by the state industrial commissioner, Isador Lubin. He promised that his sleuths eventually would check all labor camps in the state and that violators of the law would be prosecuted.

Hill called the use of migrants on farms the "20th Century slave racket."

ISOLATED AREA

He described one camp he visited as "literally a concentration camp." He said it was hidden in an isolated area at Martville, in central New York, and surrounded by barbed wire. Guards prevented him and the Rev. Latta Thomas, president of the Elmira NAACP branch from entering, Hill reported.

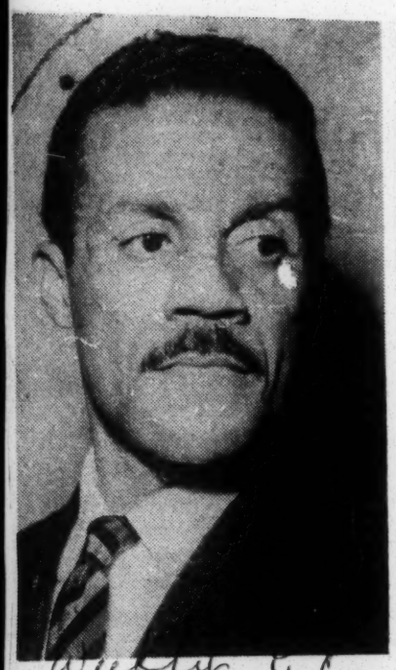
"I found labor camps consisting of abandoned farm houses, dilapidated shacks and lean-to shanties. Some were without any toilet facilities," Hill said in an interview.

Hill also claimed that he found a 9-year-old boy and his sister, 13, working on a farm at Prattsburg. State law sets a minimum age of 14 for agricultural employment during the nonschool season.

1,000 CAMPS

16i 1957

NEW YORK



TRANS WORLD EXECUTIVE --James O. Plinton, of Westfield, N. J., has been named executive assistant to the Director of Personnel-Industrial Relations for Trans World Airlines. His office will be at 380 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. Mr. Plinton is a graduate of Lincoln University. In World War II he was an Army Air Force ferry pilot and flight instruct[illegible] the 99th Fighter Squadron at Tuskegee. - Trans World Airlines Photo.

Set Hearing On TWA Hiring

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A public hearing on a complaint against Trans-World Airlines by a Negro applicant for a job as flight hostess has been set back to Dec. 17 by the State Commission Against Discrimination.

TWA Hires First Negro Executive



JAMES O. PLINTON

NEW YORK—Trans-World Airlines announced the appointment of James O. Plinton as executive assistant to the director of personnel, Industrial Relations to be based at TWA's home office, 380 Madison Ave., New York.

Mr. Plinton has wide aviation and business experience in this country and the West Indies. He helped organize Latin American Airways, Inc., and developed Quisqueya, a local air service between Kingston, Grand Turks and Caicos Islands. He founded and operated the first modern laundry and dry cleaning service in Haiti.

■

HE WAS ELECTED to the highest order of the Department of Labor in the Republic of Haiti and knighted in the highest honor order of the Haitian Republic, "L'Ordre Nationale Honneur et Merito."

During World War II, he served as an Army Air Force ferry pilot and was a flight instructor of the 99th Fighter Squadron at Tuskegee. Later he was manager of the Tuskegee Airport.

Mr. Plinton was born at Westfield, N. J., finished high school there, is a graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in pre-medicine. He also attended the University of Newark. His home is in Westfield, N. J.



RECONSIDERED.—The application of Dorothy Franklin, 22, above, for a job as a flight hostess will be reconsidered, Trans World Airlines said in New York on July 9. As a result, the hearing on a discrimination complaint against the airline has been postponed until Sept. 17. Miss Franklin, who lives in Astoria, Queens, Long Island, N. Y., is a clerk employed by the New York public library. — World Wide Photo.

T. W. A. Chooses Negro to Fill Executive Job in Offices Here

Naming of Veteran by Airline Hailed by Nixon and Urban League as Anti-Bias Step

Trans World Airlines announced yesterday the appointment of James O. Plinton, a Negro, as executive assistant to the director of personnel and industrial relations.

Mr. Plinton is 43 years old and served as an Army Air Forces pilot in World War II. He is believed to be the first member of his race to be named to an executive post with a major American passenger airline. He has been assigned to Trans World's home office at 380 Madison Avenue.

A statement congratulating T. W. A. for "having broken through the color barrier in hiring for policy-making executive positions" was issued yesterday by Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League. Declaring that no Negro was now employed in a flight capacity on any scheduled passenger airline in the United States, Mr. Lewis said:

"It is our expectation that Trans World and the nation's other great airlines will now follow up this appointment by ending the industry-wide ban on the hiring of Negroes for flight positions, such as pilot, flight engineer, stewardess and steward."

N.A.A.C.P. Is 'Gratified'

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that his organization was "of course gratified with the appointment." But he added:

"This desirable appointment in no way changes the fact that T.W.A. has practiced the deliberate and systematic policy of racial discrimination in the employment of Negroes for flight personnel occupations.

"The N. A. A. C. P. has been involved with the State Commission Against Discrimination in the processing of cases against T. W. A. and several other major airlines that have categorically refused to employ qualified Negroes for flight positions."



James O. Plinton

A spokesman for the state commission declined to comment on the airline's appointment.

In Washington, Vice President Richard M. Nixon hailed Trans World's action as "a significant first step in the adoption of nondiscriminatory hiring policies in the airline industry."

Mr. Plinton described his appointment yesterday as "a fabulous opportunity." A graduate of Lincoln University, he has had wide aviation and business experience in this country and the West Indies.

According to the T. W. A. announcement, Mr. Plinton helped to organize Latin American Airways, Inc., and developed Quisqueya, a local air service between Kingston, Jamaica, and the Grand Turks and Caicos Islands.

Mr. Plinton lives in Westfield, N. J., where he was born. He was a flight instructor in the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron at Tuskegee, Ala., and later was manager of the airport there. He is married and has a 3-year-old son.

Hailed by New York Reporters

1st Negro Airline Hostess Sets Foot on U. S. Soil

Courier P. 2. Sat. 8-24-57

16 c

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—A tall, lovely, brown Pearl Marshall, the first Negro airline hostess to set foot on United States soil, had no idea that she had made history when she arrived here Friday night at Idlewild Airport.

Hostess on British West Indies Airways Viscount, a four-engine Turbo jet coming from Trinidad, Miss Marshall was stunned to find a corps of reporters and photographers awaiting her arrival. Also on hand at the airport was a delegation headed by Sir Hugh Wooding, deputy chairman of the board of BWIA; Edward Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, and Atty. Hope Stevens.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE UNEXPECTED reception caused airport officials to deny interviews and pictures, and Miss Marshall was whisked away in a waiting automobile.

At a press conference Saturday morning, Miss Marshall again expressed surprise that her arrival had created so much interest. She said she was not familiar with the long-time efforts of the Urban League and other groups to get American Airlines to hire Negro hostesses and pilots.

Asked if she realized the significance of her arrival at Idlewild, she said, "Not at all. My coming here is just a normal course of development on the job. I had first served on the shorter flights, then longer ones, and then I became eligible for an international flight."

■

WITH BWIA for 18 months, her previous flights have been confined to the Caribbean area, British Honduras and British Guinea. An associate company of British Overseas Airways Company (BOAC), BWIA has six or seven Negro hostesses, none of whom, however, has ever flown to the States.

Standing 5 feet 7¼ inches, weighing 130 pounds, with mixed pre-mature gray hair and a warm, bright smile, Miss Marshall said she had never experienced any unpleasantries in any of her travels. Told that many American Airlines feared passenger reaction if they hired Negroes, she said that her passengers have always seemed pleased to have her. She has received many letters of thanks from passengers. She has been invited to visit their homes, and many have told her how fine they thought it was to have a Negro girl aboard.

Daughter of Mrs. James Marshall, she has three sisters. They are Mrs. Thelma Carty, who lives in New York; Leola and Yvonne Marshall, both in Trinidad.

Sir Hugh Wooding, who was also a former Mayor of Port of Spain, Trinidad, and who came to New York for Miss Marshall's arrival, said that the qualifications for BWIA hostesses are charm, ability to get along with people, working knowledge of Spanish, knowledge of first aid, and between the ages of 18 and 20.

TWA Hires First Negro Executive

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-7-57

NEW YORK — (ANP) — In a move hailed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon as a significant step toward the adoption of non-discriminatory hiring policies in the airline industry, Trans-World Airlines last week named James O. Plinton, former Air Force pilot, as executive assistant to the director of personnel and industrial relations.

P. 2

The 43-year-old Negro flyer-businessman thus became the first of his race to be named to an executive post with a major American passenger airline. He is assigned to Trans World's home office here.

APPOINTMENT A TRAIL BLAZER

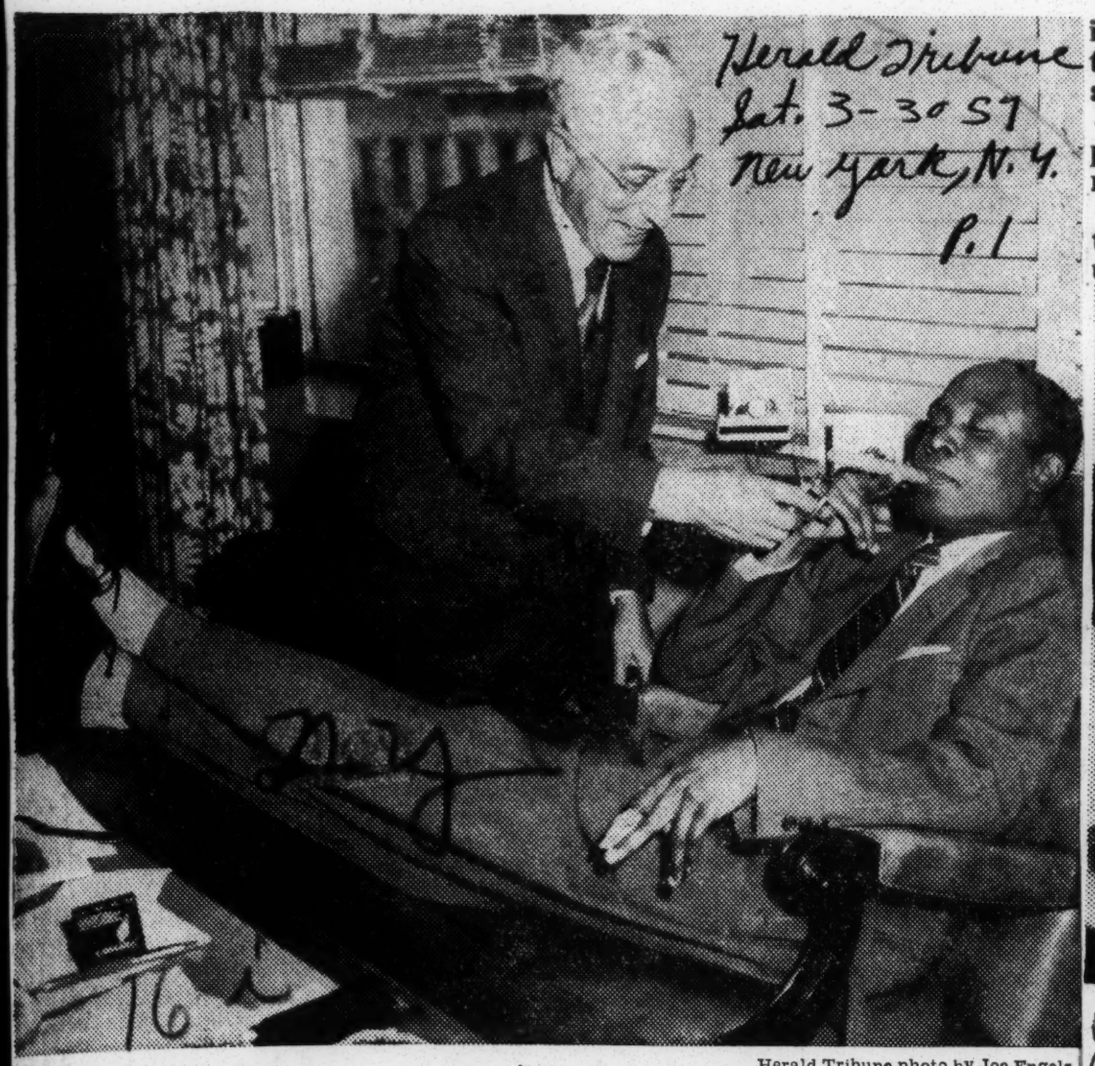
His hiring marked the first big break in the fight of various organizations to break down the race taboo long standing in the industry against the hiring of Negroes to certain front line jobs.

It presages the possibility of Negroes breaking into such jobs in the flight field, such as pilots, flight engineers, stewardesses and stewards.

Immediately after Plinton's appointment was announced, spokesmen for two organizations which have been fighting to break down discrimination in the industry, joined in praising the move.

Plinton has considerable experience in the flight field. A flyer and flight instructor in the famed 99th Fighter Squadron at Tuskegee, Ala., he helped organize Latin American Airways, Inc., and developed "Quisqueya", a local air service between Kingston, Jamaica, and the Grand Turks and Caicos Islands.

Married and father of a three-year-old son, Plinton operated a thriving dry cleaning business in Haiti, before the TWA appointment.



Herald Tribune
Sat. 3-30 57
New York, N.Y.
P. 1

Herald Tribune photo by Joe Engels

"WE'RE GOING TO HAVE A PARTY!"—Winner Joseph E. D. Guillaume, a clerk at the Benrus Watch Co., gets a light from company president Oscar M. Lazarus and sits in the president's chair. Mr. Guillaume said he would like to start an export-import business, but that a celebration would come first.

Must Qualify for Hostess Jobs

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Airline to Hire Negro Women!

Sat. 8-3-57

NEW YORK—In a letter to all its members, the Urban League of Greater New York urged assistance in reaching young women who qualify as airline stewardesses.

"A major airline in the New York area," stated the letter, "has indicated that it plans to hire for the first time young Negro women for the position of airline stewardess. This airline is interviewing applicants right now.

"If you know of any young women who are interested in becoming an airline hostess and have the following qualifications, please have them contact the League at AUdubon 6-8000, 202 W. 136th St., immediately. Qualifications:

"Between the ages of 20-28; single; weight, 100-135 pounds proportionately; height, 5'7"; vision, 20/40 uncorrected; clear complexion; no dyed or bleached hair; good teeth, no visible gold or silver fillings.

"High school graduation plus 3 years of business experience or two years college or better with no business experience. Must habitually use good English and have a liking for people."

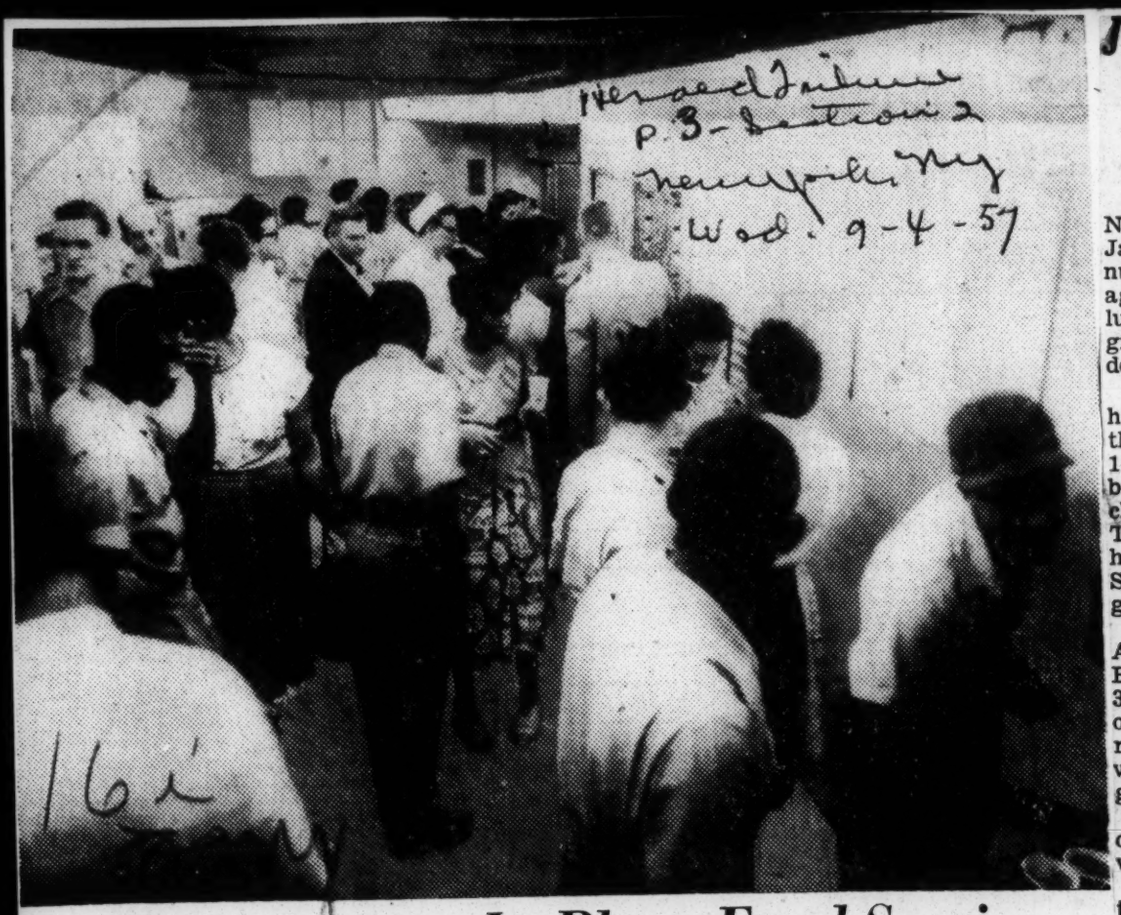


Brooklyn Library
Journal + Guide
Sat. 3-23-57
Norfolk, Va.

Miss Jacqueline Elizabeth Winslow of Portsmouth was graduated cum laude at Morgan State College, Baltimore, with the bachelor of arts degree in English, at commencement exercises held recently.

She has accepted a position as pre-professional librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library. Miss Winslow will enter Columbia University this summer to pursue an additional degree in library science.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lynward R. Winslow of 204 Truxtun avenue, Portsmouth.



Herald Tribune
P. 3 - Section 2
New York, N.Y.
Wed. 9-4-57

16 c

City's Largest In-Plant Food Service

What was called the largest and most complete in-plant food service in New York opened yesterday at the Midtown Graphic Arts Center, 636 11th Ave. Shown above are employees crowded around the food service unit, which consists of an attended snack bar augmented by batteries of vending machines. The machines supply a wide variety of hot and cold foods, candy, desserts, milk and soft drinks. The units are designed to feed 300 persons an hour. The automatic luncheonette was designed and installed by ABC Vending Corp.

Judge Denounces L. I. Job Agencies For Luring Young Girls From the South

16 c

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 24—Nassau Children's Court Judge James N. Gehrig issued a denunciation today of employment agencies on Long Island that lure Southern and Puerto Rican girls with promises of jobs as domestics.

He also opened the doors of his usually closed court to let the press hear the story of a 14-year-old Negro girl who had been arrested on a technical charge of juvenile delinquency. The girl told the court that she had heard a radio broadcast in Savannah, Ga., that promised good jobs on Long Island.

She said that the Gem Agency, Inc., at 310 Northern Boulevard, Great Neck, and at 35 Lincoln Avenue, Roslyn, both on Long Island, had paid her railroad fare and had given her written instruction on how to get to Roslyn.

She arrived at the Roslyn office with two other girls a week ago, she said.

"They promised us $60 for two weeks work, and said that we would have to pay $47 for the job out of that pay," the girl told the judge.

Detectives Theodore Popeleski and John Coffey of the Nassau County Police, who arrested the girl last night, said that the agency also collected a fee from the employer.

They had arrested the girl after her second employer within a week called the police to report that the agency had sent a minor for a domestic job.

Judge Gehrig adjudged the girl a juvenile delinquent and sent her to the Children's Shelter. He also ordered summonses issued to the managers of the Gem Agency for contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile.

They are Max R. Simon, 44 years old, of 215 Seaman Avenue, Rockville Centre, and Luke Amiereno, of 236 South Park Drive, Massapequa Park. They are scheduled to appear Oct. 7.

"I am going to do everything I can to clean up this disgraceful situation," the judge declared. "These girls are victims of a scheme which leaves them stranded and far from home."

16i 1957

Withdraws request for bus operators

Pro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-5-57

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Trezzvant W. Anderson, who filed a protest against proposed fare hikes on local buses and asked the transit company to hire colored drivers, has withdrawn his protest.

He withdrew his request that the company employ colored bus drivers because he felt that such drivers would eventually be employed by the City Coach Lines, operators of the system

The company has asked the public service commission for an increase to 7 tickets for $1 instead of the present 4 for 50 cents or 8 for $1. Its petition sets out that single fares would remain at 15 cents.

* * *

ACCORDING TO Mr. Anderson, in his letter to the North Carolina Utilities Commission, he states that he believes "the best interests of all will be served by my withdrawing the protests."

Commission last November, then appeared before the body at a public hearing on Dec. 6 and argued that the proposed increase would be unfair to colored riders.

It was also at the December hearing that Mr. Anderson reiterated his request for the employment of colored drivers. The commission had not rendered its decision on the request.

* * *

ACCORDING TO A. H. Caze, general manager of the bus company, his firm has "no objections" to hiring colored drivers, but pointed out that it already has a full roster of applications, making their employment unlikely any time soon.

Both in his Christmas letter to the commission and in a letter sent to Mr. Caze at the same time, Mr. Anderson said he felt that colored drivers would eventually be employed here.

Mr. Caze said his position on the matter was unchanged.



IBM OPERATOR — Miss Dorothy M. Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oree Walker, Akron, Ohio, has become an IBM (International Business Machine) operator for the Planning Survey Division of the State Highway Department. She attends the University of Akron, and was graduated from the Barberton School of Commerce.

PROMOTED AT CHAMPION



Mr. Long

Butler County Americo

Levi Long, well-known second ward resident, has received a promotion in General Office Sanitation at The Champion Paper and Fibre Company. Hamilton, Ohio

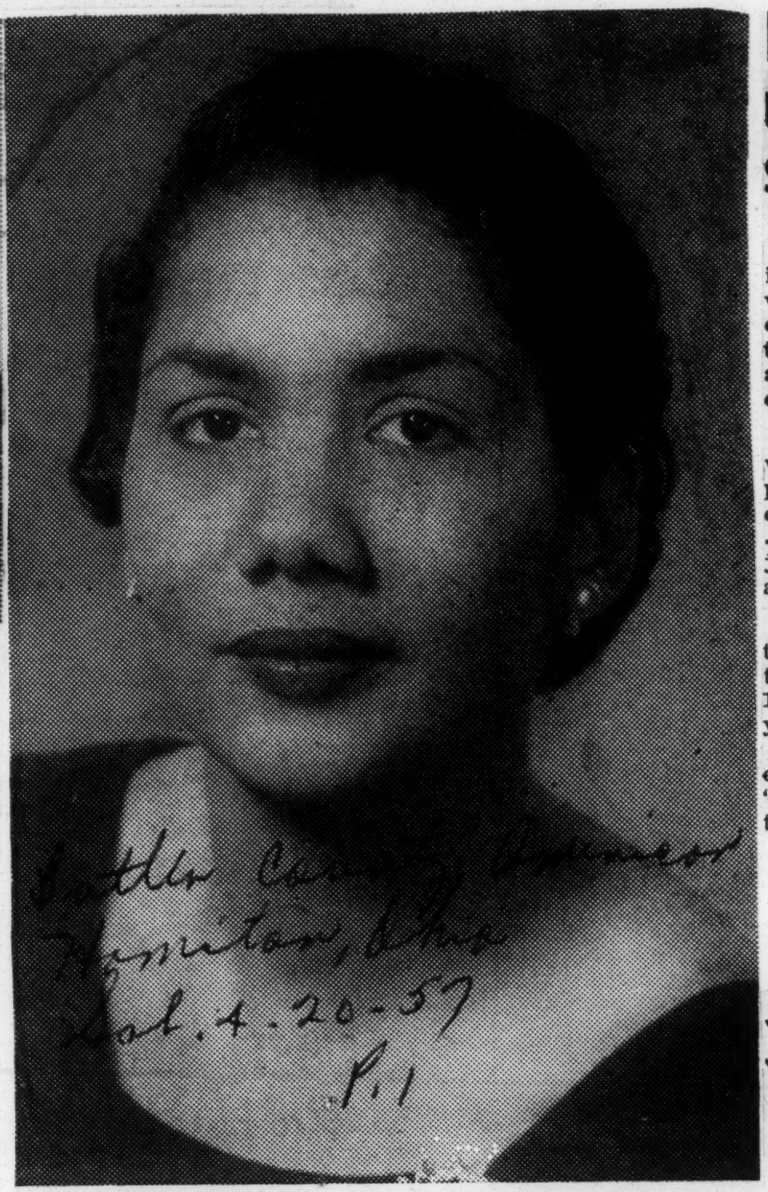
In a joint announcement by Lewis Clark Thomson, vice-president, administration, and secretary, and Glen B. Holden, General Office services manager, Mr. Long becomes a sanitation crew leader. He succeeds Tom Farris, who enters into retirement. Lot. 2-23-57

A native of Montgomery, Ala., and employed in the company's General Office services since 1949, Mr. Long is extremely active in fraternal circles and maintains a vital interest in the work of the Second Ward Community Center

Mr. and Mrs. Long, the parents of two grown children and proud of their three grandchildren, make their home at 153 Washington Street.



Top Job—Appointment of James H. Hewitt Jr. to the newly created post of budget analyst in the public information department of The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company has been announced by Robert H. Bridges, department manager.



APPOINTED BY GOV. O'NEILL

Butler County Americo

Mrs. Mattie L. Yarborough has been appointed secretary to the assistant director of the Department of Highway Safety. Mrs. Yarborough enters her new position with a wealth of secretarial and stenographical experience, having been employed as secretary to assistant supervisor of the accounting section of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, stenographer in the non-monetary section of the Bureau, secretary to the supervisor of the accounting section in the Bureau, secretary to the supervisor of the U. C. V. section of the Bureau and stenographer in the corporation department of the Secretary of State's office.

This appointment exemplifies the policy of Governor O'Neill's administration to open more avenues of employment to qualified persons of the minority race.

Mrs. Yarborough is a member of the Concordia Club, IDK, and a member of the major choir of Trinity Baptist Church. Mrs. Yarborough resides with her husband and daughter at 1385 Hildreth Avenue in Columbus, Ohio.

Electricians' union admits six Negroes

Tribune Wed 1-10-57
Los Angeles, Calif.

CLEVELAND — While rejecting the application of the man who forced the 10-year-fight, Local 38, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers accepted three Negro journeyman electricians last week. P. 4

Theodore Pinkston, whose fight went all the way to AFL-CIO president George Meany, who ordered the union to 'square up' by July 1 or lose its charter, was rejected by the union after an examination.

Elmer B. Thompson, one of those admitted, said he has been trying to get into the union since 1915. He has been more than 40 years in the trade.

Flunking of Pinkston is regarded as punitive. Thompson said, "Pinkston is a better electrician than I am."

Toledo Schedules 4th Job Clinic

TOLEDO, Ohio — The 4th annual Career Clinic for high school and college students sponsored by various business, social, civic and religious groups in cooperation with the Ohio State Employment May 18 at the Indiana Ave. Y. M. C. A.

Purpose of this clinic is to stimulate youth in the direction of proper training for job opportunities by the dissemination of occupational information, educational requirements, available scholarships, and to encourage youths to harness their potentials for different occupations.

George Butler, director of education, President's Committee on Government Contracts, will serve as moderator of a panel discussion, subject: "Planning, Preparation, Personality, Performance and Participation".

Representatives from business, labor, education and the community will participate. Buzz sessions with student leadership will follow after movies and lunch.

The Clinic is open to the public, and all students are urged to bring a friend.

The Adult Vocational Steering Committee chairman is Harold J. Garner, with Mrs. Mayola Senior and Mrs. Edrene Cole, co-chairmen — Youth Committee; Mrs. Thelma Jones, Chairman, Budget Committee; Mrs. Rosa Moody and Larnell Liggens, co - chairmen, Program Committee.

John Blanton Gets Promotion In Cincinnati

Cincinnati — John W. Blanton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Blanton, 621 S. 8th St., Louisville, Ky., and a 1983 graduate of Central High School, who is employed at the Evendale General Electric plant here, has been named manager of th preliminary design systems analysis in the engineering development operation of the flight propulsion laboratory department.

Blanton, 34, joined General Electric in March, 1956, and since that time has worked as a mechanical design specialist in the preliminary design sub section of the jet engine department.

From 1950 until he joined General Electric, Blanton was with Bell Aircraft in Buffalo as head of the turbine-pump group in the rocket section.

He had also previously worked for Bell from 1943 to 1945 as a research engineer doing jet engine design analysis.

He left Bell in 1945 to join Fredrick Flader, Inc., in Buffalo as chief of fluid dynamics, where he was doing gas turbine design work for both military and commercial gas turbines. He worked for the firm until he returned to Bell in 1950.

Blanton graduated from Purdue University in 1943 where he received a BSME degree.

He is affiliated with the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, American Rocket Society, and Alpha Phi Alpha and Sigma Pi Phi social fraternities.

Coleman Graduates At OMI

American P.1

Sat. 7-20-57

American industry must use skilled technicians as "shock troops" to cope with Russia's mounting technological challenge, Dr. Howard L. Bevis, chairman of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, said to the gradutes of Ohio Mechanics Institute at the Emery Auditorium last week.

Among the graduates - young technicians - was a well-known Second Ward Hamilton boy,



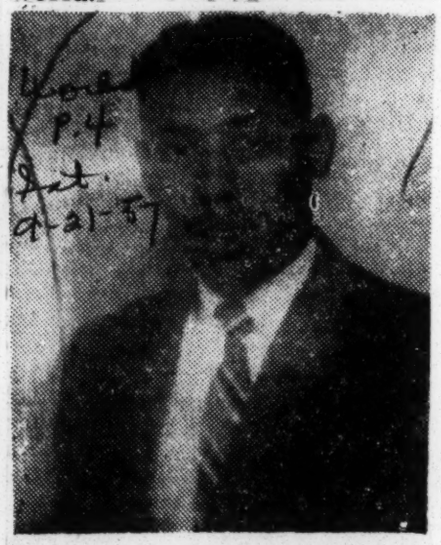
MILTON COLEMAN

Milton C. Coleman in Chemical Technology. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Coleman, 816 South Front St.

After graduating from Hamilton High School, young Coleman decided on a technicial career. So he entered OMI, one of the few colored boys and the first from Hamilton.

The demand for graduates from the 129 year-old technical institution is great. The City of Cincinnati has offered young Coleman a position. In the civil service examination held for it, he rated at the top.

Dr. Bevis, former President of Ohio State Univ. said: "The technician will become the indispensible man in Americas' industrial progress." He added: "The glaring gaps in the ranks of the nation's manpower must be filled if the United States is to survive in this highly-competitive technological world."



JOHN WESLEY SIMMONS

GETS CLEVELAND CHEMIST POST — The Harshaw Chemica Company of Cleveland has recently employed their first Negro chemist John Wesley Simmons, 979 Parkwood Drive, Cleveland, Ohio, has been assigned to the Electroplating Division of the company's Research Laboratories.

Mr. Simmons received his B.S. degree in chemistry from Morehouse college, Atlanta, Georgia. He has held a Graduate Assistantship in the Department of Chemistry at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and has completed further graduate work in chemistry at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, where he is now studying toward the Ph.D. degree in chemistry.

Mr. Simmons is a member of Beta Kappa Chi, honorary scientific society, the American Chemical Society, and the Association for the Advancement of Science.

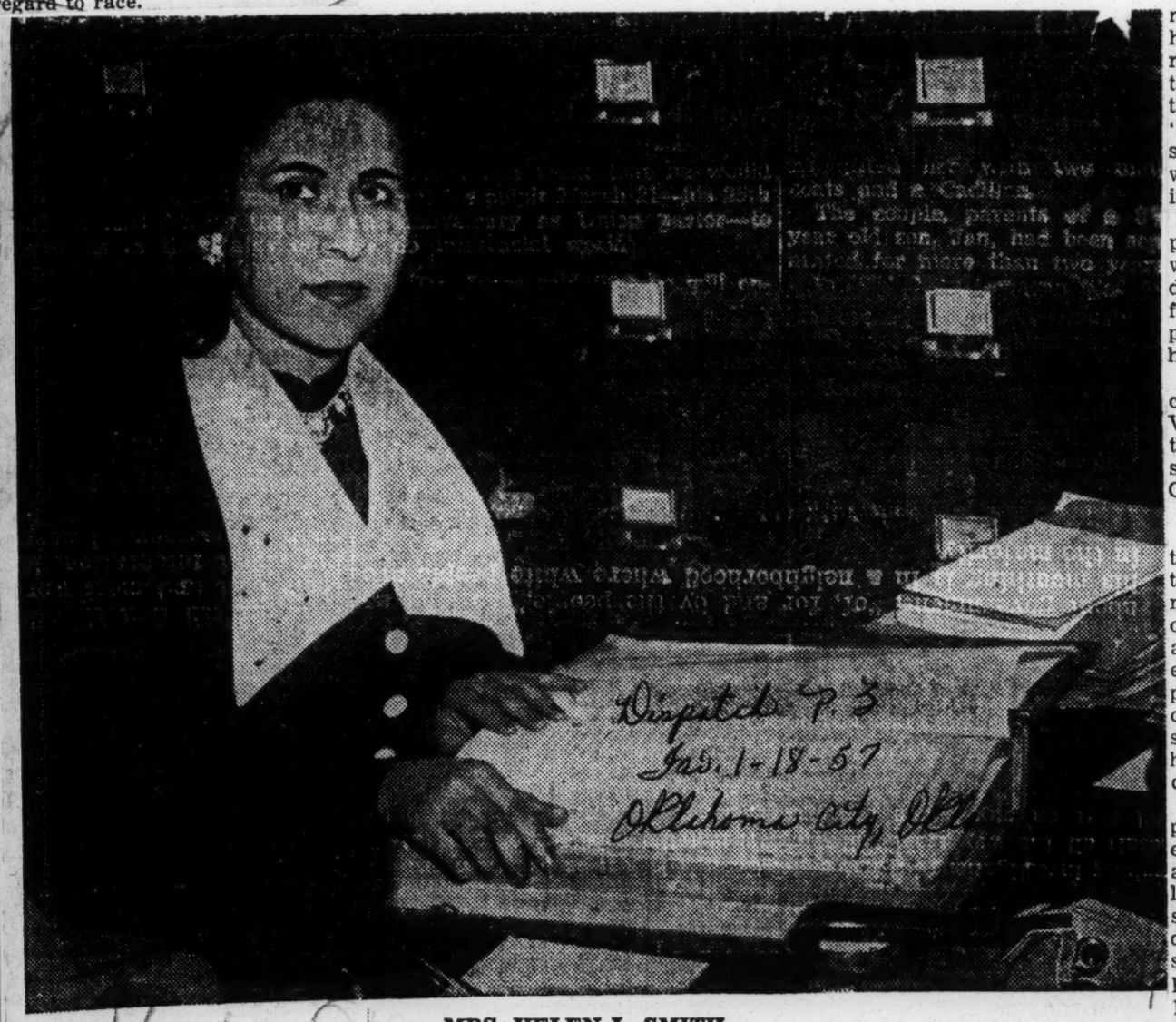
Mr. Simmons is the son of Mrs. Charles Fluellen, 1320 Bernard Street, N.W. (Atlanta, Georgia), and the late John Wesley Simmons. A native Atlantan, he formerly lived at 480 Larkin Street, S.W., where his aunt, Mrs. Essie Johnson, still resides. He is married to the former Dorcus Phoenix of Augusta, Georgia.

16i 1957

Oklahoma City Gets First Negro Bus Driver

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 31—Favorable public reaction to integration of passengers earlier this year resulted in the City Bus Company here hiring its first Negro bus driver last week.

The firm is now accepting applications of qualified men without regard to race.



MRS. HELEN L. SMITH

Eastsiders were utterly surprised this week when County Attorney James W. (Bill) Berry named Mrs. Helen Smith, veteran office secretary of the East Fourth Street YMCA, as his administrative assistant.

Mrs. Smith, who at present is attending Oklahoma City university and formerly was enrolled at Langston university, is a graduate of Douglass high school, and everyone is agreed that the county attorney has selected an extremely capable assistant.

Mrs. Smith was busy this week attempting to acquaint herself with the numerous functions of her new position down at the courthouse. The new appointee resides at 921 N. E. 7th.

OKLAHOMA

Federal Child Labor Law Explained to Okla. Farmers

ORLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Commercial farmers and growers in Oklahoma who hire teen-agers this spring for work on their strawberries and other crops were reminded today that their employment may be subject to the child labor requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal Wage-Hour Law).

Field Office Supervisor Alton P. Vickery of the U.S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division here, pointed out that minors must be at least 16 years of age to work in agriculture or horticulture during school hours. He said "school hours" means the hours school is in session in the district where the child live while working.

This requirement applies to employment of under-age migrant workers, the same as local resident children, but it no way interferes with a farmer's right to employ his own children on the farm home, Mr. Vickery explained.

"Not all farmers are required to comply with this Federal law," Mr. Vickery said. "But it does apply to the many farmers and growers who ship their crops or products out of Oklahoma directly or indirectly.

Farmers Must Comply

"If a farmer delivers his product to a canner or processor or even to a buyer who he knows or has reason to believe will ship them out of the State, either in the original form or as a ingredient of another product, that farmer must comply with the law," Mr. Vickery continued. "Violators face the possibility of having such shipments halted indefinitely by a Federal court order, plus other penalties.

"This 16-year age minimum applies if the farmer hires children either as individual or as part of a family or hires them through a labor contractor, recruiter, processor or anv other person. If an under-age child works for a farmer subject to Federal law, the farmer himself is responsible for the violation regardless of who hired or is paying the under age boy or girl.

"The farmer is also responsible for finding out the correct age of each young worker. There is one sure way to avoid unintentional violation of this requirement—at the time of hiring, demand and keep on file an enexpired age certificate acceptable to the U. S. Department of Labor which shows the boy or girl to be at least 16. In Oklahoma, such certificates of age may be obtained as a public service from the local public school officials.

"Certain records for every hired worker under 18 years of age who works on days when school is in session must be maintained by the commercial farmer and grower. These records include the minor's full name, date of birth, the address of his permanent home and where he lives while wroking if not at his permanent home. Such records must be retained by the farmer for at least three years."

Cautions Laborers

Mr. Vickery had a word of caution for migrant farm laborers with children who move from one State to another according to the crop season.s

"They cannot run away from the child-labor requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act," he said. "Many migrating parents are under the misapprehension that the 16-year-age minimum for hired work in agriculture during school hours applies in some States and not in others. Some have told Wage-hour Investigators that since the law is being enforced in their area, they intend to move on to other states where there isn't any child-labor law.

"The Fair Labor Standard Act is a Federal law, enforced uniformly in the 48 States. There is no running away from it. If they expect their children to work along with them during school hours, they had better bring those age certificates with them. Most farmers won't give these young workers employment without them.

"The prime purpose of these Federal restrictions is to protect children where agricultural employment for interstate commerce comes into competition with school. The law recognizes the right of rural children to attend school the same as their city cousins."

Mr. Vickery urged all farmers in this area who may be in doubt about the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to their operations during the coming spring harvest to make inquiry promptly at the U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, at the Commerce Exchange Building, 10th Floor in Oklahoma City.

Sales Representative Of Downtown Chevrolet

Black Dispatch



Oklahoma City, Okla.,

Mr. Frank Sanders, of Downtown Chevrolet, 604 W. Main, has been recently promoted to salesman. Mr. Sanders has been with the Downtown Chevrolet company for the past nine years. If you're interested in buying a car, he would appreciate your stopping by and talking the deal over with him. You may contact Mr. Sanders by coming to the Downtown Chevrolet, 604 W. Main, or call him at home at GA 7-9772.

Mr. Sanders is very active in the community in which he lives. He is married and the father of two children. He is an active member of Mt. Carmel Baptist church where he serves on the Usher board.



TULSAN CHECKS TELEPHONE WIRE—Private John Simmons, 801 North Greenwood ave, Tulsa, a member of the wire section of the 805th Field Artillery Battalion, is checking telephone wire before stringing for field phones in his unit. Private Simmons, who is an employee of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Tulsa, is among 1,500 Army reservists from four states who are taking their annual summer training at the Army's Artillery center at Fort. Sill, Okla.

Wm. Shakespeare Latimer Retires as Carver Custodian

By Martie

"His greatest virtue—the eternal sacrifice of self" might well be inscribed on a plaque to be presented to William Shakespeare Latimer, who after 27 years of service in the public school system, will be retired effective July 1, 1957.

"Shake" as he is affectionately called by friends and co-workers, was more than merely the "building superintendent" at Carver Junior High school, he was a friend and a brother, a teacher without official status, and one of the greatest single forces for building goodwill. He did not think it amiss to chastise verbally, any student who got out of line in his presence, nor to say a word in favor of the administration.



Shakespeare Latimer

He took upon himself, personally, the welfare of the school and bent every effort to be of asistance wherever and whenever he could. When the students had occasion to perform at other schools, the basketball and/or football teams out of the city, it was "Shake's" car which led the procession. He was unofficial cheerleader and unofficial coach at all of the games—not for just one year—but for 27 years.

"Shake" Latimer is not a native of Tulsa, but it woul dseem so as he came here from Anderson S.C. in 1919 and has called Tulsa home ever since. He is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and is married to the former Sylvetta Sherman, a native Tulsan.

He has served under three other principals, excluding the present principal, A. L. Morgan. T. T. Moore, first principal at Carver, the late C. L. Cole, H. C. Whitlow, Jr., who all looked upon "Shake" as their "right hand."

When questioned as to his plans for the future now that he is retired "Shake" said, "I don't know—I'll rest and just take it easy." But, if we know 'Shake" and after so many years, we feel that we do, he will spend his years of official retirement in more service to the school and the community he loves and whenever he is needed, one need but hint and "Shake" will be on hand to prove again and again that he is one of the "service people" about whom tthe poets write.

16i 1957

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS



JIM WILLIAMS, 5020 S. Forrestville, Chicago, receives his pin marking 10 years of service from Pan American World Airways district sales Manager J. William Schmuck at ceremony held in the airline's office at 30 S. Michigan.

16i 1957

PENNSYLVANIA

Radio Station Hires Negro Business Mgr.

PITTSBURGH — Oscar Campbell, affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company since 1951, has been named business manager of the network's newest affiliate, radio station WAMP/WFMP.

The new NBC affiliate is one of the network's most important as it is located in the eighth largest market area of the nation.

MR. CAMPBELL first joined NBC as bookkeeper for WRCA and WRCA-TV in New York City. Two years later he was named general accountant of that station, and in 1955 was appointed as chief accountant.

Prior to joining NBC, Mr. Campbell served as chief accountant for the Kingswood Films of Hollywood, Calif.

McDonough Urges Civil Service

Inquirer P.12
Sat. Jun. 15, 57
Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph A. McDonough, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, yesterday indorsed civil service coverage for State employes. He said it strongly opposed the political principle of "to the victor belongs the spoils."

McDonough declared that "as a matter of deep principle and decency, there should be comprehensive civil service for all the "Commonwealth's employes" to insure that the "taxpayer and civil servant are afforded an opportunity to enjoy good government on a rational and economical basis."

"The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor repeatedly has announced its strong support for civil service coverage for State employes, excluding only those who exercise policy.

"We reject the theory that the prospect of reward for political success through the spoils system is necessary to the most efficient functioning of democratic government. We take the contrary position that the spoils system is a degrading apparatus that has resulted in a decline in the status of State employment in those areas not covered by civil service.

"We believe that qualified citizens are reluctant to embark upon a career of government service in this Commonwealth in the face of uncertainty of employment brought about by political changes.

"It is not difficult to understand the unwillingness of professional and skilled persons to join badly understaffed State services, considering that equal opportunities for similar employment in other States and with the Federal Government are available with the dignity and protection of civil service."

Electronics Expert

Philadelphia Expert Makes Bug-Sized Radio Sets

Courier P.4
Sat. 6-29-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY BOB QUEEN

PHILADELPHIA — An unsung but highly regarded expert in the electronics industry, Billy Montez, a 32-year-old Philadelphian, could well be termed as having "microscopic eyes," for, he has astounded the radio industry by building complete working radio sets barely the size of a sewing thimble.

Montez, who claims that his research and experiments have widened the use of transistors far beyond the limits known to the art of electronics, has already constructed an actual "wristwatch" police radio such as featured in the famed "Dick Tracy" comic strip series.

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TWO OF HIS tiny products loom as possible historic developments in the electronic field, one, a complete police radio and speaker, with a lilliputian power supply, no larger than a small spoll of thread. Among Montez's letters is a communication from the Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department, which is interested, but wants Billy to make it even smaller since it is worn on an officer's ear. Montez says it will be a simple matter.

Montez's other device could upset the current "paging receiver" business. The young genius has constructed a "paging receiver" commercially used in connection with the telephone company's radio paging service. Subscribers using this service are supplied with a special pocket-size receiving set that can be turned on at any time while in the street to check on messages relayed to the paging center from various business offices.

■

AT MONTEZ'S invitation, I listened through a conventional paging receiver. The volume was audible as the constant messages were broadcast, but when the four-inch extended antenna touched the body or clothing, the sound blacked out. Neither could the receiver touch the instrument above a line engraved on the cover, and it is reportedly ineffective inside of certain buildings. It has 25-30-mile range at maximum performance. The regular receiver is approximately eight inches in length.

Montez, working on his basis of shrinking even the smallest electronic devices into a much smaller pattern, handed me his own version of a paging receiver, four inches by three inches in measurement, and I pressed the button. The messages came through via a speaker generally used for hearing aids, but the receiver was also equipped with its own speaker in the case. Either one can be used.

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PRESSING A button on the side, the messages crackled through practically at normal voice level, a factor missing in the conventional receiver. "219, Bell Harmon is waiting for you at First St.," "121, Patients waiting at the office," "George, pick up Dave at the optical center, 111 S. 12th St."

Montez put his reduced-size receiver in his pocket, rubbed it in the palms of his hands, in the drawer of a desk, and the reception never faltered. There was no static as noted in the receiver used in the conventional paging receiver, nor was there any antenna in sight. Montez stated that his receiver's range is 75-90 miles.

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MONTEZ'S SETS have an amazing power supply lifespan due to his extensive use of transistors, and the unhitherto circuit arrangements he has designed. The tiny police radio, said Montez, will operate two years on its tiny power supply. Each night before retiring, Montez tapes the button down on his paging receiver sample set and leave the power on as a test. The batteries have been in almost constant use for 18 months.

Montez's sets are so small that the smallest coils manufactured commercially, won't fit into his circuits, consequently, he does the next best thing —makes 'em himself.

■

ANOTHER accomplishment in shrinking the size of electronic products already in production is illustrated in his transistor radio receiver for regulation broadcast reception. The smallest set on the market, retails around $50, the power supply limited to several weeks limited use.

A member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, Montez, born in Philadelphia, is a graduate of Chester (Pa.) high school, and St. Joseph's. At the age of 9 he was so far advanced electronically, that he constructed a TV set, and in 1934 when the Philco Co. was experimenting with television broadcasting, young Billy received cards from the firm designating the time such signals were being sent out at 5-7-minute intervals.



BILLY V. MONTEZ
. . . proving himself an expert in Philly

■

IN TURN, Billy would return to the Philco Co. the results of his reception. He later attended Swarthmore College and Temple U, and is aware that only his race has prevented him from reaching the top rung in electronic engineering. His theories are so far removed from conventional thought, that Montez is obliged to explain his mathematical equations to engineers of firms that make his highly irregular parts on order.

Miss Lucy takes position with Philly church firm

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

Autherine Lucy Foster, the courageous young woman who made national news in her fight to attend the University of Alabama, is quite busy in Philadelphia this week.

At the invitation of the Rev. W. L. Bentley, pastor of Emmanuel Institutional Baptist Church, she has accepted a position as sales manager and second vice president of the Bentley Institutional Garments Factory.

Operated in the church building, at 1730 N. 22nd St., the factory makes church vestments, caps and choir robes.

* * *

THE REV. Mr. Bentley explained that Miss Lucy's job will be one of sales promotion, using the mails and personal visits to solicit new business.

Accompanied by her husband, the Rev. Hugh Lawrence Foster, Miss Lucy came to Philadelphia to accept the job in answer to a telephone invitation from the Rev. Mr. Bentley.

The Rev. Mr. Foster has returned to Tyler, Tex. where he is pastor of Liberty Baptista Church, but his wife will remain here throughout the week.

On Sunday, she was featured on the morning broadcast conducted by Emmanuel Church; also at services at Zion Baptist Church and at Second Baptist Church in Pottstown, where she received her first order for the factory.

On Monday she attended the Baptist Ministers Conference which voted her full cooperation in her new job.

Unmarried at the time, Miss Lucy fought a valiant battle on behalf of school integration when she was expelled from the University of Alabama in March 1956. Since then, she has been invited to attend the University of Texas. She is a teacher by profession.

Already offers have reached the Rev. Mr. Bentley to provide her with a home in Philadelphia should she decide eventually to move here.

Former Miss Lucy Named Officer In Garment Factory

Courier P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
7-27-57

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster has been named sales manager and second vice president of a garment factory here of which she is a stockholder.

Mrs. Foster, the former Miss Lucy who attended the University of Alabama for three days before she was expelled, said she took the position because it would enable her to help herself and other Negroes

The factory operating in the sub-basement of the Emanuel Institutional Baptist church, manufactures church vestments, caps and gowns. Its president is the Rev. William L. Bentley, pastor of the church.

Mrs. Foster, wife of the Rev. H. L. Foster who is pastor of the Liberty Baptist Church in Tyler Tex., gained national prominence in February, 1956, when she attended the University of Alabama under a Federal Court order and was driven off the campus by a mob.

Although a federal district judge ordered that she be readmitted, the Board of Trustees expelled her because she had charged that school authorities conspired with the mob to keep her out of the school. The federal court upheld the board's claim that the former Miss Lucy made false and defamatory charges against the officials. According to reports, she has given up her right to study at the all-white Alabama university.

Autherine Lucy in business

Tribune P. 3
Wed. 7-24-57

PHILADELPHIA — Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, center of a controversy over her efforts to attend the University of Alabama last year, has been named sales manager and second vice president of a church-owned garment factory here.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Foster was also made a stockholder in the corporation by its president, the Rev. William L. Bentley, pastor of Emanuel Institutional Baptist church. The factory manufactures church vestments, caps and gowns, from the basement of the church.

Last year, shortly after the Alabama cohtroversy, Mrs. Lucy married a minister.

J. W. Carter Honored by Railroad Officials

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 7

37 Years on the Railroad

Sat. 11-23-57

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Members of the Eastern Railroads President Conference paused here in their deliberations to pay honor to J. W. Carter, who has been an employe of the Union Railroad for the past 37 years.

Mr. Carter was given an award certificate for community service by the Community Relations Committee of the Pittsburgh Railroads. He also received a $100 Government bond from the group as it celebrated its third anniversary with a luncheon at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel.

Mr. Carter, who has served as chairman of the road department in Versailles Township for the past 26 years, has also held, for the past 20 years, the finance committee chairmanship and the post of police commissioner.

Back in 1953, Mr. Carter was honored by the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Commissioners as an outstanding public official. This year, the same organization presented him with a service award pin as a township commissioner.

■

MR. CARTER'S long list of community services includes 27 years of duty as president of Volunteer Fire Company No. 4 of North Versailles Township. Thirty years ago, Mr. Carter helped to organize this group. He served as a captain in the Fire Department for eight years and is still associated with it.

He was instrumental in organizing the first Boy Scouts troop in his area, served as an assistant Scoutmaster of the troop for three years and as a committeeman for six.

For the past 15 years he has been a deacon of the Bethel Baptist Church. In 1941, he organized the church chorus and has conducted the choir for the past 12 years.



Award Winner—J. W. Carter, Union Railroad (left), and Alfred E. Perlman, president, New York Central System (center), and David I. Mackie, chairman, Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, look over Mr. Carter's recognition certificate for community service awarded by the Community Relations Committee of the Pittsburgh Railroads.

William F. Bell Gets Sales Promotion Job

Journal & Guide Sat 12-14-57
Norfolk, Va. 1-2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Appointment of William F. Bell as National Sales Representative of Publicker Distillers Products, Inc., has been announced by John L. Leban, executive of Publicker, the marketing organization for Continental, Kinsey, Old Hickory, and Haller Distilling Corporations.



BELL

Since joining Publicker's sales force in August 1956, Mr. Bell has advanced rapidly. His first assignment was to secure distribution and promotion of Publicker's products in his hometown, Philadelphia. In December of last year, Bell received his first promotion when he was assigned to Publicker's Eastern Sales Division to work in the major areas along the East Coast.

MR. BELL'S promotion is in line with Publicker's program of increasing brand demand in all markets through aggressive, expansive, selling The salesman's new assignment out of the home office in Philadelphia will give him expanded duties which include working with the various Publicker Sales Departments.

An alumnus of the Charles Morris Price School of Advertising in Philadelphia, he and his wife Helen have a daughter, Sherrin, ten years old. • • •

Autherine Lucy Gets Job In North

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5—Former co-ed Autherine Lucy Foster, who since being ousted from the University of Alabama in the fight for integration, has been "just another citizen," has joined forces with a Philadelphia business concern here as stockholder, second vice president and sale manager. It is the Bentley Institutional Garment Factory, the only Negro-owned and operated makers of choice caps, gowns, hoods, etc. in the country.

Mrs. Foster, though not complaining, has been practically ignored in her various attempts for positions in Texas where her husband is pastor of the Liberty Baptist Church of Tyler. The new position calls for traveling—and Autherine is excited about it. She and her husband may even decide to come north to stay.

Mrs Autherine Lucy Foster Is Factory Sales Executive

PHILADELPHIA — The only Negro student ever to register at the University of Alabama who recently abandoned her fight to study at the strictly segregated school was appointed sales manager and second vice-president of a garment factory here.

Mrs Autherine Lucy Foster was also made a stockholder in the corporation by its president, Rev. William L Bentley, pastor of the Emanuel Institutional Baptist Church. The factory, which manufactures church vestments, caps and gowns, operates in the subbasement of the church.

MRS FOSTER said she took the position because "I feel I not only will be helping myself, but I will be able to help other Negroes get jobs if I am successful."

The minister said the job will require the 27-year-old Mrs Foster to do a great deal of traveling with frequent stops in Philadelphia. "There is a strong possibility that she may live here," he added.

Mrs Foster, who gained nationwide publicity in her fight to enter the Southern university during which she charged school authorities with conspiring with the mob to drive her away, subsequently married Rev H L Foster, pastor of the Liberty Baptist Church in Tyler, Texas.

Ruth Wilson Pioneers As Law Firm Secretary

PITTSBURGH

A pleasant, well-trained young woman is currently pioneering in a field of employment, which, in the past, has offered few jobs to Negroes.

According to her employers, she is doing "fine," and her record is paving the way for the employment of similar competent job-seekers.

Miss Ruth Wilson, a minister's daughter, and a graduate of Schenley High School, is employed as a law secretary for a downtown law firm.

The Baskin and Baskin partnership in the Frick Building, hired her in April, and since then the firm says it is quite pleased with her performance of responsibilities.

■

"WE NEEDED a good secretary," Atty. Seymour Baskin, one of the partners, told a Courier reporter.

"And we found an extremely good one," he added.

Atty. Philip Baskin, the other partner, concurred.

The hiring of Miss Wilson by the Baskins may have begun a trend.

Since the law secretary's employment, a few other firms have hired Negro women.

"We've had several inquiries from other law firms whose members have met or heard of Miss Wilson's efficiency," Atty. Philip Baskin said.

Another firm in the Frick Building requested a recommendation from the new secretary.

"And they hired the girl that I suggested," Miss Wilson said.

■

COMMENTING on her employment, she said that:

"It's a pleasure to come to work here.

"My employers and newly found friends with whom I work are just wonderful.

"They're tops!

"I feel like any other employe —no different," she said.

She explained further that when she began, she didn't have any legal experience.

But her employers and the others in the office began helping her and still are.

In order to attain a good working knowledge of legal terms quickly, Miss Wilson studies law books almost every evening after work.

She is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Edwin W. Wilson of 3005 Bedford Ave.

The father is pastor of St. Mark AME Zion Church of Jeannette, Pa.

After high school graduation, Miss Wilson attended Business Training College before being hired as secretary of the service department at the Commonwealth Sanitation Company.

She, also, is in her second year as a night school liberal arts student at the University of Pittsburgh.

■

AMONG HER religious and civic activities, Miss Wilson includes membership in the Clarence A. Burrell Bible Class of Mt. Ararat Baptist Church, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the NAACP.

As a participant at the Anna B Heldman Community Center, Miss Wilson increased her interest in sewing and ballet dancing.

"Dancing is one of my hobbies," she said.

"Among the others are bowling, attending sports events, and swimming."

Ruth Wilson Pioneers As Law Firm Secretary

Courier Section 2
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-17-52
p. 3

PITTSBURGH

A pleasant, well-trained young woman is currently pioneering in a field of employment, which, in the past, has offered few jobs to Negroes.

According to her employers, she is doing "fine," and her record is paving the way for the employment of similar competent job-seekers.

Miss Ruth Wilson, a minister's daughter, and a graduate of Schenley High School, is employed as a law secretary for a Downtown law firm.

The Baskin and Baskin partnership in the Frick Building, hired her in April, and since then the firm says it is quite pleased with her performance of responsibilities.

■

"WE NEEDED a good secretary," Atty. Seymour Baskin, one of the partners, told a Courier reporter.

"And we found an extremely good one," he added.

Atty. Philip Baskin, the other partner, concurred.

The hiring of Miss Wilson by the Baskins may have begun a trend.

Since the law secretary's employment, a few other firms have hired Negro women.

"We've had several inquiries from other law firms whose members have met or heard of Miss Wilson's efficiency," Atty. Philip Baskin said.

Another firm in the Frick Building requested a recommendation from the new secretary.

"And they hired the girl that I suggested," Miss Wilson said.

■

COMMENTING on her employment, she said that:

"It's a pleasure to come to work here,

"My employers and newly found friends with whom I work are just wonderful.

"They're tops!

"I feel like any other employe —no different," she said.

She explained further that when she began, she didn't have any legal experience.

But her employers and the others in the office began helping her and still are.

In order to attain a good working knowledge of legal terms quickly, Miss Wilson studies law books almost every evening after work.

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Law Firm Secretary—Miss Ruth Wilson of 3005 Bedford Ave., is proving to be a competent law secretary, according to her employer, the Baskin and Baskin law firm, in the Frick Building. She has been working since April, and because of her competence has been able to recommend other applicants to other legal firms.—Sonney Harris Photo.



MRS. LOUISE R. PROTHRO
Pet Milk Company



MRS. ORA M. CHEANEY
Ky. State College

EVERY SHOW to be successful must have its stars. The Defender Exposition, famous for featuring the nation's best home economists, makes no exception this year. Returning for the fourth consecutive year is the popular Mrs. Louise R. Prothro. Making her initial appearance, and highly qualified, is Mrs. Ora M. Cheaney. Homemakers who attend this year's exposition are in for many helpful suggestions on foods, beverages, appliances, furnishing, decorations, heating, and about everything that makes comfortable living plus more than 1,000 free prizes.

Prizes Galore

Homemakers' Center Of Interest Will Be Home Service Exposition

By Mozell Brown

The center of interest for Mr. and Mrs. Homemaker will be the Louisville Defender's 20th annual Home Service Exposition at Columbia Auditorium for four jam-packed eventful days, October 14-17.

These four days will hold plenty of fun, food, door prizes, capital prizes, contests, and loads of valuable information for the citizens of Louisville.

Intelligent Buying

The Exposition, which has as its theme, "Intelligent Buying, The Key to Better Living", will have a variety of products on exhibit and many enjoyable programs. The clubs will be highlighted on the first evening with members of the Housewives' League serving as hostesses. Clubs with the largest number of members present at the Exposition will receive useful gifts.

The Cake Baking Contest, which starts Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. offers culinary artists of all ages a chance to prove their skill in baking. Each entrant will receive a prize and the three winners will be more than thrilled by the three capital prizes that will be presented to them. The coupon on page 15 of this issue (plus a little baking skill) is all that is needed to enter this contest.

Wesdnesday night will feature the oldest dress and funniest hat contest. In previous years, this contest has been a real thriller. Lovely gifts will go to the winners. Remember, originality is stressed and nothing is needed except an old dress and a funny, original hat.

Prizes Galore

The huge capital prizes that will go to the lucky ticket holders are breathtaking. They consist of two cooking ranges, the Caloric Gas and the Hot Point Electric; an electric refrigerator by Frigidaire; 3 diamond rings; three Admiral TV's; HiFi sets; a Serta matress and springs; two chrome dinette sets; many Longine-Wittnauer watches; Port-a-vac sweeper; and hundreds of baskets of choice foods.

"Intelligent Buying, The Key to Better Living" will be stressed by the many booths that will exhibit the latest in housekeeping wizardry.

On exhibit will be kitchen appliances and home furnishings seen on your television screen and in better magazines. Cost, bake, uses, and household hints will be presented to the homemaker of Louisville to help them enjoy "better living through intelligent buying."

Home Economists Featured

Mrs. Louise Prothro, Pet Milk home economist; Mrs. Ora Mae Cheaney, instructor of foods and nutrition in the Home Economics Department at Kentucky State College; and Mrs. Louise Gilmore, home consultant for Carnation Evaporated Milk Company, will direct the demonstrations showing the latest developments in the field of home economics.

Each day the Defender Home Service Exposition will be held in two sessions beginning at 1:30 in the afternoon with the evening sessions starting at 7 p.m.

Prizes will go to the first 200 adult "early birds" on opening day with the first 50 receiving a shinny new silver dollar. Admission is free and tickets can be picked up at your neighborhood grocery or drugstores. All you have to do is to come, see, listen, and be lucky.

Nixon Invites Bethune Dean To Washington Meet

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. — Dean Harriet Ward Banks, Dean of Women at Bethune-Cookman College was invited by the Vice-President of the United States, Richard Nixon, to attend conference at the President's Committee on Government Contract. The conference will be held January 15, 1958 at 10:00 a. m. at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the conference will be to discuss the policies and program of the President's Committee and ways in which interested persons and organizations might assist the committee in advancing the program of eliminating discrimination in employment or Government contract because of race, religion, color or national origin.

In his letter, Vice-President Nixon said "the committee provides that there is a changing economic climate prevailing throughout the nation, which has resulted in many job areas being opened to members of minority groups heretofore, not available." The Vice-President continued by saying "the committee believes that one of the ways to make these employment gains permant, is to have minority group youth informed about these advantages and thus be motivated to acquire the necessary training and skills to compete effectively in this expanding National-Labor.

Langston Head To Attend D.C. Gov't. Meet

Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston University has been invited by the President's



DR. G. LAMAR HARRISON

Committee on Government Contracts to attend a conference on Jan. 15, 1958. Vice President Nixon extended the invitation on behalf of the committee.

The conference is being called for the purpose of considering policies and programs of the committee and to discuss ways of furthering elimination discrimination in employment on government contracts because of race, religion or national origin.

Mr. Nixon stated in his letter to Dr. Harrison that he believed the opening of new job areas to minority group youth would motivate them to greater realization of their full potential as competitors in the expanding national labor market. Dr. Harrison has accepted the invitation.



WILL CONFER—L. S. Gaillard Jr., Birmingham, Ala., general contractor, has accepted an invitation from Vice President Nixon, on behalf of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, to attend a conference in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 15.

Contract Race Ban Stiffened

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C. P.16-A

The President's Committee on Government Contracts has called for a "get tough" policy with firms practicing racial discrimination in the performance of Government commitments.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman, has asked the heads of the 26 principal Federal contracting agencies to deny additional Government work to such contractors.

Nixon said contractors who have given "clear and convincing evidence" of failure to comply with the standard nondiscrimination clause in previous contracts should be denied Government business. Dealings would be resumed, however, on evidence of corrective action.

The Vice President also asked that in determining awards to new contractors the agencies consider whether the contractors have employment records indicating they would conform to the requirements of the clause.

The clause provides that no Government contractor shall discriminate against employes or applicants for employment for reasons of race, religion, color or national origin.

Nion said much progress has been made in eliminating discrimination but "much remains to be done."

Craft Race Ban End Is Sought

Post + Times Herald P.14-A
Washington, D.C.
Sun. 7-21-57

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

The President's Committee on Government Contracts is spearheading an effort here to open up union-controlled jobs in skilled building trades to Negroes, it has been learned.

The Committee's aid has been enlisted by the Labor Department to break through union racial barriers before construction work begins on Southwest area redevelopment, financed in part out of Federal funds. These mammoth Southwest projects will open thousands of jobs for skilled union mechanics.

This is the situation per the Committee:

Negroes, blocked for the most part from union apprenticeship and affiliation, have found themselves shunted off into common laborer jobs.

Without union cards, they have been frozen out of the better-paying craft jobs in the commercial construction trade, one of the District's biggest businesses. Only the bricklayers have made more than token moves toward the employment of qualified Negroes.

Find Doors Slammed

After three years' training, qualified Negro graduates have come out of vocational high schools to find doors slammed shut if they apply for union apprentice training.

School officials have told of top Negro graduates who have had to turn to busboy jobs or settle for less steady, lower-paying jobs on non-union work with suburban residential builders. Local employment specialists say the result has been demoralizing to the students. Without a fair shake at skilled jobs, Negroes have no motivation to acquire skills. Without these skills, they cannot climb the economic ladder.

Along with apprentice applicants, Negro journeymen have not been granted union membership cards in most building crafts here. Most of them are employed on non-union area building projects—largely in the home construction and repair fields.

Negro craftsmen won't land jobs on the Southwest projects unless the building trades locals here stop discriminatory practices, the Labor Department has been told by one of its officials assigned to this problem.

Victor R. Daly, special assistant to the local United States Employment Office director, pinpointed the problem this way:

The developers and contractors can sign non-discriminatory Government contracts to comply with outstanding Presidential orders, but the unions supply the skilled workers.

Placed In Some Jobs

Acting on Daly's report, the Labor Department has called on the President's Committee on Government Contracts to move into this situation. The Committee has no jurisdiction over the unions, but its "good offices" were used to persuade the Capital Transit Co. and Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co to employ Negroes in skilled unionized jobs.

Last week the Government Contracts District Subcommittee, headed by John Roosevelt, asked eight locals to send representatives to a meeting.

Subcommittee members wanted to check with the unions on a list of eight Negro apprentice applicants, who were screened by a aptitude tests given by the USES in May. Letters of application were sent off June 4 to the plumbers, electrical workers, pipefitters, carpenters, and Local No. 1 of the bricklayers here.

Roosevelt flew from New York for the meeting. Only three union men, from the bricklayers and carpenters, showed up. The talk centered on intricate entrance procedures for apprentice applicants.

Union Men's View

Union officials long have contended that no qualified Negroes have properly applied for apprenticeships. And if they do, the union men argue, they aren't willing to wait for training berths to open.

The wait, they admit, could be years. Daly calls this the "grandfather" treatment—"they'd be grandfathers before there's an opening."

Clem F. Preller, president of the Building Trades Council and head of Electrical Workers Local No. 26, puts it this way:

"We just haven't had the prospects. They don't fit our requirements. Negro boys are very impetuous and want to be journeymen right away."

At least three building trades locals—the steamfitters, electricians, and plumbers—never have had Negro apprentices, Preller said.

The carpenters say they admitted their first Negro apprentice about a year ago but he quit because he wasn't making enough money to support his family.

Bricklayers' Chance

The bricklayers give Negroes the best chance for breaking into a building craft union here. Nearly half of the 700 members of Bricklayers Local No. 4 are Negroes, according to Business Agent Howard A. Milor, and some 35 Negroes started apprentice training this year.

Milor's local gets residential and apartment work in the District. The lush downtown commercial and Government building goes to Local No. 1. Fewer Negroes have gained entrance there, many by transfer from No. 4 rather than by the apprenticeship route within No. 1.

The bricklayers, leaders in the equal job rights move say, are a case in point. Harry Bates, the international president, took the lead years ago in erasing discrimination in his locals.

Building trades unions have non-discriminatory charters, and the merged AFL-CIO has laid down a strong anti-discrimination policy.

First Negro Member

Within the last week, a Cleveland electrical workers local admitted its first Negro member after AFL-CIO President George Meany stepped in and the international threatened to revoke the local's charter.

Both Meany and Walter P. Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers, are on the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO civil rights director, is Meany's alternate and is assigned to the District subcommittee, now negotiating with unions here.

Most union leaders in the building trades here are extremely shy when it comes to discussing facts and figures on Negro apprentices and members.

Here is what telephone calls turned up:

• Steamfitters and Pipefitters:

Said J. E. Martin, business agent for Pipefitters Local No. 602—"We don't have any Negro apprentices. But it isn't our fault. They just don't go through the training."

The 800-member local has about 100 apprentices in its 5-year training program, Martin said.

• Carpenters:

Said B. B. Blackburn, secretary-treasurer of the District Carpenters Council—"I'm not saying anything. The carpenters have Negro members all over the United States."

Asked whether there are any Negroes among the 5000 local members, Blackburn said he "wouldn't know about that," and the 12 locals here would have to be polled directly.

Nicholas R. Loope, the carpenters' apprenticeship director, was out of town. A spokesman in his office, who refused to give her name, said the local was "very happy" with a Negro apprentice apprentice last year but he dropped out to earn more money to support his family when apprentice work slacked off.

• Electricians:

Said Preller—"Taking a USES test doesn't mean anything. This doesn't mean they have knowledge of electrical work. Many don't go to the District building to get apprentice licenses as required."

Preller said his local, which handles new construction, has no Negro workers, but there are a few in other electrical workers' locals like the one at the Naval Gun Factory.

• Plumbers:

Business Agent John Mann was out of town, said A. J. Riedinger, executive secretary of the Joint Plumbing Apprenticeship Committee, Local No. 5—"We haven't had any Negro apprentices. But you don't have my permission to print that. I don't talk to anyone over the phone. You can come down to see me, but I won't tell you anyway."

Riedinger is executive secretary of the Mechanical Contractors Association, an employer group that works with unions on apprenticeship programs for both the plumbers and steamfitters.

• Structural Ironworkers:

Said Preston George, business agent—"We never had and Negro applicants. If they come in here, they're welcome. They just don't seem to care too much for this type of work."

Carey hails U. S. job equality acts

WASHINGTON

"The Federal Government is making encouraging progress in developing a program of equal opportunity in government employment regardless of race, religion or national origin," Dr. Archibald J. Carey Jr., chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, said, Thursday here.

Following a series of western area conferences with Federal administrators, Dr. Carey paid tribute to officials of Federal agencies in their approach to the extension of equal job opportunity in Federal employment.

"It was very gratifying to observe the genuine concern of many administrators of the Federal Government in this regard and heartening to note the degree to which some individuals and agencies have already undertaken a positive approach to effect these ends," he said.

Four members of the President's committee met with nearly 500 government officials in a series of sessions in Denver, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles recently.

In addition to Dr. Carey, other members of the committee conducting the sessions were Branch Rickey, vice chairman of the committee and well-known baseball executive; W. A. McCoy of Washington, Milton Biow, advertising executive of New York, and Dr. Ross Clinchy, executive director of the committee.

Guest Editorial

The Pursuit Of Happiness

(From The New York Herald-Tribune)

Abraham Lincoln set America this goal—"to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all." But as recently as 1940 the paths of a great many pursuits were barred to the American who happened also to be a Negro. Skilled jobs in industry were barred to him. He could be only a floor sweeper or else work in the foundries, where the intense heat could be endured by few white men. He was limited to menial jobs, and even in the armed services to messboy, Quartermaster Corps truck driving, etc.

What a vast change the years since have brought. Under the war-time necessity of utilizing all our resources, the Negro was trained in all the crafts and skills of industry (moreover, he proved a proficient worker). He was able to become a combat pilot, even a general.

Many of the biggest gains the Negro has made have come in recent years and in the quiet but effective workings of the Eisenhower administration. Much of this has been achieved by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice-President Nixon. In the last year and a half, largely as a result of Nixon's work, ten air lines have employed 1,800 Negroes and of these 423 have since been promoted. In the last year this committee has reviewed the employment practices of 508 industrial contractors. Here is the kind of progress found: out of 575,269 workers in 335 plants, 51,042 are Negroes or members of other minority groups. Such groups hold 9 per cent of jobs in the plants surveyed. One notable weakness: Negroes have made relatively little progress in the white collar jobs (e. g., none whatever as air-line crewmen or hostesses, although air lines get government subsidies—Ed.).

Here are other things the Administration has achieved:

Obtained the civil rights bill, the first such legislation since the Reconstruction, which was designed to guarantee to Negro citizens their inherent right to vote.

Integration was extended to all the services, as well as to all branches of the Federal government and the District of Columbia.

In the District, all officers if the local government were instructed that "there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed or color." The same policy was applied to the use of all the District's institutions, facilities and services. With this example, barriers have been lifted in restaurants, motion picture houses and other private businesses. Washington, D. C., has become a pilot city in the struggle to end discriminatory practices in the South.

A vigorous desegregation policy was applied to Federal hospitals, Navy yards, and schools for children on Army posts. In June, 1953, it was brought to the President's attention that in some instances these orders were being ignored or fluted—notably at the Charleston and Norfolk yards, which maintained "colored" and "white" signs over drinking fountains and lavatories. The President and Secretary of the Navy Anderson acted swiftly. The signs came down. The mess halls later were integrated. Today desegregation is the rule wherever the government has a voice.

Today, the ninety-fourth anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, the Urban League is sponsoring its celebration as Equal Opportunity Day. We salute the observance. We are happy that its finds the American Negro much farther along the "paths of laudable pursuit" which Lincoln sought for him. Let all of us—including the air lines—do much more to advance him still farther.

First Regional Office Opens in Chicago Near Midwest Contract Area

Washington, D. C.—Recent steps by the President's Committee on Government Contracts to strengthen its compliance program and to open a regional office will result in greater progress toward the elimination of racial and religious discrimination in employment on Government contracts, the Committee said May 13.

Vice President Richard Nixon, Chairman of the Committee, has asked the heads of the 26 principal Government contracting agencies not to award additional contracts to contractors who have given "clear and convincing evidence" of their failure to comply with the nondiscrimination clause in contracts they have concluded previously, the Committee has announced.

Employment Record

The Vice President also asked that in determining the award of contracts to businesses and industries which have not had previous contracts, the Federal agencies "consider whether the (prospective) contractor has an employment record which indicates he will be able to conform to the requirements of the standard nondiscrimination clause."

The clause provides that there shall be no discrimination against employees or applicants for employment for reasons of race, religious color or national origin. The provision covers upgrading, promotion, apprenticeship and on-the-job training and rates of pay, as well as initial hiring.

Regional Office

Earlier, during a series of meetings the Committee held in Chicago April 30 and May 1, Mr. Nixon announced the establishment of a regional office in Chicago, to cover the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The four-state region was selected as the location of the Committee's first office outside of Washington because the area has the largest concentration of Government contract work in the Midwest.

The office will serve the Committee as a working liaison with Government contractors, labor organizations and social agencies concerned with the elimination of discrimination in employment.

Director

The Vice President announced that Miss Margaret Garrity will be Regional Director. Before joining the Committee in Washington in September, 1955, Miss Garrity served as Race Relations Secretary for the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington.

The Committee met with more than 125 leaders of Chicago's business and industrial establishments, labor organizations and social agencies on April 30. Vice President Nixon and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Vive Chairman of the Committee, attended all meetings.

Chicago Area

On May 1 the Committee's subcommittee responsible for reviewing investigations of complaints charging discrimination by Government tractors met with more than 100 representatives of Government contracting agencies active in the Chicago area.

William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General of the United States, told the representatives of Government contracting agencies that their work in reviewing the performance of contractors in their compliance with the nondiscrimination clause of Government contracts is a major part of the Equal Job Opportunity program of the President's Committee. Mr. Rogers is a member of the President's Committee and Chairman of its Compliance and Complaint Review Subcommittee.

Reviews

Periodic reviews of the manner in which Government contractors are complying with the nondiscrimination clause is "even more important" than the investigation of complains because "the number of complaints is no reliable index to the extent of discrimination," Mr. Rogers said.

He told the Government representatives that the Committee has asked the contracting agencies to make annual compliance reviews of 500 Government contractors. The information these reviews provide will give the Committee knowledge of the employment practices of Government contractors" without waiting for complaints to be filed," he said.

Mr. Nixon's letter to Federal Agency chiefs requesting study of the past nondiscrimination records of contractors before the award of new contracts, cited the progress that has been made in eliminating discrimination in employment in work done under Government contract and declared that the Committee "believes there should be even greater advances in the future." He wrote that where the Committee's methods of "education, conciliation, mediation and persuation do not bring proper results, a firmer approach should be adopted."

Additional Step

The Committee described the Vice President's letter as an additional step in a program which it launched in August 1953, when President Eisenhower established it by Executive Order, with an educational campaign designed to acquaint contractors with their responsibilities under the nondiscrimination clause.

The award of contracts to businesses and industries which have previous records of discrimination "should be resumed upon receipt of satisfactory evidence (by the agencies) that corrective action has been taken by the contractor," Mr. Nixon wrote.

Crack whip on discriminatory contractors, US agencies told

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-18-57

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The heads of the 26 principal Federal contracting agencies have been asked to deny additional government contracts to contractors who have given "clear and convincing evidence" of failure to comply with the standard nondiscrimination clause in earlier contracts, it was disclosed Friday.

The President's Government Contracts Committee said that its chairman, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, had made the request — actually somewhat of an order—as a further step to end race or religious discrimination in the performance of government contracts.

Mr. Nixon also asked that in determing the award of contracts to businesses and industries which have not had previous contracts, the Federal agencies "consider whether the (prospective) contractor has an employment record which indicates he will be able to conform to the requirements of the standard nondiscrimination clause."

* * *

THE CLAUSE PROVIDES that there shall be no discrimination against employees or applicants for employment because of race, religion, color or national origin. The provision covers upgrading, promotion, apprenticeship and on-the-job training and rates of pay, as well as hiring.

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* * *

CONTRACTS CAN BE awarded to firms with previous records of discrimination when the agencies concerned receive "satisfactory evidence that corrective action has been taken by the contractor," the Vice President wrote.

The 26 principal Federal contracting agencies are:

The Atomic Energy Commission, Agriculture Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Commerce Department, Defense Department, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration;

Government Printing Office, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interior Department, Justice Department, Panama Canal Company, Labor Department, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Post Office Department, Railroad Retirement Board, Selective Service System, State Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, Treasury Department and Veterans Administration.

560 MILLION POUNDS IN GHANA COCOA CROP

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — An intensive study of the Ghana cocoa areas, under way for the past 10 years, shows 4 million acres of cocoa in the 14 million acres of the West African country thus far covered. Early production figures show that the 1956-57 cocoa crop for Ghana will amount to roughly 560 million pounds.

Anti-Bias Group Compliance Program,

World Sat. 5-18-57 B'ham, Ala.

p. 4

Chicago Field Unit To Be Manned By Margaret Garrity

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Recent steps by the President's Committee on Government Contracts to strengthen its compliance program and to open a regional office will result in greater progress toward the elimination of racial and religious discrimination in employment on Government contracts, the Committee said Monday.

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BOOK RELATES JEWISH GROUP'S EQUALITY FIGHT

Marks Committee's 50th Anniversary

New York, Sept. 25 [Special]—A 108 page volume depicting the pursuit of equality of opportunity in the last 50 years, as viewed by the American Jewish committee, is being published in connection with the committee's golden anniversary.

The authors of the book, "The Pursuit of Equality," are Frederick E. Robin and Mrs. Selma G. Hirsh. Both are staff members of the committee, which since its establishment, has been devoted to safeguarding the civil and religious rights of Jews the world over. The book is being published by Crown Publishers, Inc.

History of Pogroms

The book describes, thru pictures and text, the czarist pogroms of the 1900s, antisemitism behind the iron curtain, civil rights legislation in New York state and the nation, the establishment of Israel as a nation, and the latest middle east crises.

The book recites the efforts of the committee to defend not only the civil and religious rights of Jews but also the rights of all creeds and religions. It also records the pioneering activities of the committee in promoting community and inter-group selations.

Why It Was Formed

It was the repetition of the Russian pogroms against Jews in 1905 that led to the committee's formation as a permanent organization.

Also included in the book are reports of the committee's collaboration with Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish groups and with various other organizations to strengthen democracy and "establish equality of opportunity for all."

The book concluded with the committee's estimate of "why the emerging science of human relations offers genuine promise to speed the day when persecution, with all its train of horrors, shall be no more."

Ives Warns on Right-to-Work Law

Post-Times Herald
Mon., 2-18-57
Washington, D.C.

United Press

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) said last night that enactment of a Federal right-to-work law "might prove disastrous to labor-management relations."

In a lengthy statement, Ives explained why he consistently has opposed legislation which would cancel the union shop provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

He noted that disclosures before the Senate Labor Rackets Committee have led to increased demands for a law which would prohibit any requirement of union membership as a condition to employment. He is vice chairman of the committee.

Ives said labor unions are similar to corporations where minority stockholders are bound by decisions of the majority. He said all workers have an obligation to support their union, economically and otherwise," as long as a majority desires to be represented by the union.

But the Senator said the Committee's investigation "has indicated that in some labor organizations democracy is non-existent."

Legislation "may be necessary to make certain that the rank and file worker can exercise his right to participate in the operation of his union," he said.

16i 1957

R.R. Waiter Gets Lifetime Pass

Defender, Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57
P 6

Clarence Carter Stumph dining car waiter-in-charge, last week was presented with a lifetime pass in recognition of his 50 years of continuous service with the Rock Island Lines in its dining car department.

Stumph, 72, of 4444 S. Indiana ave., says he still plans to remain in the dining car service indefinitely.

During his years of service Stumph has waited on many distinguished people — William Howard Taft, 27th president of the U. S., Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the late President F. D. Roosevelt when he was in charge of the club car of the Roosevelt Special Train when it moved over Rock Island Lines several years ago.

Stumph has a perfect record and in his dealings with the public has always practiced courtesy. He says, "Learn your job, like your job and work with the team."

Presentation of the gold pass was made by M. V. Dolan, superintendent of dining car department, in thepresenceofStumph's ment, in the presence of Stumph's wife, Julia; L. E. Coleman, assistant superintendent dining cars; John Cornelius, dining car waiter and Cecil Patrick, general chairman, Jt. Council Dining Car Employees, Local 849.

Following the ceremony Dolan was host to the party at luncheon aboard the Golden State during the backdown of the train from the yards to LaSalle st. station.

Stumph's mother, 92, and in excellent health, also lives in Chicago.

Blacksmith Loves His Ancient Art

By OTIS PERKINS
News and Courier Staff Writer

Why would anyone prefer pounding steel instead of a well-paying factory job?

"You've got to love it," says a Charleston Negro who has been a blacksmith for 31 of his 44 years. "You can't do it just because you want to make a living."

There's a high demand for work turned out by Philip Simmons, who might have been a wheelwright, toolmaker or machinist with an above-average income.

IT'S TRADITIONAL

But Simmons combines the three titles under the name of blacksmith. Following the age-old craft is as natural as breathing for him. His father, grandfather and (as far as he knows) more distant ancestors were blacksmiths.

His shop at the end of Laurens Street on the waterfront appears as primitive as those of a century ago. As in earlier days, his main equipment includes an anvil, forge and vise. But he has given the forge a semi-automatic status.

It is now equipped with an electric motor to speed up processing of white-hot coals to heat his metal. He also has attached an old washing machine motor to a hand-operated metal drill. He can use it automatically or manually.

VISE 150 YEARS OLD

He figures the vise, mounted at the side of the shop, is at least 150 years old. He anvil is mounted at knee-high level on a block of wood.

Heat for his shop is provided by a coal-wood stove made from an oil drum. The shop, about the size of a family garage, has an earth floor and loose-hanging, rusty metal siding.

But the crudeness of his shop isn't reflected in his work, which involves mostly ornamental ironwork for Charleston area homeowners.

His products—all beaten into shape with hammer and anvil—include winding handrails for stairways, grill work for windows and gates and intricately-designed ornamental work.

SOME EXAMPLES

His work includes restoration and repair of old iron fences. Examples are two gates at St. John's Lutheran Church at Archdale and Clifford Streets. He's making curved handrails to a new entranceway for the old Walker building at Summerville.

It takes about three weeks to complete a gate for an ordinary driveway. The time may vary depending on the size.

Simmons designs each job himself, making his drawing from descriptions given him by the customer. He learned to draw, he said, while attending Burke High School years ago.

OLD ONES TOUGH

His toughest jobs are those in which he must copy old, complicated designs. The easiest are iron flower stands and television tables. He completes, paints and installs each job, large or small.

They are a far cry from his principal jobs when he began the trade at age 13. He learned blacksmithing from Peter Simmons — no blood relation—who died at the age of 98 about three years ago. They had a shop on Calhoun Street about 35 years. Simmons has been at his present location about eight years.

Before automobiles came into prominence a few years ago his main business was building wagon wheels. He built them from the hub out.

HIS BIGGEST JOB

His biggest job, he recalls, was a 35-foot tumble cart in 1937. Four mules were required to pull the cart, used to haul logs.

He still gets a few orders for wagon wheels. Local firms also ask him to make tools at times.

"They order some tools like a special chisel which they can't buy. I work it up for them," Simmons said.

A job waiting in his shop is an old 350-pound plantation bell. It was brought in by an Aiken church. He will make and tune a clapper for it.

MAKES OWN TOOLS

Tuning, incidentally, is an important factor for the clapper. He will tune it by giving it the right temper.

Simmons makes many of his own tools, such as a metal cutter. It operates on the principle of scissors, but he uses a long iron pipe for leverage. He also makes cargo hooks used by stevedores.

Simmons, a widower with three children, has never done any other kind of work. He doesn't plan to change now. He likes the work and also likes being his own boss. He never hurries.

"I'll continue as long as there's a demand for it," he said.

He believes there'll always be some demand for his fading craft. He isn't worried about being unemployed.



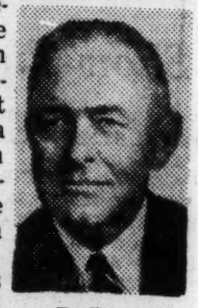
ANVIL CHORUS ON THE WATERFRONT
Philip Simmons Wields A Hammer (Staff Photo.)

Philip Simmons, Craftsman

Banner Year In South Cited By DeButts

Post & Times Herald P. 6-2 Wed. 2-6-57

The territory served by Southern Railway System enjoyed a banner year in industrial growth in 1956, President Harry A. DeButts told the Washington Society of Investment Analysts at a luncheon meeting yesterday in the Burlington Hotel.



DeButts

Southern's area gained 116 new industries and 128 distribution warehouses, he pointed out, and additions were made to 179 existing plants, he said.

"Total investment in the 423 projects," he added, "amounted to $710.5 million, with gross revenue estimated at $35.6 million and jobs created for about 26,000 workers."

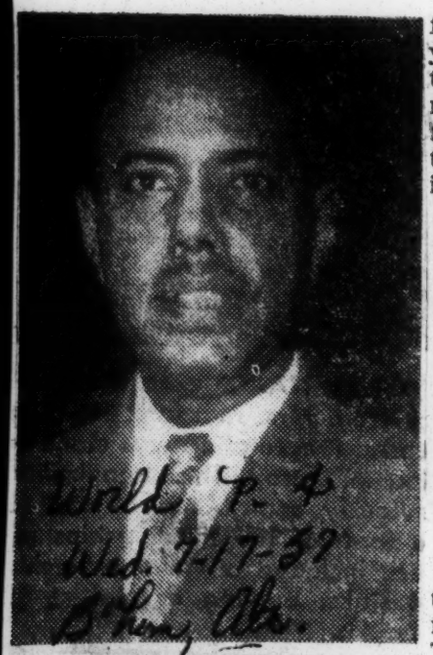
Southern Railway should get an additional $17.7 million annually from these industrial additions in its territory, DeButts estimated.

He also reviewed operating results for 1956, pointing out that net income rose to $38.8 million from $37.9 million in 1955. The net was equal to $5.52 a common share, against $5.39 a share in 1955, preliminary figures showed.

The earnings increase came in the face of a slight decline in operating revenues to $275.3 million from $276.9 in the previous year.

During 1956, Southern reduced its long-term debt by an additional $40 million. Fixed charges of Southern, which were $13.3 million in 1955, were cut to about $12.6 million in 1956.

DeButts predicted that fixed charges will be reduced to about $11.3 million for 1957.



MARVIN F. TARPLEY

The first person of his race to be promoted to a supervisory position at the Memphis T erminal Post Office department was Marvin F. Tarpley of 1429 S. Parkway East.

He was promoted last Friday from distribution clerk to foreman of mail.

Tarpley scored the highest on a competitive Civil Service examination for the job. A graduate of Wilberforce University in Ohio, he has a master's degree from Ohio State University. He started in postal work 18 years ago.

A native of Memphis, he and his wife are the parents of two children.

Negro Court Crier Tops In Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Many Federal judges around the nation have Negro messengers, but few, other than Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor of this city, have a Negro court crier who actually does the job of opening every session of the United States District Court.



Mr. Smith

The voice of James Smith, 1715 Henrietta St., Knoxville, has become a familiar sound during the last 11 years as Mr. Smith stands beside the bench of Judge Taylor each morning and intones what most folks call "the O-E-S." They're trying to say, "Oyez, oyez," meaning, "Hear ye, hear ye.'

What Mr. Smith says is this:

"Hear ye, hear ye. This United States District Court for the Northern District of the Eastern Division of Tennessee is now open pursuant to adjournment. All persons having business with this honorable court draw near, give attention and they shall be heard. God save the United States and this honorable court."

Then Judge Taylor takes over.

Mr. Smith, born in Blount County, became court crier under former Federal Judge George C. Taylor, no relation of the present judge. That was 11 years ago. He's still going strong Married, Mr. Smith is the father of a daughter, Patricai Ann 11, who will soon enter Austin High School.

Like George Gobel used to say: "You can't hardly find them kind anymore."

Fired Worker Restored To Vet Hospital Post

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — An employee at 88 Vetetrans hospital has been restored to his federal job according to Atty. James F. Estes, who represented the employee.

Atty. Estes said Dan Wheeler, 2830 Park Ave., who has worked for the government 15 years, was first discharged about six months ago. During a hearing, "he said he was discharged because of discrimination and segregation" said Atty. Estes.

Wheeler is alleged to have told a Grievance Commitee of the Federal Civil Service Comission that:

(1) Negroes were forced to eat in separate dining rooms.

(2) Negro patients were placed in separate hospital wings.

Wheeler said this system created an unnecessary burden upon him and forced him to work twice as hard.

This is the second time within 18 months. Wheler has ben restored to his job.

About a year ago he also "complained of discrimination. He was charged with insubordination and fired," said Atty. Estes.

As before the Civil Service Commission reversed the local decision and restored Wheeler to his job with full benefits retroactive, said Atty. Estes, who is also general counsellor for Veterans Bene-it, Inc.

Wheeler will be eligible for pension within five years.

Retires After 38 Years As Federal Worker

MARSHALL, Texas — C M Corde, trustee of Wiley College and president of the Methodist Men's Orginazation of Ebenezer Methodist Church, retired Saturday, November 30, after thirty-eight years and nine months as a federal employee.

The church steward was appointed to the War Trade Board, March 25, 1918 as an Addressograph operator from which position he resigned December 31 of the same year.

He took the examination for Postal Transportation Clerk, September 9, 1919 and was appointed a substitute clerk November 11 of that year. Followed a position as regular clerk in New Orleans & Marshall RPO, September 20, 1920.

Mr Corde who on October 28, 1932 became a clerk in charge in which capacity he served until retirement, was in Napoleonville, oulsiana. He attended the public schools and Straight University in New Orleans after which he married the former Miss Mary J Speed.

Since 1922 he has made his home in East Texas in Marshall where he has served his church in various capacities. He was one of the organizers of New Orleans Area Methodist Laymen's Council which he now serves as vice president.

A member of the Committee on Temperance and Board of Missions and Church Extention.x he is assistant treasurer of the Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Church.

Mr Corde who holds membership in the Masonic Lodge and the National Alliance of Postal Employees, plans to devote his time to Christian service. His many, many friends have expressed wishes for years of satisfying work, good health and "continued happiness" in his well-earned retirement.

The Mailbag On Your Back—No. 1—

Summerfield In Battle Royal For Self-Supporting Postal Service

BY JACK STEELE
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, May 5—Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield is embroiled again in a battle royal with the powerful private group which for four years has helped block any increase in postage rates.

A businessman turned politician, Summerfield has dedicated himself to the task of trying to get Congress to make the Post Office self-supporting.

His major objectives are simple:

1. To shift the huge and growing Post Office deficit from the backs of all the taxpayers to the business firms which send out the great bulk of all mail.

(Business generates 75 per cent of first-class mail and practically all second and third class.

2. To reduce the huge Federal budget by roughly a half billion dollars a year and thus help clear the way for a tax cut.

(President Eisenhower figured on a postal rate increase in his $71.8 billion budget for next year. If Congress fails to vote the increase, the budget automatically will go up by more than $600 million).

Summerfield has pushed the postal rate bill with unbounded energy and enthusiasm on Capitol Hill.

But his real fight is not with Congress, which is dead sure to pass such a bill if it ever gets a chance to vote on it.

His battle rather is with a small but potent lobby, which, with the aid of a few sympathetic congressmen, again and again has managed to sidetrack postal rate measures.

This group does not represent American business as a whole, which has organized no opposition to postage increases. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce supports Summerfield's position and the bill.

The lobby actually represents two groups which have an understandable interest in bargain postal rates. They are:

1. Magazine publishers, mostly those of big publications with circulations running into the millions. They lead the opposition to increases in second-class mail rates which now provide a big "subsidy" for both magazines and newspapers.

The Postoffice claims this second-class mail pays only 39 per cent of a fair share of the cost to deliver it. Even after the proposed rate boost, it would pay only 59 per cent, by Postoffice figures.

Relatively few individual newspapers have actively opposed the postal rate bill. Many have endorsed the bill in editorials.

But the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. (ANPA) has filed statements opposing rate increases and the head of its postal committee recently charged that costs assigned by the Postoffice to second-class mail are "unfair."

2. Business and so-called "direct mail" advertising companies which flood both the Postoffice and resentful "householders" with billions of pieces of third-class mail, much of it of the "junk" or "trash" variety.

They pay higher postage rates for this advertising matter than do magazines and newspapers for second-class mail. But the Postoffice claims they still fall short of paying their own way.

Spokesmen for these two groups have exercised their legitimate right of petition by appearing before House and Senate committees to oppose increases in their mail rates.

But they haven't stopped with that.

Leaders of both groups have co-operated in drafting strategy and pulling strings to keep postal rate bills from even coming to a vote in Congress.

The kingpins of this lobby—in the opinion of congressmen, newspapermen and others who have dealt with Postoffice affairs for many years—are:

WALTER D. FULLER, 74-year-old board chairman of the Curtis Publishing Co., and long-time chairman of the Magazine Publishers Assn.—lobbying voice of the big magazines.

The Curtis company publishes several magazines, including the Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal. The Postoffice claims it loses $8 million a year delivering these two magazines. Curtis officials deny it.

-A. L. COLE, business manager of The Reader's Digest, who for years has fought side-by-side with Fuller against higher second-class mail rates. The Postoffice claims it loses over $4 million a year distributing Reader's Digest, which pays only one cent postage a copy.

HARRY J. MAGINNIS, fast-talking Irishman who is executive director of the Associated Third Class Mail Users. Despite the unpopularity of the "junk" mail he represents, Maginnis is widely credited with being the lobby's top strategist and string-puller.

The postal lobby also has a "revolving" cast of characters. From year to year new spokesmen come forward to take on the unpopular job of defending postal subsidies or of doing behind-the-scenes work.

This year's cast includes:

DAVID BRUMBAUGH, vice president of Time, Inc. A persuasive witness, he has his own figures and charts with which he has tried to convince Congress the Postoffice makes a profit on Life magazine. The Postoffice claims Life is responsible for its biggest loss—more than $9 million a year. Brumbaugh speaks only for Life, but his arguments would apply to most big magazines.

MODIE SPIEGEL, chairman of Spiegel, Inc., Chicago mail order house, and long head of the Mail Order Assn. of America.

This trade group has refused to take a stand on postal rates this year—largely because Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward are opposed to seeking mail subsidies.

But Spiegel has been active behind the scenes in organizing opposition to the rate bill.

The postal lobby has a number of themes which it plays over and over. All have some merit—but not necessarily as arguments for blocking postal increases. Here are some of them.

Congress should fix a postal "policy" before acting on rates.

The Postoffice is a public service and so should not pay its own way.

The Postoffice is inefficient and should be modernized before rates are increased.

The group has taken its theme this year from a report issued under the imprint of the Senate Postoffice Committee. This report will be discussed in the next article.

* * *

TOMORROW: The lobby gets its nose under the tent.

South Advised: Pay Negro Justly

Daily Herald
Atlanta, Ga.

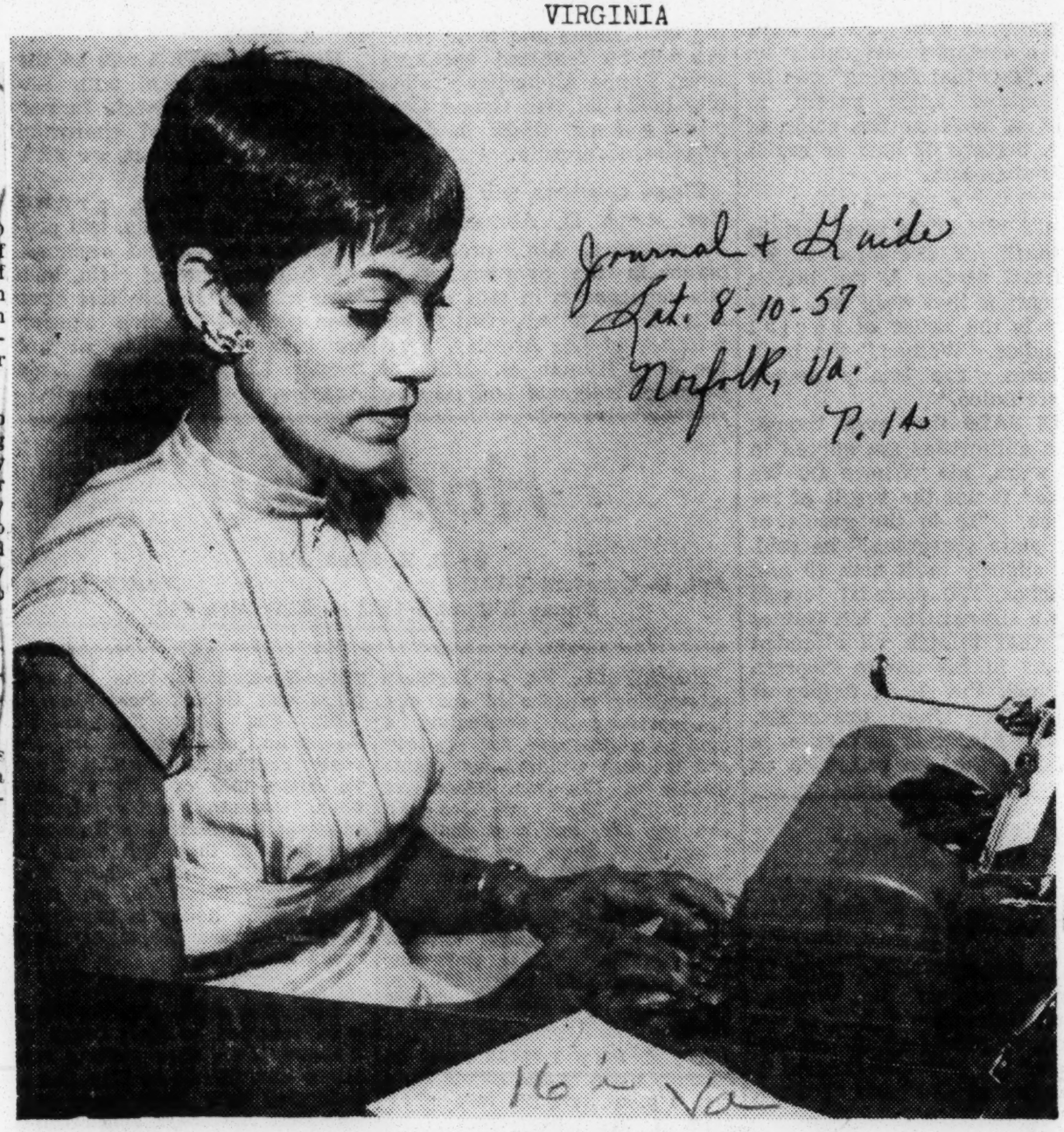
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.-(ANP) —Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland last week told a group of Southerners that the South can raise its economic position from virtually nil to something by paying Negroes adequate rewards for their high accomplishments.

Sun. 4-21-57

The governor said "the Negro minority is not capable of adding value to raw material as rapidly as the average labor force in other regions," adding that the old theory that the average Southern Negro lacks ambition has been exploded by the brilliant records made by individual members of this group under favorable conditions."

Gov. McKeldin also discussed his views on the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

He delivered his prepared address to a meeting of the Delta Theta Phi law fraternity at the University of Virginia.



Journal + Guide
Sat. 8-10-57
Norfolk, Va.
P. 1a

16i Va

Mrs. Audrey M. Poe is the new secretary to Colonel Albert A. Wilson, Commanding Officer of the 48th Transportation Truck Group at Fort Eustis. Mrs. Poe, who spent five years in the Supply Division of the Transportation Research and Engineering Command here, is a native of Newport News where she attended Huntington High School. She later graduated from the Washington Business Institute of New York.

When Mrs. Poe entered government service, she had a civil service rating of GS-2. She now has a rating of GS-4. In addition to the handling of correspondence, Mrs. Poe is responsible for the transcription of all Courts Martials and Board Actions for the 48th Group.

Skill Learned 50 Years Ago Pays Dividends Now

By B. B. SIMMONS

PRINCE GEORGE County, Va. — The experience gained in mixing whitewash for barns and farmhouses almost 50 years ago is paying big dividends for Edward Lee Huff.

Today Mr. Huff is the proud owner of his own contracting firm which specializes in the restoration of old churches. One of the most recent contracts won by Mr. Huff's firm is the restoration of historic Merchants Hope Church in Prince George County. The church is reputed to be one of the oldest English Protestant churches in America.

* * *

MR. HUFF STARTED helping his father mix the special whitewash used on barns in rural San Diego, Calif., 50 years ago.

The elder Huff, who had migrated from Paris, Ky., became a restoration specialist himself in his new home in California, but most of his work was with barns and farmhouses.

* * *

EDWARD HELPED his father with this work, and aided in the special process his father developed for making whitewash almost as good as paint. The pair gathered spiny cactus on the Huff buckboard and, stripping off the sizing, cutting it up and bailing it down, added it to the lime to make a whitewash that was famed for its staying powers.

After a short hitch in the Navy in World War I, Edward came to the east. A plasterer of skill by then, he worked for firms in Chicago and several other mid-Western localities before coming to Washington in 1932.

* * *

HE RETURNED briefly to Chicago to help prepare some of the sculptured plaster work in the "Streets of Paris" exhibit at the exposition there.

In Washington, Mr. Huff supported his family by selling plastic ornamental plaques he made.

In 1934, he founded his own contracting firm and with the help of a regular contract for upkeep of a Washington Negro theater chain, the Huff firm got a solid foundation that allowed it to survive those slim depression years.

In 1936 and 1937, the company's first church work was performed.

Starting with Negro churches of Washington and outlying areas, the company soon did the sort of work that attracted the attention of Milton L. Grigg, a Charlottesville architect, also a restoration specialist.

The Huff firm performed some 13 restoration jobs before coming to Merchants Hope late last month. An additional 30 churches have been regular customers for the company's maintenance work.

The oldest church the company restored, prior to the present project, was St. Thomas of Croom Church, built in Maryland in 1732.

With its splendid brick work and clean, simple lines, the Merchants Hope Church has impressed him beyond any of his other restoration jobs Mr. Huff said.

2 Farmers Deny 'Slave' Charge And Insist Georgia Negro Lied

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. P 2
Sat. 8-31-57

ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 30 (AP) — Two Upstate New York farmers denied today that a migrant labor camp they operate was a slave camp as pictured by a Georgia Negro who had worked there

George Chillson and Frank Patane said 39-year-old James H. Brunson of Augusta told "a bunch of lies" when he charged that white bosses mistreated Negro field hands at the camp near Hannibal in Oswego County.

Brunson told the Augusta Chronicle Wednesday that Negroes were held in virtual peonage and that gambling and drinking were encouraged as a means of keeping the Negroes in debt to the commissary.

"We don't allow anything like that in the camps," Chillson said.

He and Patane said they had talked with many of the 300 workers in the two camps they run and reported, "They all said they were satisfied."

Gov. Averell Harriman has directed two groups to investigate what he termed "abuses" in labor camps

The State Labor Department launched a separate inquiry right after hearing of Brunson charges.

Daniel A. Daly, the department's chief investigator, said agents had interviewed Patane; the Rev. Frank Reid, a Negro chaplain serving migrant workers; Troy Davis Jr., the labor contractor, and a number of employes at the camp

Daly would not comment on the findings. He said the probe was continuing.

Albert Seay, president of the Eastern Long Island branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, has said a camp at Cutchogue lacks flush toilets, that commissary prices are exorbitant, and that living conditions are "cramped and dirty"

A spokesman for the State Health Department described the Chillson-Patane camp as "one of our good camps" Since 1954, he said, 25 new housing units, each 12x24 feet, have been built.

They are divided in the center by a 10-foot-high partition topped by lattice or chicken wire, he said. Under the health code, two adults may be quartered on each side.

Brunson had charged that living quarters consisted of 8x10-foot rooms shared by four persons without regard to sex.

Brunson yesterday offered to come north to testify in the Harriman administration's investigation or before a grand jury.

Brunson, who identified himself as a writer and a college graduate said he and 22 other Negroes were lured north by "pie in the sky promises" from a Negro work contractor.

Negroes at the camp were paid as little as $5.49 for a 72-hour week, Brunson charged. He said none were paid for at least a month and those dissatisfied were told they would be jailed if they tried to leave owing money.

Chillson told a reporter today that piecework pay naturally varied with production, but that some hands had made as much as $25 a day.

"The ones that work are well satisfied," he declared. "We see that they're used right." He described the camp as "so far ahead of the others there's no comparison."

COMPLAINT OF VIRTUAL PEONAGE

N.Y. Launches Inquiry Into Georgia Negro's Claim About Migrant Camp

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla. Fri. 8-30-57 P 21

ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—The State Labor Department today launched an inquiry into a Georgia man's charge that he and 22 other Negroes had been held in virtual peonage at a migrant labor camp in upstate New York.

But the department ran into early trouble trying to pinpoint the target.

James H. Brunson, 39, said in Augusta, Ga., yesterday that white farm bosses beat and cheated field hands at a camp near Hannibal, in Oswego County.

He gave the name of the camp but the department could not positively identify it.

Gov. Averell Harriman yesterday ordered two state agencies to conduct a full-scale probe into what he termed "abuses" at migrant labor camps.

But he had told a news conference Tuesday that there was no slavery or peonage — a charge raised by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Brunson told the Augusta Chronicle that some Negroes were paid as little as $5.49 for a 72-hour week, that unmarried Negro women were forced to submit sexually to other Negro workers, and that living quarters were 8 by 10-foot rooms shared by four persons regardless of sex.

Brunson said he was lured North by "pie-in-the-sky promises" of a Negro work contractor. Brunson, who identified himself as a writer and college graduate, said he was trying to steer other members of his race away from what he called the same trap.

Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin declared at Atlanta: "If the report is true, it should be completely investigated and steps taken to see that even though (such activities) occurred in New York State, all persons are given their civil rights."

Harriman's office said the State Labor Department would "make every effort to determine" the validity of Brunson's complaints.

The Harriman spokesman said that an interdepartmental committee on migrant labor would meet in Syracuse next Wednesday to press its probe. The seven-member committee comprises key Cabinet members dealing with migrant labor problems.

Also taking part will be an advisory council on seasonal farm and food processing labor.

Harriman has asked the two agencies to report directly to him.

Brunson said none of the workers was paid for at least a month He said they were kept in economic bondage through credit purchases—at exorbitant prices — at the camp commissary.

The complaints were similar to those raised by Herbert C. Hill, the NAACP's labor secretary. Hill claimed that workers were forced to pay 50 cents a pack for cigarettes, and 40 cents for a loaf of bread.

Hill, after a conference yesterday with Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin, said Lubin had promised that the investigation would cover all the complaints.

Hill toured several upstate labor camps recently with the Rev. Latta Thomas, president of the NAACP's Elmira branch. They said migrant workers were being exploited in what amounted to a "20th century slave racket."

Gov. Harriman Orders Probe Of Peonage Charge

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Fri. 8-30-57 P 11

ALBANY, N. Y. — Gov. Averell Harriman, of New York Thursday ordered an investigation into charges made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Negro farm workers are held in virtual "peonage" on New York state farms.

The New York governor reacted to a charge made by a Georgia Negro, James H. Brunson, 39, of Augusta, that he allowed himself to be "lured" to the northern city with several other members of his race where they were held in a type of peonage.

The news brought a sharp blast from Gov. Marvin Griffin that New York officials should make a thorough investigation of the charges.

"It is most strange," Griffin remarked, "that this action emenates from New York State."

It was an obvious reference to criticism from the east usually directed against the South for alleged discrimination against Negroes in the region.

Burson said at Augusta that Negroes from the South were lured to New York State and then enticed into virtual peonage through debts at commisaries, and short pay.

He said workers, when they were recruited, were promised $7 a day but were actually paid as little as $5.40 for a 72-hour week, and were threatened with jail if they left the crowded work camps.

Griffin said:

"If this report is true, it should be completely investigated and steps taken to see even though the actions are in New York State ,that all citizens receive justice under the law."

NEGRO REPEATS PEONAGE CLAIM

Times-Picayune
Thurs. 9-5-57

Went to N.Y. to Learn of Conditions, He Says

News-Delta
P. 3

By MARVIN R. PIKE

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—A 37-year-old Georgia Negro, who stirred a hornet's nest with claims of mistreatment in a New York migrant camp, has returned North and explained he had come to New York originally, not to earn money, but "to learn about conditions."

P. 30

James H. Brunson was brought to Albany by radio station WPTR to elaborate on charges he had made in Augusta. Interviewed by newsmen, Brunson reiterated that workers lived under unsanitary conditions, that he had been held in virtual peonage and that young unmarried women were forced into sexual relations in the camp near Hannibal, Oswego County. The camp is operated by George Chillson and Frank Patane.

Prepares Probe

While Brunson told his story, a state agency is conducting in Syracuse a full-scale investigation of labor camp conditions. The inquiry was ordered by Gov. Averell Harriman.

Brunson said some buildings, 8 by 10 feet in size, contained two double-size beds to accommodate four people at the camp. Families with three or four children had to cut holes in walls to get more room, he said.

Robert Powell, Associated Press correspondent at Syracuse, inspected the camp last Friday and reported that the camp was a neat collection of small frame buildings.

Brunson said he "disagreed heartily" with that report.

Buildings Clean

Powell also reported some buildings were spotlessly clean, others had unmade beds. He said rooms, ranging in size from 14 by 16 to 12 by 24 feet, each had a gas stove and electric lights. In addition, he reported finding a central building housed separate flush toilets and washing facilities for men and women, with showers in another building nearby.

Brunson said he had worked at the camp earlier this summer for "a month and two weeks." He estimated his earnings at $16-18 and said he drew about $6 in cash.

One day, he said, he earned $3 for 13 hours' work but collected only $1.50 because he "ate up the rest" in the field. One sausage sandwich and a bottle of soda cost him two tickets, worth 60 cents, he said.

Brunson explained that the workers received a ticket, valued at 30 cents, for each hamper of beans they picked.

Described as Lies

Brunson first made his claims about conditions in the New York camp to the Augusta Chronicle last Wednesday.

Chillson and Patane afterward described the story as "a bunch of lies."

Brunson said today that Patane "sees nothing he shouldn't."

"Drinking whisky, shooting dice —they stop when Patane shows up," Brunson said today.

Brunson had charged in Augusta that camp owners forced unmarried women to submit to sex acts with other Negro workers. He said today that unmarried women, ranging in age from 16 to 20, developed blisters on their hands after picking beans for several days and were unable to work.

"Economic conditions forced them" to submit to workers who had money, he said under questioning.

New York State Probes Charge 23 Negroes Were Virtual Slaves

Migrant-Labor Abuses Detailed

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)— The State Labor Department Thursday launched an inquiry into a Georgia man's charge that he and 22 other Negroes had been held in virtual peonage at a migrant-labor camp in upstate New York.

But the department ran into early trouble trying to pinpoint the target.

James H. Brunson, 39, said in Augusta, Ga., Wednesday that white farm bosses beat and cheated field hands at a camp near Hannibal, Oswego County. He gave the name of the camp, but the Labor Department could not positively identify it.

Denies Any Slavery

Governor Averell Harriman Wednesday ordered two State agencies to conduct a full-scale probe into what he termed "abuses" at migrant-labor camps.

But he had told a news conference that there was no slavery or peonage—a charge raised by the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

Brunson told The Augusta Chronicle that some Negroes were paid as little as $5.49 for a 72-hour week, that unmarried Negro women were forced to submit sexually to other Negro workers, and that living quarters were 8-by-10-foot rooms shared by four persons regardless of sex.

Harriman's office said the State Labor Department would "make every effort to determine" the validity of Brunson's complaints.

In Economic Bondage

The Harriman spokesman said that the interdepartmental committee on migrant labor would meet in Syracuse next Wednesday to press its probe. The seven-member committee comprises key cabinet members dealing with migrant-labor problems.

Brunson said none of the workers were paid for at least a month. He said they were kept in economic bondage through credit purchases — at exorbitant prices—at the camp commissary.

The complaints were similar to those raised by Herbert C. Hill, N.A.A.C.P. labor secretary. Hill claimed that workers were forced to pay 50 cents a pack for cigarettes, and 40 cents for a loaf of bread.

Hill toured several upstate labor camps recently with the Rev. Latta Thomas, president of the N.A.A.C.P. Elmira branch. They said migrant workers were being exploited in what amounted to a "20th Century slave racket."

GEORGIA NEGRO CITES TREATMENT AT CAMP

Claims White Farm Bosses Beat, Cheated Hands

GOVERNOR ORDERS STUDY

By The Associated Press

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29. — The state Labor Department Thursday launched an inquiry into a Georgia man's charge he and 22 other Negroes had been held in virtual peonage at a migrant labor camp in upstate New York.

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Lured By Promises

Brunson said he was lured by "pie-in-the-sky promises" of a Negro work contractor. Brunson, who identified himself as a writer and college graduate, said he was trying to steer other members of his race away from what he called the same trap.

Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin declared at Atlanta: "If the report is true, it should be completely investigated and steps taken to see that even though (such activities) occurred in New York State, all persons are given their civil rights."

Governor Harriman's office said the state Labor Department would "make every effort to determine" the validity of Brunson's complaints.

The Harriman spokesman said the Interdepartmental Committee on Migrant Labor would meet in Syracuse next Wednesday to press its probe. The seven-member committee comprises key cabinet members dealing with migrant labor problems.

Also taking part will be the Advisory Council on Seasonal Farm and Food Processing Labor.

Brunson said none of the workers was paid for at least a month. He said they were kept in economic bondage through credit purchases—at exorbitant prices—at the camp commissary.

The complaints were similar to those raised by Herbert C. Hill, the NAACP's labor secretary. Hill claimed workers were forced to pay 50 cents a pack for cigarets, and 40 cents for a loaf of bread.

Hill, after a conference Wednesday with Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin, said Mr. Lubin had promised the investigation would cover all the complaints.

Hill toured several upstate labor camps recently with Rev. Latta Thomas, president of the NAACP's Elmira Branch. They said migrant workers were being exploited in what amounted to a "20th Century slave racket."

'No Peonage' in Harvest Crop Camps

Herald Trib

ALBANY, N. Y. — (AP) — Gov. Averell Harriman said Tuesday that investigations of upstate migrant labor camps by the state health and labor departments uncovered "no evidence of anything like slave camps or peonage."



HARRIMAN

The governor told reporters that the agencies had found violations of the labor or health laws in 264 of the approximately 1,000 camps but that all the violations had been corrected.

Wed 8-28-57

The governor also said that the state had dealt with recent complaints by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against camps in central New York. An NAACP official said two weeks ago he had found "blatant and widespread violations" of the law in several camps.

Harriman said the state "welcomed all complaints." He said most of the violations that had been investigated were technical infractions of the labor law, such as failure to register with the Labor Department and employment of children in the fields.

The NAACP had complained about camps in Onondaga, Wayne, Cayuga and Steuben counties. The state industrial commissioner, Isador Lubin, immediately ordered an investigation.

"Such complaints as they thought were valid were dealt with," Harriman said. "They found no evidence of anything like slave camps or peonage, or anything like that."

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, had charged that the use of approximately 32,000 southern Negroes in the camps to harvest crops was a "20th century slave racket." He said the workers were being exploited and the health conditions violated state law.

HARRIMAN FINDS NO 'SLAVE CAMPS'

Times Union

New York

He Reports on Investigation of Migrant Labor Bases— Defends Tammany Chief

Wed 8-28-57

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP) —Governor Harriman said today that a state investigation had uncovered no evidence of "slave camps" for migrant workers on upstate farms.

The State Health and Labor departments looked into conditions in migrant camps after complaints by an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Most of the migrant workers are Negroes.

At a news conference the Governor said that investigators had found violations of the health and labor laws at 264 of 1,000 camps, but thtat most of the violations were technical and all had been corrected.

The violations, he added, had included employment of children in the fields, one of the complaints filed by Herbert C. Hill, national labor secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

High Regard for DeSapio

The Governor declared at the news conference that he had a high regard for Carmine G. DeSapio, Tammany leader, and considered "pretty silly" recent criticisms of him by Roger Tubby, who was a White House press secretary when Harry S. Truman was President.

The Governor said that he considered premature such polls as a recent one in which he was ranked low as a Democratic choice for the 1960 Presidential nomination.

He voiced confidence that the voters would approve, when submitted, a constitutional amendment to allow the state to take land from the Adirondack Forest Preserve for the Albany-Canada Northway.

He announced that Gov. George W. Leader of Pennsylvania would be a speaker at the State Democratic Committee dinner here Sept. 19. Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts will also be a speaker.

Governor Harriman said he saw no political significance in the invitation to Senator Kennedy, who is considered a potential Democratic candidate for President. In 1956 the New York delegation to the Democratic convention supported Kennedy for the nomination for Vice President.

Rejoinder by Tubby

Mr. Tubby, now editor of The Adirondack Daily Enterprise at Saranac Lake, has said that Mr. DeSapio was a symbol of "repressive leadership" in the Democratic party. Governor Harriman commented todaty that Mr. Tubby "seemed to have forgotten that DeSapio put through reform measures that required election of district leaders."

In a rejoinder Mr. Tubby said he was sorry Governor Harriman had "treated so lightly a matter of concern to many New Yorkers in both parties." He declared that Mr. DeSapio, "as boss of Tammany Hall," could select Democratic candidates for high state office.

"I think the sooner Democrats in this state take an honest look at the way our party is run the sooner we will develop vigorous, able new candidates free of domination by Tammany Hall," he added.

New York To Investigate Negro Charge Of Peonage

Home News Tallahassa Ala

Fri. 8-30-57

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)— A spokesman for Gov. Averell Harriman declared today that state agencies would welcome testimony by a Georgia writer who charged that he and other Negroes were mistreated at a camp for migrant farm labor in upstate New York.

But Charles Van Devander, Harriman's press secretary, said he had no idea how fund could be obtained to bring James H. Brunson to New York State.

Van Devander promied that all of Brunson's accusations would be investigated.

Brunson asserted in Augusta, Ga., Wednesday that itinerant workers were beaten, cheated and held in virtual peonage by white bosses at a camp near Hannibal, Oswego County. Yesterday, he offered to testify under oath before Harriman's investigative groups or appear before a grand jury in New York State.

Brunson said he would have to be subpoenaed because he lacked funds for the trip.

Van Devander said he did not believe the agencies conducting the governor's inquiry had the power of subpoena.

The State Labor Department began an investigation of Brunson's charges yesterday but ran into trouble in its first efforts to locate the camp. It said that a name and address he gave for it did not establish immediate, positive identification.

Brunson told the Augusta Chronicle that unmarried Negro women were forced to submit sexually to other Negro workers, that living quarters were rooms 8 by 10 feet shared by four persons regardless of sex and that some Negroes were paid as little as $5.49 for a 72-hour week.

MIGRATORY WORKERS

The migratory labor problem in New York State, a hardy perennial, has bloomed again, and in more striking colors than before. Unofficial investigations indicate that a large proportion of the 32,000 workers, mostly Negroes, who are brought up each summer from the South to harvest the fruit and vegetable crops, are living and working under inhuman conditions. Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has gone so far as to say that the use of migrant labor is a "twentieth-century slave racket" which has "elements of peonage."

Times 8-31-57

Whether anything like slavery or peonage exists or not—Governor Harriman has denied it—there can be no question that the condition of the migratory workers in this state, and in others as well, is a public disgrace that urgently calls for correction. The Governor has requested two state agencies to get into action as once: the Interdepartmental Committee on Migrant Labor and the Advisory Council on Seasonal Farm and Food Processing Labor. He has asked the committee, with the council's cooperation, "to investigate conditions in the migrant-labor camps and to make recommendations on how conditions can be improved and abuses limited."

What is called for, of course, is a thorough, over-all survey which will result in a report of things as they are for the information of the public and of Government officials. It should be both objective and readable. But fully as important is an audit not only of existing laws—but also of the performance of the various state agencies charged with their enforcement. Important, too, are the problems of the farmers themselves and of how those who see the need for improvement—and there are many—can help to bring about.

The Interdepartmental Committee is made up of representatives of the six agencies directly concerned—agriculture, health, labor, motor vehicles, police and social welfare. Neither the committee nor the council has any staff. Obviously the committee is essential for framing workable proposals and taking coordinated action and the council is a useful adjunct. But neither is equipped for a major job of independent research and appraisal. We hope the Governor will also meet this need. In the meantime the law-enforcement agencies should be more alert than ever.

'SLAVERY' CHARGE STINGS FARMERS

Times 8-25-57

New York

They Deny 'Racket' in Use of Migrant Help Upstate— N. A. A. C. P. Assailed

Sun 8-25-57

By MICHAEL JAMES

Special to The New York Times.

WAYLAND, N. Y., Aug. 23 —Local farmers are indignant over recent charges that they are conducting a "twentieth century slave racket" in their use of Southern Negro migrant workers.

The workers themselves are generally unaware of the charges and appear to be satisfied with their carefree existence.

Herbert Hill, labor Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged recently that the use of some 32,000 Southern Negro migratory workers to harvest crops in Onondaga, Chemung, Cayuga and Steuben Counties was a "twentieth century slave racket."

He charged that the workers were being explointed and that health conditions in the camps where the workers are housed violated state regulations.

Assemblyman Replies

Assemblyman Alonzo Waters of Medina, chairman of the State Joint Legislative Committee on Migrant Workers, quickly replied that the N. A. A. C. P. was "headline-grabbing," and that its charges were unfounded. Mr. Waters suggested that it might be well if the N. A. A. C. P. devoted its efforts for migrants to an educational program.

This is the center of Steuben County farms. Conditions here are much the same as in the other three counties, according to a member of the State Health Department, who has been busily checking on the camps since the controversy about them began in Albany.

The recent publicity about the here, not because of a sense of guilt — every farmer visited went out of his way to show just what conditions really were—but because of the fear that it would mean more well-meant restrictions from Albany. The ones put into effect in recent years, according to local farmers, have made it more difficult to lure good migrant workers to New York for the harvest.

The bean harvesting season is just finishing and the workers are switching to potatoes. They work in "teams" of anywhere from ten to 200 workers under one contractor. The contractor is usually a Southern Negro. It is his job to recruit the team, bring it North, shepherd it here and then take it back home again.

Most From Florida

The majority of the workers call Florida their home. They follow the harvests up the eastern coast of the country. A good worker can earn $16 a day picking beans; a little more on potatoes. The work day is from about 8 A. M. to about 5 P. M.

A migrant does not have to work if he does not want to. Work is paid for by the pound of beans or potatoes harvested. Some of the workers visibly put great effort into their work. Others do not. Others only work occasionally to earn enough for bare sustenance.

The farmers in the county are loathe to go on the record about the subject. "You name me," said one, "and there will be fifty fellows down here to prove that what I said was true or false."

Only one of the many workers spoken to knew that there had been complaints about the lot of the migrants. "Why this is good work, man," he said, "good food and good living."

Bernard Pooler, field supervisor for the Wayland plant of the Birds Eye Frozen Foods Company, reports that it is becoming more difficult to get migrant families to come North to work. During the last two or three years, he said, there have been increased efforts on the part of State Labor officials to check on the presence of children under 14 working in the fields.

"They don't want their kids in school," said Mr. Pooler, "they want them in the fields with them. Now that they are making it tough for them, the families—and they are the best workers — are staying down South."

The new law requiring insurance on all vehicles, according to Mr. Pooler, is also going to keep migrants away.

"They weren't told about it, and they just don't understand it," he said. Migrants who drive North in often ramshackle trucks and buses, usually with Florida plates, are frequently stopped by State Troopers. Ninety-five per cent of them, according to a local insurance man, have no proof of insurance.

"The police give them twenty-four hours to get coverage," explained the insurance man, who admitted that it took ten days to issue a policy for that sort of risk. "So they get fined."

Harry Shepard, Chief of Police here, said of the workers that "frankly, we would just as soon not have them, but we have to have them—this is farm country and the farmers need them."

Chief Shepard said that the behavior of the workers in this quiet little town "is no better and no worse than that of any other group." He added that during the past three years the contractors had agreed to keep a closer check on their teams than they had in the past.

"Now," he said, "they bring them into town, give them time to shop, and take them out again."

"It's not nearly so bad as it was back in '53 or '54—things weren't very good then. We'd have people on the streets at 4 or 5 in the morning."

The workers evidently do most of their relaxing in the camps. It is apparently strenuous business. Mr. Pooler says that some of them save money but that most of them spend it as quickly as they get it, on "wine, women and gambling."

The workers questioned admitted that they liked to have a good time. The drink is mainly wine, the gambling is mainly crap games, and the women are apparently all the ones who came with the teams.

There is a sizable group of camp followers—a few Southern white women included. Chief Shepard says that he knows of no case of trouble with women of the permanent community.

The farmers, who are interested in luring workers back to harvest future crops, have tried to construct good housing for the teams. There are camps where they are put up in structures that appear ramshackle from the outside. Others are attractive typical little white clapboard houses and some are stark functional cinder-block barracks. They are all asham-bles inside.

Apex Acres, a farm about six miles north of here, put up an ambitious camp building last year at a cost of $25,000. It boasts bathtubs and other fine modern plumbing fixtures.

The building has been in use for a year now. The inside of the place is filthy. The bathtubs have been used as receptacles for empty tin cans. Mattresses are scattered haphazardly about the place. The lighting fixtures have generally been torn out. Little children wander about in the filth, and even in the middle of a working day men and women are asleep in the building.

Harriman Sees 'No Whitewash' In Migrant Labor Camp Probe

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala
Thurs. Sept 5 52

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—A state committee investigating migrant labor today recommended appointment of "an impartial person" to probe New York's migrant labor camps.

The interdepartmental committee on migrant labor issued a seven-point preliminary report to Gov. Harriman.

Harriman said he would accept the recommendation, and he told a news conference that there would be "no whitewash" of conditions at the 1,004 migrant labor camps in the state.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said earlier today he was "fearful of a whitewash" by the committee.

Harriman ordered the committee into action after Hill said conditions in some upstate camps amounted to a "20th century slave racket."

The interdepartmental committee suggested that it appoint the impartial investigator. Harriman said he did not feel it was necessary to go outside the committee for the appointee.

FURTHER STUDY

Harriman said he would have to study only one of the seven recommendations, one dealing with financial aid to camp operators for construction, maintenance and service of labor camp facilities.

The governor said the suggestion would need "further study since it deals with a question of constitutionality."

Other recommendations concerned health, housing, child care, education, legislation designed to strengthen state agencies' powers to protect workers against exploitation, and mandatory licensing of camps.

ONLY WITNESS

James G. Lyons, assistant Agriculture Commissioner who is chairman of the interdepartmental committee, said Hill was the only witness at today's meetings. He said Hill and James H. Brunson, 37, of Augusta, Ga., had been invited, but Brunson did not attend.

Brunson last Wednesday claimed he had been mistreated this summer at a camp in Oswego County. He said several Negroes had been cheated by labor contractors and, he said, some had been beaten by white bosses.

Brunson also leveled charges of unsanitary living conditions at the camps and contended that some Negro women had been forced into sexual relations with workers.

Jury indicts afro american S.C. farmer Sat 2-16-57 on slave rap Baltimore Md.

CHARLESTON, S.C. — A federal grand jury last Tuesday handed the first indictment in "many years," one court attache said, in which violation of Federal slavery laws are involved.

The indictment charges that Joseph A. Burgess, a farmer near Sardinia, in Clarendon county, knowingly and wilfully held in involuntary servitude one Lynn Brown for a term.

Brown, the indictment said, was forced to work at gunpoint on a farm owned by Burgess in violation of Title 18, Section 1584 of U.S. Codes, which pertains to involuntary slavery.

District Attorney N. Welch Morrisette Jr. said the case will be tried in May.

Probe Slavery Charge Of Youth

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat 9-14-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — An investigation was instituted here last week by FBI agents and state authorities into reports by a local Negro boy that he is being held as a "slave" on a bean farm in Shingle House, Pa.

The slavery charges were contained in a letter Tommy Ware, 15, wrote his mother, Mrs. Lillian Ware.

According to officials of the state employment security office, a concern in the Shingle House area came to Knoxville and "picked up Negro boys on the corner," to take them to work on a bean farm. They were supposed to get 75 cents for a hamper of beans, but receive only 30 to 40 cents.

Ware's letter said his employer held him prisoner by charging him for accommodations and wouldn't give him his pay.

"I haven't had a hot meal yet." his letter said. "What they told us about working was a frame-up. I worked three days last week and didn't get a cent of pay." The man (unidentified as yet) makes us slave for him and we get nothing from him."

The boy said, "The boss tells us all how much we owe him for food and housing and then counts up how much we owe him. He said I owe him $20, yet I work all the time and haven't been paid a cent."

The letter added that the employer refused to let him leave the farm without paying the $20.

16k 1957

Disabled Persons To Receive First Security Checks In Aug.

Journal Sat. 6-15-57 Wilmington, N. C.

P. 8

More than one hundred thousand severely disabled people in communities all over the Nation will receive their first social disability insurance checks in August, announced John Ingle, district manger of the Raletigh social security office today.

But many other eligible disabled workers 50 to 65 years of age, some of them no doubt living in the Raleigh area have so far failed to make application to their social security offices. Those who have been disabled for work for a long time must apply before June 30, Ingle pointed out or they will loose their rights to the new benefit payments.

Any severly disabled person who has worked under social security for at least 5 years and who has been disabled for 6 months or more should get in touch with his social security office right away, the social security district manager said. If he is between 50 and 65 the social security law, he said, a worker must have a disability **years of age, he may be eligible for monthly disability insurance benefits.**

If he is under 50, he may be eligible to have his social security record frozen to protect his future right to disability payments and also his and his family's rights to old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

"Unfortunately there is a lot of misunderstanding, Ingle said, as to how disabled a worker has to be to get social security disability insurance benefits or to have his social security record frozen. The rules in the social security law for deciding whether a person is "disabled" are different different from the rules in some other Government and private disability programs."

To be found "disabled" under which, in the words of the law, makes him unable "to engage in any substantial gainful activity."

It must be the kind of physical or mental condition which shows up in the medical evidence, including his doctor's report, hospital reports, or special tests; and it must have lasted for at least 6 months and be expected to continue for a long and indefinite time.

In general, he said, "substantial gainful activity" means the performance of a substantial amount for work with reasonable irregularity in employment or self-employment. A person does not have to be completely helpless to qualify under the social security disability provisions, Ingle emphasized. Consideration is given to all of the facts in the individual's situation, both medical and non-medical.

First consideration is, of course, given to the severity of his condition as shown by the medical evidence. This evidence must show that the person has a condition which makes him unable to perform significant functions such as work experience engage in any kind of substantial gaiful activity

hearing, speaking, understanding, or reasoning, so that he cannot with his training, education and

Are You Eligible?

News & Courier

Social Security Being Bypassed

Sun. 6-2-57 P. 5-C

Charleston, S. C.

By WILLIAM HARWOOD

BALTIMORE (AP)—A new type of Social Security protection can mean up to $108.50 a month in disability payments for several hundred thousand Americans, but only if they act before the end of June.

The Social Security Administration's Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance here estimates 700,000 severely disabled men and women in the country have worked long enough under Social Security to be eligible to have their records frozen under a 1954 change in the law.

Of the 700,000 those between 50 and 65 years — or about 400,000—are eligible for monthly disability insurance benefits beginning July 1.

The freeze, authorized under the 1954 change of law, provides that a worker's Social Security record can be stopped as of the time he became disabled and no longer able to do work of any kind. The years after his disability prevented him from working are, therefore, not counted against him in figuring the Social Security benefits due him in the future, or the benefits payable to his family in case of his death.

The monthly disability payments range from $30 to $108.50 a month depending upon the worker's average monthly earnings under Social Security.

There are two groups of persons who are affected by changes in the law—if they act now:

1. Disabled workers 50 years or older who can now apply for monthly Social Security disability payments.

2. Disabled workers not yet 50 years of age who can protect their rights to future benefits for themselves and their families by applying to have their records frozen.

Here's how to tell if you are eligible:

You must have worked under Social Security for at least five years. The five years need not have been consecutive but they must have occurred during the 10 years immediately prior to the date you became disabled. At least 1½ years of your credit must have been earned during the last three years of that period. And you must have been disabled at least six months before you apply.

For example, a man now 43 has been totally disabled and unable to work the past six years or since he was injured in an accident on Jan. 10, 1951. He was covered by Social Security in all his work for 12 years before his accident.

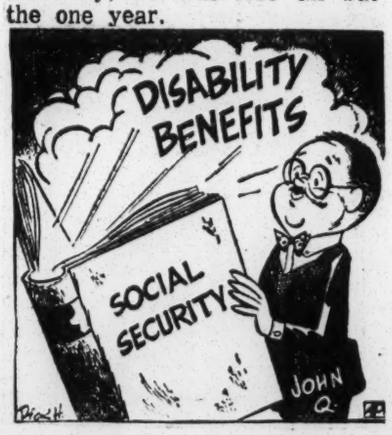
Before the law was changed, he normally would have started receiving Social Security old age benefits at age 65. The amount of those benefits would have been determinded on the average of his earnings under Social Security until his 65th birthday. That would have included all the non-working years of his disability and therefore his benefits would have been small.

But under the disability provision — if he makes application to freeze his record before June 30 — his earning period will be closed out on that date in 1951 when he became disabled. The six years since then and the 23 additional years before he reaches 65, will not be used in figuring his benefits. This means that the old age insurance benefit payable to him when he becomes eligible will be much more than he otherwise would have received.

The second group, those disabled who are already 50 and not yet 65, can begin drawing benefits as of July 1, instead of waiting until age 65.

But all workers who have been disabled for some time must make application before June 30, and the sooner the better.

If an eligible disabled person waits until after July 1 to make application, he will find the requirements much harder to meet. After July 1, a worker will be able to claim only that period of his disability beginning no further back than one year prior to his application. If his has been an extended period of disability, he will lose all but the one year.



SS Urges Disabled To File

Butler County American P.1

Sat. 6-15-57 Hamilton, Ohio

The working man or woman who had been building Old-Age and Survivors Insurance credits under the Social Security Act, but is now unable to continue work because of a severe and long-lasting disability was reminded today that June 30, 1957, may be a very important date. Mary Lloyd Lane, Manager of the Hamilton District Office of the Social Security Administration says that because of recent changes in the law, disabled workers 50 to 65 years of age may be eligible for cash payments beginning with the month of July. Those under 50 may qualify to "freeze their social security earnings records and protect their rights to future payments.

All these rights may be lost if they do not apply before June 30, 1957. Mrs. Lane said. Applications made before that date can fully cover a long-term disability — one which could have started as long ago as 1941. In addition to other requirments, individuals must have worked at least 5 years in employment covered by the Social Security Act for the disability provisions to be considered.

Under the definition of disability in the social security law, a person must be unable to do any substantial work and are eligible, you should make the disability must be one ex- application immediately if you pected to continue indefinite- have not done so before.
ly. The disability may be eith- A recent booklet, "If You er metal or physical. However. Are Disabled," is now avail- an individual with a partial or able on request to the Social temporary disability will not Security Administration Dis- qualify. If you believe that you trict Office located at 119 S. Front St., Hamilton, Ohio.

Your Social Security—

Employer Required To Pay Taxes On Employe's Wages

Commercial Appeal
Jan. 7 1958
Memphis, Tenn.
16K

By D. B. GALLAGHER

A very interesting and appreciated letter signed "Mr. and Mrs. Employer" says:

"We agree wholeheartedly with everything you say about Social Security coverage for domestic help. But we do feel you leave out a couple of important factors the employer must contend with.

"Most domestic employes are women, and many are married with husbands working and paying Social Security tax and of course Federal income tax. Where the woman is under covered Social Security, this makes it possible for the Department of Internal Revenue to check on her earnings should the husband fail to report such earnings as taxable income on their joint return.



Mr. Gallagher

"Take the case of a woman earning $20 a week. At the minimum rate, this would increase the husband's tax $200 a year. We realize that this is dishonest and should be corrected but, as you have stated, domestic help is hard to find.

"We, along with some other employers we know, are more than willing to pay the entire Social Security tax. But we have found in the majority of cases the married woman will quit before agreeing to have the earnings reported as covered by Social Security.

"In our case, not wishing to be a party to tax cheating, we keep the quarterly wages below the $50 mark."

Answer Questions

Our business is to answer questions and give out Social Security information, not to preach a sermon on the weakness of humanity. So we are confining our remarks to how the matter is covered by law.

There is no law that requires anyone to have a Social Security card, but the law is very exact in requiring the employer to report and pay Social Security tax on all taxable wages.

It is not the responsibility of the employer of domestic help to deduct and report Federal income tax from the employe's earnings.

Officials Are Aware

We are sure that the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, the President and the Congress are aware of this tax-dodging. And if it continues, it's just ordinary horse sense to feel that steps will be taken to stop it.

Another part of Mr. and Mrs. Employer's unusual letter will be covered in a later column.

Why depend upon curbstone information? For Social Security facts, send 25 cents in coin (no stamps) for our 32-page Social Security Booklet. Address Social Security Booklet, The Commercial Appeal, Box 344, Grand Central Station, New York 17, New York.

Begin Payments For Women Under Age 65

The Social Security Administration announced that 300,000 women under age 65 will start gettingfederal old-age and survivgetting federal old-age and survivors insurance checks this week.

These are women in the 62-64 age group who become eligible for payments under a recent amendment to the social security law. Previously women had to wait until age 65 to get old-age insurance payments.

James E. Stamps, district manager of the 47th Street office said that more than one-third of the women under age 65 who could get benefits for November under the new amendment are receiving checks.

About 11,500 widows and mothers of deceased insured workers have started getting monthly payments. Their checks are in the same amount they would receive if they had waited until age 65 to get payments.

November checks for 105,000 wives and 80,000 retired women workers also are being delivered this week. For these, the monthly payment is less than it would be if they waited until age 65. A retired woman worker at age 62 has a 20 percent reduction in her monthly benefit; an eligible wife has a 25 percent reduction if payments begin at age 62.

For each month a wife or woman worker waits after age 62 to start getting her monthly benefit, the amount of the check will be increased by a specified amount over what she would get if benefits began earlier. Once payments begin at a reduced amount, however, the monthly amount will continue at that figure even after the woman beneficiary reaches age 65.

Some claims filed during November were not processed in time for mailing benefit checks at the end of the month. Beneficiaries, in these cases, will receive both their November and December benefits early in January.

Social security district offices continue to receive claims from women aged 62-64. Back benefits can be paid for as many as 12 months before the time a claim is made but not for months before November 1956. Stamps said that, if a claim is filed as late as October, 1957 benefits can be paid back to November 1956.

515,200 HERE GET SOCIAL SECURITY

Monthly Payments Made at Rate of $29,000,000— Coverage Increases

Benefits under the Federal Social Security program are being paid to 515,200 persons in New York City at the rate of $29,000,000 a month, Joseph B. O'Connor, regional director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, released these figures yesterday.

He also made public these estimates of the number of beneficiaries under various aspects of the program in this city and the monthly rate at which benefits are paid:

	(Millions)
288,400 retired workers	$19.5
81,200 wives and husbands of retired workers	2.9
53,200 widows, widowers and parents of deceased workers	2.7
92,400 widowed mothers and children	3.9
Total	$29.0

The regional director called attention to various changes in the Social Security program, made to strengthen it and broaden its coverage.

Service Men Now Pay

Until Jan. 1, members of the armed forces received Social Security credit for military service in World War II and thereafter without payment of taxes. Since Jan. 1, Social Security taxes have been deductible from their pay, as it is from the pay of civilian workers. The Government, like other employers, will pay an equal amount. This affects about 3,000,000 persons.

Insurance benefit payments to women beginning at age 62 became payable in November. Already women in the 62-65 age group have started getting monthly checks.

Over the country, about 200,000 self-employed lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, veterinarians, chiropractors, naturopaths and optometrists will pay their Social Security self-employment tax during the next few months when they file their 1956 income tax returns.

They were brought under the law by the 1956 amendments, and their 1956 earnings will be the first for which they get credit. Some other self-employed people were previously covered.

Similarly about 400,000 farm owners who rent their farms to others, but who participate in the farming operation by agreement with renters or sharecroppers, can get credit from 1956 earnings toward Social Security.

Begining Jan. 1, Mr. O'Connor pointed out, the Social Security tax that workers pay was raised from 2 to 2¼ per cent on the first $4,200 of annual wages. This is matched by employers. The Social Security tax paid by the self-employed was increased from 3 to 3⅜ per cent.

Disability Payments Begun

At the same time, the first of two types of disability benefit become payable. These are payments to the disabled sons or daughters of workers now receiving old-age insurance benefits and to the disabled children of workers who died after 1939 and were insured at death for survivors' benefits.

Payments to a disabled child can continue throughout his life. The mother also receives benefits if the son or daughter is in her care.

The second type will become payable next July. These will go to people 50 to 65 years of age who are so disabled they are unable to work. They must have worked in covered employment for five out of the ten years before disablement and also for one and one-half of the three years immediately preceding disablement.

Disabled persons should inquire as soon as possible whether they have been benefited by the law, Mr. O'Connor said. Those not yet 50 may be able to protect future benefits by having their earnings record "frozen," or officially closed withdrawing from the labor market. Those who are over 50 can establish their right to benefits when due.

"Disabled persons who wait until after June 30 to apply for disability insurance benefits or to have their earnings record 'frozen' may lose their rights to benefits," the regional director warned.

Social Security Taxes Rise ¼ Pct. Each Way

Employer and Worker To Pay 2¼ Per Cent To Bring In Added $1,300,000,000 In 1957

© New York Times News Service

Washington, Dec. 31.—Social Security taxes will rise tomorrow to bring in some $1,300,000,000 of additional revenue during 1957.

Employees will pay 2¼ per cent of earnings up to $4,200 a year instead of 2 per cent. Employers will also increase their present 2 per cent share to 2¼ per cent.

There are some 60,000,000 payroll workers covered, and about 4,000,000 employers who will share the rise in contributions. The maximum per individual, now $84 a year, will increase to $94.50.

Maximum Now $126

Self-employed persons under the program will pay an additional ⅜ per cent. They will keep their own accounts and make checks out to the Government as lone operators.

About 6,000,000 self-employed persons are now under coverage. Their maximum contributions are now $126 in a year. The ⅜ per cent increase will raise the maximum to $157.50.

The average impact upon the employee's pay and the payroll of his employer under the new rise has not been figured out. Nor has an average been struck as to new impact upon the self-employed.

These tax, or contributions, increases were written into law to finance a new disability program that was opposed by the Administration. All of the new contributions will go into this special fund.

The totally disabled scheduled to receive benefits at age 50 will not start receiving checks until they have qualified as such through at least six months.

However, children of deceased or retired workers who have been totally disabled since before they were 18, could receive benefit checks almost immediately.

Many Women Drawn In

Another factor of the new law that has drawn thousands of women into its embrace is that female workers may retire now at age 62 instead of waiting to become 65. To take this privilege many of them must expect reduced benefits.

The Administration opposed this feature also. But the latest figures compiled by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare show that more than a third of the women under 65 are now receiving benefit checks, many at the reduced rates.

Women who take the smaller amounts at age 62, 63, or 64 will continue to receive reduced benefits even after they reach 65. When they accept reduced benefits for earlier payments, their checks remain at the reduced rates.

Receipts 6½ Billion

Social Security receipts this year ran to some $6,500,000,000. The estimate for 1957 is $7,800,000,000. Much of the increase will come from the rise in contributions paid by military personnel. The armed forces have been taken into the program.

Armed-services personnel having Social Security contributions deducted from their pay will number about 2,800,000. Since they go under the pay-deduction system, they will face the new rates.

Grants Made to States

Changes made in the law, through two years of fighting in Congress, also included:

1. Grants were made to states for training of public-welfare personnel. This was held by Congress to be much in need.

2. States would be called upon to be a little more liberal in their "matching" of federal funds for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and other programs.

Agricultural workers would be brought under the program if 1. they were paid $150 in cash each year by one employer, or 2. they performed labor for at least 20 days on a time-payment basis.

PAYCHECKS TO BE CUT BY SOCIAL SECURITY

U.S. To Take Bigger Chunk For Expanded Benefits Voted Last Year

By International News Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Paychecks of some 60 million Americans will be cut this week.

It won't be much, but the Government begins collecting a larger slice of take-home pay to pay for expanded Social Security benefits voted this past year by Congress.

Instead of collecting only two per cent of your first $4,200 in wages, the Government will take out two and one-quarter per cent. Your boss will put up an equal amount, as he always has.

Up From $84 To $94.50

For those making $4,200 or more, the total Government take will be $94.50 a year instead of $84.

The way to figure exactly how much the weekly deduction should be is to multiply by 2.25 your regular wage before taxes are taken and then divide by 100. For instance, if your basic salary is $80 a week, the Social Security deduction each week will now be $1.80 compared to $1.60 heretofore.

For the first time, the trust fund has been divided into two parts—one for paying out benefits to disabled persons and one for providing payments to retired persons and their survivors.

Into Disability Fund

The 850 million additional dollars collected will go into the disability fund.

Beginning about Aug. 1, to-

tally disabled persons will begin getting full benefits at the age of 50 instead of 65 as at present. Some 400,000 will be eligible.

In addition, some 10,000 disabled children will be able to get special benefits in the coming month.

1957 Closes Big Gap in Social Security System

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Trail-blazing changes in the Nation's social insurance programs—and new taxes to help pay for them—have come with the new year.

Widows, working women, disabled persons, children, professional people, farm owners and Armed Forces members all stand to gain under the new laws enacted by the 84th Congress.

Social Security Commissioner Charles I. Schottland looks upon this year as the most important for the social insurance program since its inception in 1935. In fact, the new amendments close one of the biggest gaps in this country's Social Security program.

This is the payment of monthly benefits at or after age 50 to workers who are totally and permanently disabled. Although applications for these payments began in October, payments do not begin until this coming July.

Disability payments are a new concept. Heretofore, the Social Security system has provided only retirement and survivor benefits.

Application Lag

The expected avalanche of applicants for the disability payments has not yet materialized. It has been estimated that about 400,000 disabled will come under the program by the end of its first year. But applications from October through December appear to be coming in at less than half that rate.

Schottland, though, elieves this lag may be attributed to public information releases which have stressed that there is no need to apply before July.

Even so, the new program is expected to stay well within the cost as anticipated by the new taxes enacted to meet it.

The new tax, which was effective Jan. 1, amounts to one-fourth of 1 per cent each for employe and employer. Self-employed persons must pay three-eighths of 1 per cent on the first $4200 of earnings.

Many Democrats, such as Georgia's Walter F. George who yesterday ended his 34-year senatorial career, view the disability provision as only a beginning in the right direction. They would like to eliminate the arbitrary age 50 requirement and to extend benefits to any totally disabled person no matter what his age.

The new amendments did do away with age requirements for disabled children who are eligible to receive Social Security payments based on earnings of a retired or deceased parent.

Previously, these children's benefits stopped when they reached 18. This January marks the first month that a disabled child 18 or over can be paid benefits.

The "children" eligible for these benefits may be of any age, provided they are unmarried, that they became totally disabled before they were age 18, and that they have remained totally disabled ever since.

Women's Benefits

In addition to new coverage for the disabled, thousands of additional women have begun to draw monthly benefits because the retirement age for them has been lowered to 62.

This is the first break in the age 65 deadlock set up when the Social Security law first was passed. In many quarters, this has been looked upon with dismay because it is felt it will encourage the downward trend in compulsory retirement and cause the loss of productive efforts of older individuals.

But this hasn't prevented the women from wanting their benefits right now. Almost 400,000 had applied for the payments which were mailed out for the first time last month.

All eligible widows and dependent mothers gain nothing by waiting because they received the same payments at 62 as they would at 65. But working women and wives who apply before age 65 receive benefits at reduced rates.

The Social Security umbrella also has been opened up to include an additional 3.5 million persons. The majority are servicemen who this month will be covered by Social Security in the same manner as civilians.

Self-employed professionals represent another large group. Doctors, who consistently have resisted Social Security, are the only professionals not included now.

Covers 70 Million

In fact, the social insurance system is about as universal as it can be. Some 70 million persons are covered by it. The number receiving monthly Social Security benefits has passed the 9 million mark.

"Today, three out of five retired persons receive Social Security checks—and the full impact of the Social Security system is still to be felt," reports Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"Benefits, now being paid at the rate of almost $6 billion a year, have more than doubled in the past four years alone."

As Social Security coverage has been broadened, the public relief programs, particularly for the aged, have shown a decline in applicants.

Further reductions in the need for relief are expected from two new programs to be developed this year by the Social Security Administration.

The first will support research in the underlying causes of poverty and dependency plus ways to overcome them. The second will help train critically needed professional personnel to deal with the human problems involved in relief cases.

Additional Federal funds also will be available to help the states give better medical care to their needy.

What's Ahead

A continuing look at improving the Social Security system can be expected this year.

Democrats are certain to rally around some of the recommendations made by Adlai E. Stevenson in his presidential campaign speeches.

He noted, for example, that benefits have failed to keep pace with the cost of living and called for a review of their adequacy. The maximum monthly benefit still is at $108.50.

Stevenson also believed it desirable to boost the amount of money a person can earn without losing his Social Security benefits. He suggested an increase from the current $1200 to $2000, with safeguards to prevent exploiting the aged by hiring them at substandard wages.

And, of course, he raised that old bugaboo—hospital insurance — and asked for a thorough congressional investigation to determine whether it should be added to the Social Security system.

The Administration's efforts on this issue are expected to be aimed at legislation permitting smaller voluntary health insurance organizations to pool their resources in developing improved protection against the cost of medical care.

Tell Social Security For Disabled Workers

People who have become unable to work because of severe and long-lasting disabilities have a new type of protection under the social security law, but according to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, which administers the new provisions, many are not applying for their rights.

For many disabled people, failure to file an application with their social security district offices before the end of June will mean the loss of all their social security disability protection, and for some it will also mean the loss of their rights to any old-age and survivors insurance benefits for themselves and their families in the future.

Should a disabled worker die without having filed an application to protect his social security disability rights, the survivors benefits payable to his family under the social security law may be greatly reduced.

The bureau says that an estimated 700,000 severely disabled men and women in the country have worked long enough under social security to be eligible to have their social security records frozen under a 1954 provision in the law.

When a disabled worker's record is frozen, the years when his disability keeps him from working are not counted against him in figuring the social security benefits due him in the future or payable to his family in case of his death.

Of the 700,000, about 400,000 people-those between 50 and 65 years of age—are eligible for monthly disability insurance benefits beginning with July.

Although social security district offices have been accepting applications from disabled workers since January 1, 1955, the Bureau reports that many of those eligible have not yet applied. Under the law, workers who were already disabled were given two and a half years to apply to protect their social security rights.

After June 30, 1957, the end of that two and a half year period, an application will be effective to freeze a worker's social security record for no more than one year back.

A disabled person must meet certain work requirements at the beginning of his official "period of disability." He must have social security credit for at least 5 out of the 10 years before he became disabled, and at least a year and a half of the credit must have been earned in the three years just before his official "period of disability" began.

If application for the "disability freeze" is not made before June 30, 1957, many disabled workers may no longer meet these work requirements at the beginnng of the earliest "period of disability" which can be entered on their social security records.

In this case, they would not be eligible to have their social security records frozen, and in addition, they would be ineligible to receive monthly disability insurance benefits at age 50.

These disabled workers would have to wait until regular retirement age to receive any social security benefits and those benefits would be reduced because the years in which they were unable to work would lower the average earnings upon which their social security benefits are based.

For some younger workers, delay in making application might also mean a complete loss of all social security benefit rights.

Send Indiana Troopers to Halt Violence

Princeton, Ind., Feb. 13 [Special]—A 4 months old baby became the victim of a labor strike today when she was shot in the head by an unknown goon who pumped seven bullets into her trailer home.

The infant, Julia Ann Russell, is near death tonight because her young parents earn their modest living by working at a plant where a violence ridden machinists union strike has remained unsettled for three months over the firing of a woman.

The shooting aroused the community and prompted Gov. Handley to act in the matter without waiting for a request for aid by local authorities. He sent state troopers here to preserve order and state detectives to hunt down the gunman.

"Every facility of the state will be used to find the person who gunned the little girl in her crib," the governor said.

Offer $7,500 Reward

A reward of $7,500 for a solution of this crime and other attacks upon workers was offered by the plant involved in the labor trouble, Potter & Brumfield, Inc., maker of electrical relays. The plant president deplored the strike spawned "rule by the gun" and likened it to communism.

Little Julia Ann was asleep in her crib in nearby Oakland City when the shots came crashing into the trailer. Her bed blanket was pierced four times. Her father, Ronald, 23, a welder at the struck plant, and her mother, who works there as a secretary, were



asleep in the other end of the trailer.

One of the bullets struck the baby above the cheek bone near her temple, went thru her skull, and came out the back of her head. Emergency surgery was performed at a hospital in Evansville, to which she was rushed, but she remained in critical condition.

Believed Fired from Car

Two of the seven bullets fired at the sleeping family passed thru both walls of the trailer, crossed a vacant lot, and lodged in the wall of a home 75 feet away.

Police said the shots were from a .22 caliber rifle or pistol, probably fired from a car in the street about 35 feet in front of the parked trailer. An auto was heard roaring away a moment after the shots were fired.

Soon after the shooting, additional state policemen were sent to patrol the area around the picketed plant.

New Low in Violence

In announcing rewards for apprehension of the baby's assailant and others responsible for dynamitings and shotgun attacks on workers who went back to their jobs at the strike-beset plant, Richard Brumfield, president of the company, said:

"We think this latest act of terrorism is a new low in the use of violence as a threat against employes who have a right to work if they have examined their consciences and believe those who want them to strike are wrong.

"We are sure the entire community is as shocked as we are, and will join us in our prayers for her [the baby's] recovery.

"It is hard to believe we are in America when acts like this and recent dynamitings and shotgunnings can be committed. Only under communism do people take the law into their own hands and try to intimidate and rule others by the gun, vandalism, terrorism and threats on human life."

Other Homes Blasted

The company rewards, in addition to spurring the hunt for today's gunman, were offered for information about other attacks by night marauders upon the sleeping families of plant workers.

One of these was the firing of shotgun blasts into the home of K. O. Smith near Winslow, about 25 miles east of here. On the same night, Jan. 31, three separate dynamite blasts damaged a motel cottage at Oakland City, scene of today's shooting. Melvin Wright, a plant worker, and his wife, were asleep in the cottage at the time.

The strike at Potter and Brumfield was ordered Nov. 6 by the AFL-CIO union after Mrs. Ruth Monroe, president of loca 11459, was fired on charges she was absent from her job too often without a valid excuse.

The Internation Association of Machinists at first refused to sanction the strike because the local has a contract with the company containing a no-strike clause. But after an investigation by an international representative, the parent organization decided to back it.

Before the strike the company had about 1,100 employes, of whom 650 were members of the union and the others office, maintenance and supervisory personnel. About 65 per cent of the union members are women.

The plant was shut down as a result of mass picketing and violence until Nov. 28 when a back-to-work movement was successful under the protection of a Circuit court injunction and state police.

After repeated calls from the company to former workers to return to their jobs, the plant opened its rolls to other workers about the first of the year. The company said it now has 335 production workers. The number of returned union members and newly hired workers is in dispute.

Goon's Victim: a Paralyzed Baby!

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 26 [Special] — Baby Julia Ann Russell, shot thru the brain by a goon gunman supposedly linked to a violence-ridden labor strike, was sufficiently recovered today to be released from Deaconess hospital after a two week stay.

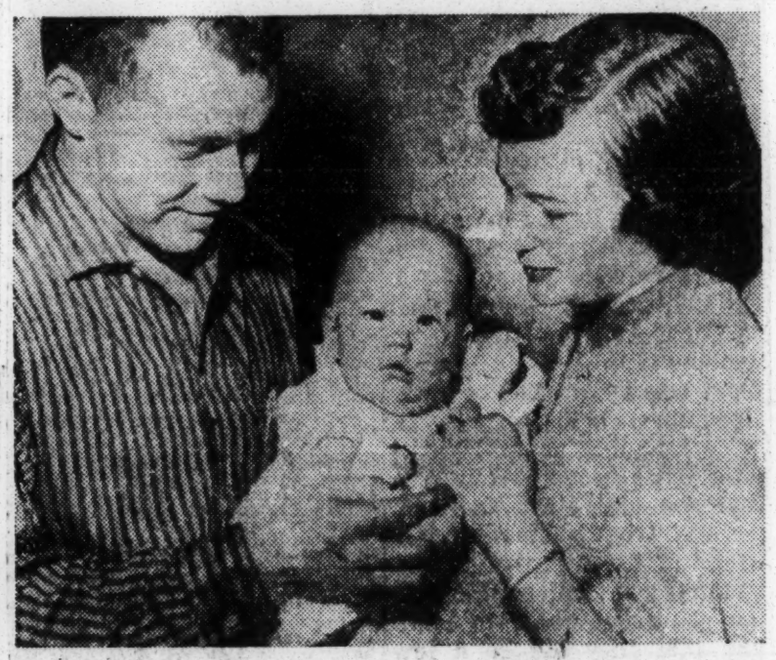
But the 4 month old tot is still partly paralyzed and doctors are uncertain whether she ever will recover fully.

However, her father, Ronald Russell, 23, whose employment at a strike-bound plant in Princeton was believed responsible for the attack that nearly killed his daughter, was happy over the baby's escape from death.

2 Years Before They Know

"She uses her right arm and and leg normally but favors that side," he said. "She has some control of her left arm but tries to use it only if she has to. The doctors said it would be at least two years before we can know whether she will be permanently disabled."

Julia Ann was asleep in her crib the night of Feb. 12-13 when seven bullets were pumped into her trailer home at Oakland City, near Princeton. Her crib blanket was pierced four times and one bullet struck her near the temple, went thru her skull and came out the back of her head.



Julia Ann Russell leaving Evansville hospital with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Russell. [Associated Press Wirephoto]

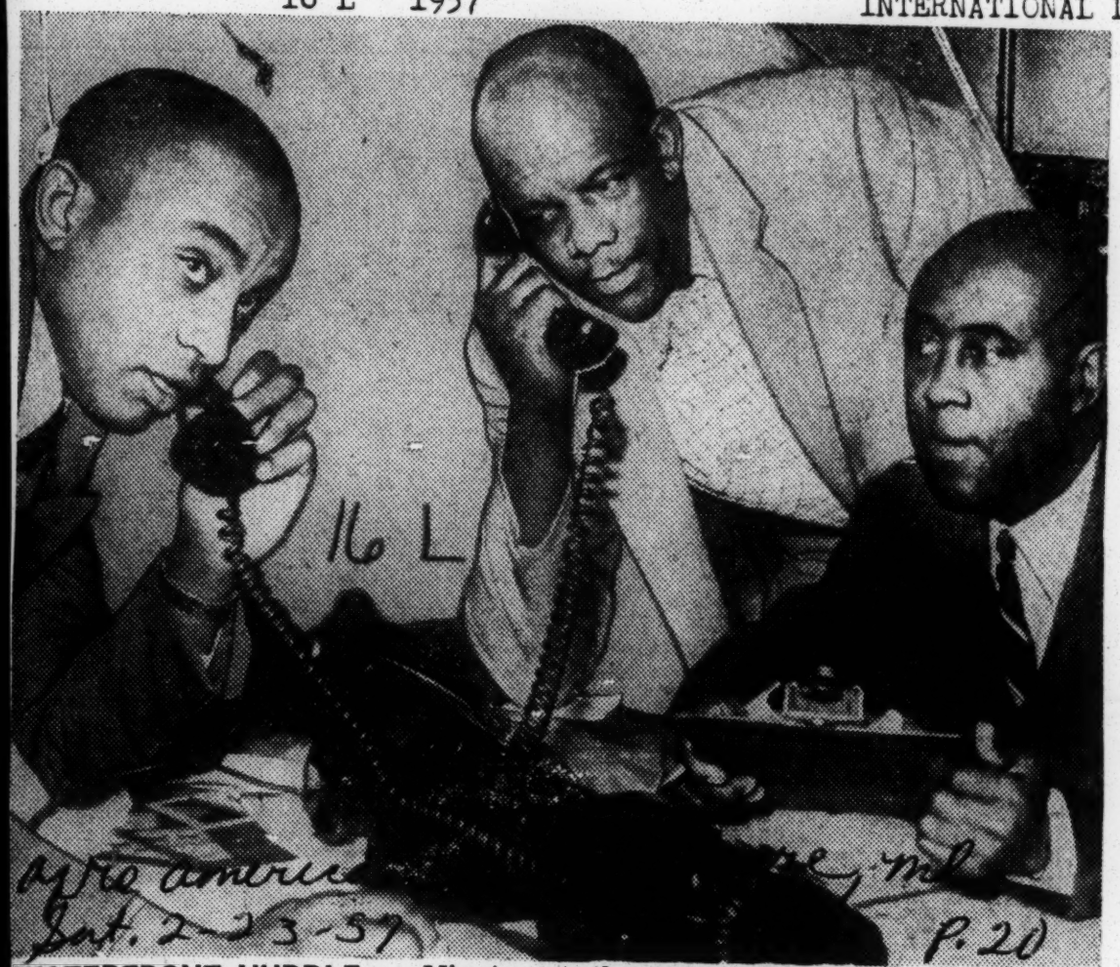
Unscathed in the other end of the bullet sprayed trailer were Julia Ann's young parents, both of whom worked at the struck Potter & Brumfield electrical relay manufacturing plant but planned to quit the following Friday to resume their education at Indiana university.

No Violence Since

Strangely, no other violence —not even a window breaking —has occurred in connection with the strike since the shooting. Previously, there had been dynamite and gunshot attacks at night on the homes of persons who continued working at the plant since the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists launched the strike last Nov. 6.

The search for Baby Julia Ann's assailant, begun grandiosely by Gov. Handley's sending an unusually large number of state detectives to the scene in addition to state troopers, apparently has bogged down.

State detectives are still in the area questioning persons, and local police and sheriff's deputies said they were working on the case, but no progress in collecting clews to the identity of the gunman has been reported.



WATERFRONT HUDDLE — Minutes after the 5 p.m. deadline Tuesday, the above officials of Local 858 of the International Longshoremen's Association were kept busy as 1,600 members of the local waited for strike news from New York. George E. Barry, financial secretary of the local, called the news to the above officials at 6:30 p.m. after negotiations with shipping management broke down at 6:10 p.m. From left (above) they are. the Rev. William King, chaplain and treasurer; Daniel Haines, recording secretary, and Herman Jews, vice-president.

'Tell the men to come on in'

afro american
By S. F. YETTE
BALTIMORE

"Tell the men to come on in."

That was the word given to leader of local dock workers by Herman Jews, vice president of the ILA Local 858, Tuesday evening, when he received word from New York that contract negotiations had produced no results by the 6:08 p.m. deadline.

Shipping management and the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) entered these negotiations last Nov. 4 when a Taft Hartley Act injunction prevented a strike and gave both parties 80 days in which to reach agreement.

16 L
Sat. 2-23-57

THE FAILURE to reach agreement by the Tuesday evening deadline put 45,000 longshoremen on strike along the East Coast.

P. 20

Five thousand of the strikers are workers on the Baltimore waterfront, with 1,600 belonging to the powerful Local 858.

Baltimore, Md

Local 858 is being represented in the New York talks by James Barry, financial secretary, and Raymond Chambers, a member of the wage scale committee.

John L. Hayes, the president, has been ill but did attend earlier bargaining sessions.

* * *

CONTRACT TALKS were resumed Wednesday morning, but no agreement had been reached at presstime.

Daniel Haines, secretary of local 858, said on Wednesday that he had word from New York that agreement had been reached on all but two points, and that local dockmen were in a stand - by state pending a probable settlement.

He said he had not been advised as to which points had been agreed upon by the mediators.

It has been known throughout the negotiations, however, that the expiration date of a new contract has been a major point of disagreement.

* * *

THE MOST recent contract with the longshoremen and shipping management expired Sept. 31 of last year.

The major demands made by the longshoremen for the new contract include these:

1. A wage increase of 32 cents per hour, spread over a two-year period.
2. Expansion of pension and welfare benefits. This would include first - aid stations in the Baltimore harbor.
3. Standardization of draft load maximum.
4. National bargaining to include all ports from Portland, Maine to Brownsville, Texas.

The main disagreement on the wage increase results from longshoremen demands for a two - year contract which would give them the full benefits of the raise within two years.

Management, however, insists on a three - year contract which would cut the rate of increase.

* * *

THE ILA has also pushed for its new contract to expire on Aug. 1, 1959, rather than Sept. 30 of that year.

The shippers have offered the union a three - year contract in which the 32 cent increase would give the workers an 18 cent raise the first year, and seven - cent raise for each of the remaining two years.

The union has demanded that an increase of three cents be made in their welfare and pension fund. This amount would be a part of the raise sought in the wage demands.

* * *

MR. HAINES said that the present variance in draft loads sets up unfair competition among the workers and explained that various gangs would be asked to load on their swings more than is asked in another gang.

Over - loading the swings is dangerous to the workers and makes the quantities more difficult to count and record, Mr. Haines said.

When the contract talks first began last August 3, the union demanded national bargaining which would put all of the ports in the Eastern and Gulf harbors "under one heading," Mr. Haines said.

* * *

MANAGEMENT, however, early rejected this demand, a rejection that has greatly helped to break down the talks, Mr. Haines said.

Mr. Haines called the national bargaining demand an important one, because "such uniformity and solidarity would give us a chance to punish sister harbors for breaches in contracts.

He said that bringing all of the harbors under one union would also beat the "diverted cargo imposition" which the local port met when the New York ports went out on wild cat strikes in 1954.

16 L 1957

KENTUCKY

60 at Furniture Company Go on Strike at Mayfield

Courier-Journal 9/13
Louisville Ky.
16 L
Sept 12-57

Mayfield, Ky., Sept. 4 (AP)—About 60 employees of King Specialty Manufacturing Company here went on strike Wednesday in a dispute over wages and working conditions.

James Fitzsimmons, a spokesman for Local 238, United Furniture Workers Union, said about 20 workers set up a picket line in front of the furniture-manufacturing plant.

Observers said some workers carried signs reading, "Who can work on $37 a week?"

Dewey King, president of the company, said it would continue operation. He said about 20 workers crossed the picket line to report to their jobs Wednesday morning.

The employees are not represented by any union. A collective-bargaining election had been scheduled for August 21 but was canceled when Local 238, an A.F.L.-C.I.O. affiliate, filed charges of unfair labor practices against the company.

An investigation of the charges by the National Labor Relations Board is pending.

16m 1957

Exclusive Courier Interview:

'Teamsters to Upgrade Negroes To Policy-Making Posts'-Hoffa

Courier P. 2 Sat-10-12-57 Pittsburgh, Pa

16m

Men. 4-23-57

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Good news for the 300,000 Negro members of the 1,500,000-member Teamsters Union came from the lips of newly elected International President Jimmy Hoffa in an exclusive interview with The Courier.

"We might as well admit it," he told The Courier. "There's no use of my kidding you," as he frankly admitted that there were no Negroes in any policy-making positions in their big union.

But scant moments after his overwhelming election Friday afternoon he then told The Courier reporter that he was going to see that capable and qualified Negro Teamsters were going to be upgraded into policy-making posts.

When the credentials committee reported a total of 1,754 delegates to the 17th convention, there were only 12 Negroes in that large number and they were lost in the crowd in the spacious Miami Beach auditorium.

■

IT WAS AN obviously small representation for the amazingly large number of Negroes who hold Teamsters' cards. The number of Negro members actually is in excess of 300,000, Secretary-Treasurer John F. English of Chicago told The Courier.

Hoffa, however, found some solace in the fact that he, himself, has two Negroes on his staff as head of the Central Conference.

He also told The Courier of his relationship with Joe Louis, in commenting on publicity given to the Brown Bomber's appearance in a Washington, D. C., Federal court when Hoffa was being tried recently in a criminal case.

• "I've been knowing Joe Louis," Hoffa said. "I knew him when we didn't either of us have nothing. I knew him back in the gym in Detroit." Hoffa was working out in his spare moments in the gym to keep in shape. He worked with Louis several times. The Bomber was not a "pro" then.

Mr. Hoffa pooh-poohed the recent criticism by columnist Drew Pearson aimed at his association with Joe Louis, especially the charge that Louis was paid to appear in the courtroom for the purpose of influencing the jury in Hoffa's behalf.

■

IN HIS MAIN address to the convention, retiring President Dave Beck had praise for the eight Negroes and four white persons who made up that jury which found Hoffa innocent.

Secretary-Treasurer English's revelation that "at least 300,000" Negroes belong to the Teamsters Union was a surprising statement.

Murray W. (Dusty) Miller of Dallas, Tex., head of the 10-state Southern Conference told The Courier that "approximately 30 per cent of his entire membership is made up of Negroes, about 25,000."

Mr. Miller said these Negroes are heads of locals, business agents and hold other posts. None is a staff officer of the conference, however.

TWO PROMINENT Negro leaders of unions in the Southern Conference were among the dozen delegates. They were the veteran William J. Christian, 84, who is secretary-treasurer and business agent of Local 837 in Galveston, Tex., and Carroll Bolding, business agent of Local 270, New Orleans, La. Mr. Christian has been a teamster for over 40 years.

• Among other Negro delegates were the Rev. James L. Martin, Louisville, Ky.; Clarence Allen Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.; Mack Houston and Fred Wilburn, Chicago; Theodore Johnson, secretary-treasurer of Pittsburgh (Pa.) Local 600; William Miller, business agent of Local 609, and Ernie Carns of San Diego, Calif.

There was one woman teamster among the Negro delegates, Mrs. Consuela Swan of Chicago. The leader of the Arkansas delegation was a Negro whose identity The Courier did not obtain.

The Teamsters Union is officially known as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL-CIO. Hoffa pledged an all-out fight to prevent expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

But a number of union leaders indicated they would seek a pact with other independent unions should the AFL-CIO expel them. Both Hoffa and ex-President Beck are under fire from the AFL-CIO.

■

MR. BECK pointed out salary gains made by union members during 1952-1957.

For instance, hourly pay rates in New Orleans jumped from $1.41 to $2.33; in Little Rock, Ark., from $1.30 to $2.33; in Jacksonville, Fla., from $1.07 to $2.17; in Dallas, Tex., from $1.59 to $2.16; in Jackson, Miss., from $1.20 to $2.09; in Tampa, Fla., from $1.07 to $2.07. This is for the 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime.

During the convention, the Negro delegates played no major roles in the deliberations.

RACE HATRED AND UNIONS

The International Union of Electrical Workers has asked the National Labor Relations Board a leading question: Is the use of racial hate propaganda by an employer to prevent unionization or to influence representation elections a violation of the Federal labor law? The emergence of this issue just now suggests that the increased tensions generated by the Supreme Court desegregation decision, generally approved by organized labor, are having an adverse effect on unions in the South. No doubt this is one reason why the ambitious organizing plans of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. for that area have made so little progress.

P. 26 c

The I. U. E. W. has filed a complaint against a Mississippi corporation for its conduct in connection with an election to certify a collective bargaining agent for the employes—one which the union lost. The union maintains that the company circulated photographs of I. U. E. W. president James B. Carey dancing with a Negro woman and pamphlets falsely linking the union with the N. A. A. C. P. in order to influence the voting. Incidentally, Mr. Carey said the picture was taken on a boat trip arranged by the Swiss Government for delegates (his partner being one) to an I. L. O. convention. The company maintains, however, that its behavior in the election complied with the law and with the N. L. R. B. rules as well.

If the union's charges are true, and also the employer's defense, then the board rules certainly ought to be amended, and the law also if necessary. The use of race hatred by employers, or by unions, to accomplish their ends is surely an "unfair labor practice"—in fact if not yet in law.

'HAS NO MEMORY'

Racket Probers Abruptly End Questioning Of Hoffa

Advertiser p. 1 Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Senate rackets investigators abruptly called off today their grilling of Teamsters union boss James R. Hoffa with the scornful charge that "the witness has no memory."

The select committee acted after Hoffa, heir apparent to Dave Beck as president of the big scandal-scarred union, swore he could not remember whether mobster Johnny Dio sent him tiny microphones to eavesdrop on a grand jury investigating Hoffa in 1953.

Chairman McClellan (D-Ark) slapped a new subpoena on Hoffa and said he would be called back to the witness stand some time in the future. McClellan asserted, however, after playing recorded telephone conversations between Hoffa and Dio:

"If these recordings do not help you refresh your memory, it will take the power of almighty God to do it. The instrumentalities of man apparently can't do it."

Hoffa previously acknowledged he made a mistake in associating with "bums and criminals" like Dio, some of whom are alleged by the committee to have been planted in key offices of phony Teamster locals in New York.

But the 44-year-old Hoffa promised he'd cleanse the union of such elements if, as expected, he moves into the top spot next month.

"Amazing" was the acid comment of committee chief counsel Robert F. Kennedy.

Before excusing Hoffa, who had spent most of four days under questioning, McClellan read a statement accusing him of "conflicts of interest and questionable actions," as well as "a long and continuing association" with hoodlums and gangsters, as the Teamsters' Midwest boss.

The committee threw up its hands after Hoffa, who pleaded inability to remember 111 times in yesterday's hearing alone, acknowledged he got some small recording devices about the time of a Detroit grand jury session but insisted he didn't recall whether they came from Dio.

Asked if he ever "assigned" the "bugs" for use in recording what witnesses said about him to the grand jury, Hoffa said his best recollection was that "I did not assign anybody to do any such a thing."

Hoffa stuck to his story even after listening to a recorded phone conversation in which Dio said he had "a couple of those things" and would bring them—with two more if he could get them—to Detroit.

Kennedy said the "things" were tiny microphones and recording devices.

When the recording failed to jog Hoffa's memory, the committee held a whispered five-minute conference—in full view of television cameras — and McClellan announced that since "the witness has no memory. . . it would be useless to proceed further at this time."

Hoffa then listened poker-faced as the chairman in his formal statement, listed 48 accusations against him.

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PAST FAILURE CONCEDED

Labor Girds for New Effort in the South

By SHIRLEY H. SUHEIBLA

Officials of the AFL-CIO are now willing to admit that despite intensive effort they have failed to organize Southern industrial labor on anything approaching the scale they had hoped for.

The labor stand in favor of desegregation and the Dave Beck story, as unfolded in Senate hearings, have stiffened the traditional Southern resistance to organizing efforts. So serious is the situation that some labor experts outside the unions go so far as to say that the Southern organizing drive is dead.

But the AFL-CIO isn't ready to go that far. It is, in fact, planning a new assault on this stronghold of unorganized labor. Here are some of the tactics it will use:

When a company has several plants outside the South, the unions will attempt to organize those plants first. Then, the theory is, it will be easier to organize the plants in the South.

Union leaders say that past experience has shown it's easier for a union to get a foothold in a plant owned by a company which recognizes that union in its other plants. They point out that United Auto Workers, who have bargained with the Ford Motor Co. for years, have just won an election to determine their right to represent workers at a new Ford glass plant at Nashville, Tenn.

This strategy doesn't work, of course, when a company has only Southern plants. In that case the tactic will be to organize the rest of the industry of which the company is a member. Union officials explain it's easier to get a company to "go union" when the remainder of the industry has done so.

Plan Training Sessions

The AFL-CIO will hold a series of training sessions throughout the South for organizers. The curriculum includes such things as techniques of writing handbills, house calling, how to use economic materials, how to present economic arguments. In addition there will be intensive sessions on labor law.

One argument the organizers will be taught to stress is that it just isn't right for a worker to be a "free rider." In union terminology, an employe at an unorganized plant which raises wages to keep them in line with organized plants is a "free rider." This type of "free rider" is one of the AFL-CIO's biggest headaches in the South.

Other headaches for the unions are right-to-work laws, opposition of some members of the clergy, a few antiunion municipal ordinances and difficulty in finding places for meetings. Union officials also claim some employers are coercing employes to stay out of unions. They add, however, that it's practically impossible to prove coercion.

Wherever possible, the unions will use native Southerners as organizers to avoid being tagged as outsiders and interlopers.

One thing labor won't do is change it's stand on the race issue. While the AFL-CIO doesn't expect to be able to change racial feeling in the South, it does believe that if a union can convince a worker that it has a lot to offer him, he will join despite the AFL-CIO stand on segregation.

Textile Problem Toughest

The weightiest Southern organizing problems are borne by the Textile Workers Union of America. The textile industry is the largest in the South, employing over half a million people in some seven States in the Southeast and making up 70 per cent of the entire industry in this country. Less than 15 per cent of the Southern textile industry is organized, however.

For a year TWUA had not won an election to determine its right to represent workers in Southern textiles. Then last September TWUA won a National Labor Relations Board election at the Darlington Manufacturing Co., Darlington, S. C. Within six days, the company closed.

An NLRB trial examiner ruled a few days ago that Darlington was guilty of violating the Taft-Hartley Act. But he added that because the company liquidated, no back pay or other remedy could be granted to the 550 workers involved.

TWUA President William Pollock says Burlington Industries also has been guilty of closing a plant rather than recognize a union. TWUA says its answer to this will be to organize so many Burlington mills that it will be impossible to close all of them. Burlington is said to have the Nation's largest textile chain. It has 40 mills with 30,000 workers.

TWUA plans to be more cautious in the future in calling for representation elections. In the past it has been asking for them and losing them. The policy has been to request an election as soon as it can produce signed requests by 35 per cent of the employes involved as required by the Taft-Hartley law. From now on TWUA plans to wait until it's fairly sure it has a majority of the workers behind it before calling for an election.

Mail Technique Used

The textile workers feel they have found a way around the reluctance of many Southern citizens to be seen with union organizers. When handbills are distributed they are accompanied by a card requesting membership and also a postage-paid return envelope. Thus personal contact with the organizer can be avoided.

TWUA has more organizers than ever in the South today, between 100 and 150. Officials call Southern organizing a condition of existence.

Financing this Southern campaign is not easy for the union. The present membership of 285,000 represents a loss of 100,000 members in six years. To have money for organizing TWUA is cutting down on administration expenses within the union. All union officials now carry a heavier work load. Some union offices have been closed. The TWUA paper which used to come out every other week now comes out only once a month.

Leader in Waiters Union Heads Civic Fund Drives

BY ROI OTTLEY

Willis A. Thomas, one of the south side's prominent figures, doubles as a trade unionist and a leader of fund drives for community welfare work. He has been successful in both fields, a fact acknowledged by the many awards he has received.



Thomas

To begin with, he is secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Federated Waiters, Bartenders, Waitresses and Cooks union, a position he has held since the union was formed.

2,100 Members

His union covers some 2,100 people employed in the south, west, and near north side areas, in such hotels as the Palmer House, Bismarck, Ambassador East, and the Conrad Hilton, and such restaurants as Fritzel's, Black Hawk, and Mike Fish's.

As a trustee of the local joint executive board of Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International union, he is a member of the contract negotiating committee. He has negotiated contracts with the Greater Hotel Men's association and the Residential Hotel Men's association.

Starts Training Program

Recognizing his union's responsibility, he introduced a regular training program for waiters, cooks, and bartenders. Not alone does this program emphasize the trade's techniques, but places especial emphasis upon cleanliness personal hygiene, and a pleasing personality.

He recently started a credit union in which the membership shares in a $100,000 fund. Under his leadership the union's health and welfare trust is a model of sound operations, a fact testified to by Robert K. Burns, professor of the University of Chicago, who recently made and published an exhaustive survey of its operations.

Busy Man

Despite a busy union schedule, Thomas gives considerable time to the Washington Park branch, Y. M. C. A. where he has served from 1950 to 1957 as chairman of the membership committee and a member of the board of directors.

He is also treasurer of the Joint Negro Appeal, a member of the review committee of the Community Fund, and a board member of the South Side Boys club. In 1945 he received an award for "patriotic service," from the treasury department for his work in the war bond drives.

Was Bus Boy

Thomas was born in Helena, Ark., Feb. 9, 1904, one of five children. His father, John R., was an ice and coal dealer. The family moved to Omaha in 1916, where young Thomas attended elementary and high school.

His first job was as a bus boy in Omaha. He subsequently became a waiter and moved to Chicago in 1932. He obtained employment at the Palmer House, a position he held until 1940.

He was one of 35 men who formed the union in 1937, but they did not receive a charter until in 1939. The next year he was elected secretary-treasurer of the union.

Thomas, formerly a member of the trustee board of Good Shepherd Congregational church, has been married 18 years to the former Geraldine Harris.

Cornelius Maiden One Of Top Men In Union Convention Plans

World, Birmingham, Ala. P. 1 - Wed. 10-9-57

Cornelius Maiden, representative of the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL-CIO), is one of the front-line figures helping to ready plans for the union's 14th annual convention scheduled for Oct. 14-19 at Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

He has just completed a successful negotiation of a union contract, he said, with Weaver's Fertilizer and Chemical Tankage Corp in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Maiden said: "We were successful in getting three weeks vacation with pay shift differentials, straight life and hospital insurance, half paid by the workers and half paid by the company, and a change in the manager's clause."

Meantime, Mr. Maiden estimated that the package wage increase would run better than 13½ cents.

"This two-year union and company agreement will set the pattern for the tidewater area," Mr. Maiden declared.

He asserted that he has four other companies with which to negotiate wage agreements. "I am now negotiating with Swift Company and the Smith-Douglass Company," Mr. Maiden added.

Mr. Maiden was just returning from Little Rock, Ark. last week when he stopped over in Birmingham. He said "I have been busy getting ready for our convention."

He plans to play a key role at the policy convention.



CORNELIUS MAIDEN



Courier P. 2
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat. 10-19-57

HELPING HAND — Officials of Local 477, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, hold the certificate for an encyclopedia which they are giving to Thelma Mothershed, one of the Negro students at Little Rock (Ark.) Central High School. Looking on, second from ..., is Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, who received the union delegation at NAACP headquarters in New York. Local 477 officials, left to right, are: Gradie Partlow, vice president; Victor Teich, president; Mrs. Frances Cox, trustee and chariman of the fair practices committee, and (far right) McKinley Wheeler, vice president.

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ADMIRING APPROVAL was given the new AFL-CIO headquarters building by Minister of Labor F. A. Glasspole (right) of Jamaica, who was escorted through the structure by Dir. George Brown of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Glasspole, formerly secretary general of the National Workers Union of Jamaica, was in this country on official business.

Carey Resignation Called Blow To Labor Bias Fight

Defender Sat. 4-22-57 Chicago, Ill. P.3

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

The resignation of James Carey, president of the Electrical Workers Union and a member of the AFL-CIO executive council, as chairman of the Union's civil rights committee is regarded here as a serious blow to the union's efforts to end racial bias within its own ranks.

As reported by the Defender's Washington correspondent, Ethel Payne, Carey's resignation stems from his charges that the combined union federation has been "dragging its feet in eliminating racial discrimination and of hampering him in his efforts to get going."

The upshoot of it all has been the calling of an AFL-CIO Civil Rights Conference by President George Meany to be held in Washington on May 23.

Meany has said this is to be a conference "in which representatives of national and international unions could counsel and advise together in shaping a trade-union approach to civil rights problems."

Eugene E. Frazier, president of the United Transport Service Employees Union and a delegate to the conference has declared that it is hardly conceivable that organized labor can be an effective force in eliminating racial discrimination from the national scene as long as its own house is bespoiled with this abominable practice.

He said he welcomes this opportunity to go to Washington and intends to bring before the body concrete evidence of racial discrimination within union ranks here in Chicago which, so far, local labor leaders have been unable to solve.

Frazier said the AFL-CIO through its constitution is pledged and dedicated to promote and defend the civil rights of all Americans. He said the constitution declares that one of its objects and principles is "to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization."

"The union must begin to implement its own civil rights provisions to the full letter of the law or else suffer the inevitable weakening of its internal organization and gain the disrespect of the mass American public," Frazier said.

Much of the discord and strife slowly coming to the surface in the two merged organizations is directly attributable to the "character" of these unions prior to their merger.

The AFL has always been considered as the conservative force in the American labor movement while the CIO has always typified the more progressive and dynamic element.

From the outset doubts both within and outside the labor movement have popped up that these two great bodies would have great difficulty resolving their political and social outlook on labor's problems and might not be able to agree on methods and means.

On the credit side, however, has been the sincere and dedicated approach which AFL-CIO President George Meany has attempted to resolve these internal differences causing many of the skeptics to hope that the current union squabbles are no more than "growing pains" of this massive federation.

Meany has said of the Washington conference in May, "this is to be a working conference. It will take up problems of assuring equal opportunity in employment and union membership and the best methods of dealing with such problems."



EUGENE FRAZIER



GEORGE MEANY

Union Racial Bias Upheld By Wisconsin Top Court

Post Times Herald P.9-A

Wed 4-10-57

MADISON, Wis., April 9 (AP) The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled today Negroes have no legal redress if they are barred from union membership because of their color.

In a 6-1 decision, the high court said Wisconsin laws provide only that the State Industrial Commission can investigate and give publicity and recommendations in cases involving racial discrimination.

It upheld Circuit Judge Robert C. Cannon of Milwaukee who ruled last December that his court had no jurisdiction in the case of two Negro bricklayers who said they were denied union membership because of their race.

The men, Randolph Ross and James Harris, sought membership in Local 8 of the Mason and Bricklayers Union. The Commission investigated their cases, upheld their claim and recommended that the union admit them to membership. The men appealed to Circuit Court when the union failed to act.

"The measures already taken by the Commission," the high court held, "provide the entire remedy given to law . . . we grant it is cold comfort to the appellants but it is all the Legislature saw fit to provide."

Southerners Against AFL-CIO Racial View
But Survey Shows They Won't Quit Union

By IRVING SPIEGEL

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., May 12. A survey disclosed here today that the "overwhelming majority of white union members in the South" are in disagreement with the official position of the merged labor movement for desegregation in the public schools.

This survey, made public by the Jewish Labor Committee, also indicated "considerable support for the White Citizens Councils among union members," but added that "these members nonetheless are consistently loyal to their union locals and will not disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO."

Paradoxically, the survey showed that the "majority of those who personally support school segregation do not object to their national unions taking a desegregationist position."

COMMITTEE HEARS REPORT

Emanuel Muravchik, director of the anti-discrimination department of the committee, reported the survey to members of the National Trade Union Council of the committee, which ended its biennial conference today. The committee, devoted to safeguarding human rights, represents 500,000 Jewish workers in the merged labor movement.

Muravchik said that the survey had the cooperation of the Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., composed of civic, educational and religious leaders, and the Catholic Committee of the South, with headquarters at Rock Hill, S.C.

100 LOCALS COVERED

The survey, which was started nine months ago, Muravchik said covered more than 100 locals of various unions in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The locals surveyed were chosen in each area because they were most representative of unionization in that region, he explained.

Muravchik pointed out that there are more than 2,500 union locals in the South with an overall membership of more than 1,500,000. Figures were not available as to Negro membership.

BI-RACIAL UNIONS

The survey showed that despite "the pattern of segregation which prevails in both southern industry and other southern organizations, two-thirds of the union locals in the South are bi-racial." One-quarter of these locals, the survey added, have at least one Negro officer, and one-half at least one Negro shop steward.

Muravchik said that the survey "was conducted by representatives who are associated with the labor movement in the South and who filled out questionnaires on the basis of interviews that they had with local and state union officials and members."

The survey warned that "the race issue can seriously disrupt many of the union locals, although so far only fifty locals have reported this as a serious problem."

SHARP CONTRAST

He asserted that "the southern union members who support the White Citizens Councils are in sharp contrast to the southern labor leadership which strongly maintains that the White Citizens Councils purpose is to fight the unionization of southern workers and who utilize the race issue as a weapon."

In order to meet the problem, Muravchik asserted that it was necessary for the merged labor movement to establish a "comprehensive program for assisting local union leaders in the South in coping with racial conflict."

STRATEGIC STATIONS

He suggested that southern trade union staffs with extensive experience in racial matters should be stationed in strategic areas exclusively for this purpose.

The delegates adopted a series of resolutions, covering domestic and foreign issues, including one that called on the Soviet Union to give what it termed "an accounting of what has happened to Jewish cultural life under Soviet rule." Another resolution appealed to President Eisenhower "to go to the people with a radio and TV appeal" for the passage of his civil rights proposals.

TEAMSTER CHIEFTAIN BANISHED FROM SEAT ON AFL-CIO COUNCIL

Beck Is Stripped Of Power In House Of Labor For Misusing Funds

DEFIES HIS ASSOCIATES

Meany Asserts Union Leader Violated 'Sacred Trust' — Unanimous Vote Suspends Him Permanently

By MAUREEN GOTHLIN
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, May 20.—(UP) — Teamsters President Dave Beck was banished from his seat in the high command of labor Monday for using his union's funds for "personal gain and profits."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council stripped Beck of his offices as an AFL-CIO vice president and council member at a stormy trial at which he hurled defiance at his former associates.

Unprecedented Action

The action, unprecedented in the turbulent history of the labor movement, was taken by unanimous vote of the 25 council members present.

Beck, head of the nation's biggest union, walked out of the meeting after charging his suspension by the council last March was a "nullity" and declining to defend himself.

Although he was not present for the vote on his ouster, he was obliged to listen to a 20-minute tongue-lashing from AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Mr. Meany told reporters there was not "the faintest question" that Beck had violated his "sacred trust" in what the council called a gross misuse of union funds.

Beck's leadership of the 1,500,000-member Teamster Union was not affected by the council's action, but he faces a possible rank-and-file revolt at the union's convention in September.

Separate Investigation

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee had undertaken a separate investigation to determine if the union were dominated by corrupt influences. Such a finding would force the union to get rid of its present leadership or face expulsion from the House of Labor.

The council's move was applauded by Chairman John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Rackets Committee which also is looking into Beck's activities. He said the action was "more than justified" and predicted it would be approved by "all good union people."

Beck left the AFL-CIO headquarters by a basement entrance and could not be reached for comment. The usually bouncy Teamster boss appeared somewhat subdued as he arrived for the hearing but apparently let off some steam during the closed-door session.

When he was called before the council, Beck kept the members waiting while he made a phone call. He went to a pay station, explaining that he "didn't trust" Mr. Meany's phones.

The council had suspended Beck after he invoked the Fifth Amendment to avoid testifying about his personal finances. Its ouster action Monday was based largely on the Senate committee's charges that he took more than $320,000 in union funds and only began repaying it when income tax agents got on his trail.

Under Federal Indictment

Beck, now under Federal indictment for income tax evasion, cited the tax case as his reason for not defending himself. He told the council that "any answers to charges made here could be readily subpenaed" by the Government.

Mr. Meany said the question of whether the 62-year-old Teamster chief had violated Federal or state laws on "theft or embezzlement" was not the concern of the council.

"Whether Beck stole the funds or borrowed them," Mr. Meany said, "the record shows he took advantage of his position as a trade union official to use money belonging to dues-paying members for his own personal gain and profit."

ORGANIZERS' REQUEST TO ORGANIZE VETOED

AFL-CIO Won't Allow Union Of Labor Employes

CHICAGO, Aug. 12. — (UP) — The AFL-CIO Monday refused to recognize a union of its own union organizers on grounds that they are "part of management in a sense."

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said the AFL-CIO Executive Council had decided to fight attempts by the organizers' union to get a collective bargaining contract.

He called the union a "mysterious organization" and said "these people are agents, representatives, part of management in a sense."

Meany held a news conference after a closed-door meeting of the council at the start of a four-day meeting.

The AFL-CIO chief avoided any mention of the issue believed to dominate the executive council meeting—charges of corruption and demands for a cleanup in organized labor.

Meany denied that he is under pressure from council members to fight Senate investigations of alleged labor racketeers.

There will be no change in the AFL-CIO policy of co-operating with any Senate committee "that is turning up corruption," he said.

However, Meany repeated his earlier warnings that "we will resist any attempt to force restrictive laws on labor as a whole because of the sins of the few."

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Labor Leader Tells Defender

WHY JIM CAREY QUIT

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-1-57 P. 11

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

James B. Carey has resigned as chairman of the AFL-CIO civil rights department because he feels he will have more freedom to fight discrimination in labor from the outside.

The basis of his dispute and the reason for his leav-

ing, he charges, is delay and, hamstringing in the work of the committee in carrying out the mandate of the constitutional provision of 1955 in dealing with bias.

"We are at the stage where it makes it impossible for me to act as chairman of a committee that is not permitted to function in civil rights," Carey said. "If I remained as chairman, I would be limited in my activities," he added.

BLAMES MEANEY

Specifically, he accuses George B. Meaney, president of the AFL-CIO with frustrating the committee by countermanding his directives and failing to cooperate in calling a civil rights conference, although Carey says, this was agreed upon at the first meeting of the Executive Council of the federation.

Meaney, he says is a gradualist who doesn't want the issue of discrimination stirred up, despite the fact that Carey calls it the number one problem of labor.

He said it was not until his resignation that Meaney then summoned the heads of the 140 member unions to national headquarters in Washington for a long delayed meeting on May 23 to discuss the problem.

STILL IN COUNCIL

Carey attended the May 23 meeting as a vice-president of the executive council. However, the president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, says he has no wish to enter into a personal quarrel with George Meaney.

He simply wants to see the AFL-CIO constitution implemented with the proper machinery and the full freedom to operate. He says he disagrees with the methods and the whole approach.

"I would emphasize civil rights at this time," he said.

He does not believe that labor should depend on outside agencies to clean up its internal problem, although they should not be deprived of the opportunity to help and he cites the Cleveland case as an example of this.

NEED FOR SPEED

In other words, he argues that if the AFL-CIO could move as swiftly as it did in the Beck-Teamsters union case to deal with corruption, then it ought not to have any hesitancy in meeting bias and disposing of it.

Referring back to the merger agreement, Carey said that the constitutional provisions gave top priority to civil rights and ethical practices in just that order.

In January of 1956, the executive council approved the calling of a civil rights conference, but Carey said this was postponed by President Meaney without so much as a "by your leave." Then he said he talked to Meaney and got the meeting restored for March 2-3. This too was called off without notice.

According to the records, the civil rights committee has met three times since the merger — February 1956 in Miami; July, 1956 in Washington; and April 4, 1957, when Carey submitted his resignation.

On the projected civil rights conference of the entire membership, there seems to have been disagreement between Meaney and Carey over who should call the meeting.

Carey objected to dismissing a committee staff member from the executive council meeting in Miami this year. He cited this as part of th harassment of the department.

"I'd like to see the committee taken out of Meaney's vest pocket and Boris Shiskin's brief case," he said in a typical piece of Careyism. Shiskin is the director of the civil rights department.

ANSWERS PAYNE

In a five page letter to Rosemary Mannie, I. U. E. field representative in Chicago on April 29 commenting on the Defender article of April 27, on his resignation from the committee, Carey had this to say. . .

"It is my deep conviction that more than ever before in history the democratic labor movement has a compelling and even sacred obligation to provide leadership in the struggle to expand the nation's civil rights and democratic liberties. . .

"Congress has virtually abdicated its responsibilities in this field once again acquiescing to an obscene deal between the Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans. . . .labor can provide this desperately needed leadership only if its own house is in order.

"There can be less excuse for civil rights inertia in the American labor movement today than ever before, and for two excellent reasons:

"1. The civil rights provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution are stronger than those of the former CIO constitution; they need only to be applied with sincerity and aggressiveness.

"2. The labor movement now has far greater experience than ever before in eradicating discrimination within its own ranks and in fighting for eradication in the nation's social, economic, and political life."

Disputing some statements in the article Carey said:

MENTIONS WEAVER

"The impression is conveyed that much if not all of the committee's troubles involve 'faction' and 'feuding.' I can assure you that the dispute has not been conducted on the level of petty feuding but on the contrary on grounds of principle and program.

"Consequently, it is wholly untrue as Miss Payne alleges, that Brother Weaver (George L. P., executive secretary) being frustrated has asked for permanent assignment in international labor.

". . .It is my understanding that Brother Weaver will continue in his AFL-CIO Rights Committee Post which needs his considerable talent and vast experience. On the other hand, it is patently better for Brother Weaver's abilities to be used in the international labor field than be wasted which will be the case if the civil rights committee is not permitted to function.

"I do not believe the record sustain the charge of a 'fadeout' by Reuther and Carey at the Democratic convention in Chicago last summer when they went along with the compromise on civil rights.

"Speaking for myself I know that I battled in every way that I could for a stronger civil rights plank. . .I remained critical of the plank after it was voted into the platform and my criticisms were quoted in the daily press.

"Miss Payne's statements on the anti-discrimination records of former CIO unions are not in accord with historical fact. The Textile Workers Union was cited. Here is perhaps the most flagrant case in present day industry of companies running away from the North to the Jim Crow South in order to impose their own hiring practices.

ELECTIONS LOST

"The TWUA has lost many elections that I know of personally and I am sure many others of which I do not know because of the union's refusal to compromise on the race issue.

"The sugar cane workers — affiliated with the United Packinghouse Workers which Miss Payne justifiably praises — have a quite high percentage of Negro members and officers. The oil workers have one of the most impressive records in all labor for conscientious plugging on behalf of internal union democracy.

"Finally, I take personal umbrage and so must our International Union at Miss Payne's statement that the CIO electrical workers have been among the offenders of democracy." (The reference was intended for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as distinguished from the International Electrical Workers of which Mr. Carey is the president).

Carey was asked why he voted in favor of the admission of the International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen shortly after the merger, despite the fact that this union retained and still does to this day its clause against the admission of Negro members.

The sole dissenting vote at this meeting was cast by A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Williard M. Townsend, now deceased, who was then a member of the executive council left the meeting early before the voting but expressed himself as against the admission of the union unless it dropped the color clause.

Carey's contention is that the union can be better worked with inside the federation than out and that it is taking steps towards elimination of the bias clause.

Finally, Carey cited his own union, the I. U. E. as excelling in three things which he would like for the AFL-CIO to emanate.

1. The fight against communism
2. The fight against racism
3. Management of financial affairs.

Said he. "I want to keep the reputation of the I. U. E. unassailable in these three areas."

Labor's Angry Man

At the tender age of 45, James B. Carey has put in 25 crowded years in the labor movement, during which he has been in one fight after another.

This bantamweight stormy petrel is a bundle of passionate convictions and burning energy.

He wouldn't be Jim Carey if he weren't standing on his feet, balancing himself like a prize-fighter, his nostrils flaring in his thin intense face, his eyes flaming like an angry prophet with his shock of wiry gray-black hair and spitting out words in his combination Philadelphia-"Joisey" accent.

Ever since he got kicked off a platform in 1933 for daring to challenge his elders, brushed off his bottom, and climbed back up again to finish his speech, Jim has been scourging Communism and racial discrimination inside and out of labor with equal fury.

He's been arrested 28 times on assorted charges of disturbing the peace, but he's never gone to jail.

In 1953, Carey made a speech at Howard university entitled "Time To Get Angry" which was later printed in pamphlet form.

It was a scholarly treatise on the assault of "McCarthyism" against liberal education and he called upon educators to get angry and to fight back through organization.

Carey was born in Philadelphia, one of 11 children. His father was a paymaster in the Government mint. The family later moved to Glassboro, New Jersey where Jim finished high school and went into electrical work.

Evenings he studied at the Drexel Institute of Electrical Engineering and the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in Philadelphia.

He had a natural flare for organizing and in July, 1934, he was a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor. Carey was a close follower and prodigy of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, until 1940 when Lewis backed Wendell Wilkie for president and plumped for an isolationist policy.

Carey took the opposite position, supporting Roosevelt for re-election and all out foreign aid.

Carey was a busy man in labor. He was in on the inception of the CIO in 1938 and was elected ecretary-treasurer, a post which he held until the merger of the AFL-CIO in 1955.

As president of the old United Electrical Workers, Jim recognized early, the dangers of communism within the ranks and began fighting to oust fellow travellers and party workers from membership.

The left wingers were almost solidly entrenched and in 1941, Carey was defeated for re-election. Nevertheless, his incessant campaign had served to focus attention upon a serious problem and enlisted much needed support.

In 1949, the CIO ousted the U.E.W. for communist activities and the new International Union of Electrical Workers was formed with Carey as president In December, 1950.

Carey fought the Communist element in the old World Federation of Trade Unionists. Out of this came the International Confederation of Trade Unionism in which U.S. labor is very active today. Most of the membership of the old U.E. has come over to the I.U.E. and Jim has seen his stand vindicated here.

As chairman of the civil rights department of the merged AFL-CIO, Carey has been openly critical of what he charged was "foot dragging" and inactivity on a pledge in the federation constitution to clean up bias in labor.

The dispute reached its climax in April of this year when he resigned the chairmanship.

In the interview which he gave to Defender reporter Ethel Payne, Carey gives his "side of the story" and his plans for the future.

Negroes Sue Rail Union To End Ban

15 Southern Firemen

CLEVELAND, June 4 (AP)—Fourteen Southern Negro railroad firemen have asked U.S. District Court here to invalidate a rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (AFL-CIO) which in effect limits membership to whites.

In the suit against BLFE; its president, H. E. Gilbert; and its secretary-treasurer, Ray Scott, the Negroes contend they are not adequately represented in collective bargaining as provided in the Railway Labor Act because they have no voice in electing the negotiators.

Homer L. Ellis, BLFE vice president told a reporter the brotherhood has no Negroes among its nearly 100,000 members in the United States, Canada and Alaska, although its contracts cover about 1,100 non-member Negroes. He said the brotherhood has pressed claims for non-member Negroes before the National Railway Adjustment Board.

The Negro plaintiffs direct their suit, being heard by U.S. Dist. Judge Paul Jones without a jury, at an article of the BLFE constitution which states applicants for membership shall be "white-born," among other things.

They ask the court to declare that provision invalid and unenforceable, to enjoin the brotherhood from enforcing it, and to order the brotherhood to give them "equality of participation."

Attorneys for the brotherhood argued in opening statements yesterday that the challenged constitutional provision does not violate the Railway Labor Act.

Ellis states that the brotherhood is both a fraternal society and a labor organization and that "some white persons are not eligible."

Besides the 14 Negroes, the "Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen, 217 W. 125th St., New York City" is listed as a plaintiff. They are represented by attorneys Joseph L. Rauch Jr., Walter C. Kelley Jr. and John Silard.

The plantiffs in the BLFE suit are: Lee Oliphant, Macon, Ga.; George Sams, Meridian, Miss.; Ben Rhodes, Macon, Ga.; H. R. Cooper, Jacksonville, Fla.; James Harris, Meridian, Miss.; Albert Hicks, Hot Springs, Fla.; William M. Ross, Birmingham, Ala.; Arthur Shockley, Hapeville, Ga.; W. O. Jackson, East Point, Ga.; Dewey Rausa, East Point, Ga.; Dan Singletary, Savannah, Ga.; B. T. Snoden, Savannah, Ga.; C. Mathis, Lakeland, Fla., and L. J. Randolph, Lakeland. Fla.

Mitchell Is Guest Speaker

By ISABELLE SHELTON

The "force of economic circumstance" will break down discrimination in this country, probably within the next ten years, and will give women and other groups a chance at jobs they never had before, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said yesterday.

"We cannot much longer indulge ourselves in the practices that discriminate against people for race, color or creed," the Labor Secretary told the first Women's Conference of the International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, meeting at the Shoreham Hotel.

Secretary Mitchell urged his listeners—who represented approximately 200,000 women electrical workers in over 60 cities—and women generally to support legislation now before Congress providing equal pay for equal work.

"These discriminatory practices have more to do with our inability to achieve a higher standard of living in this country than any other single factor," Mr. Mitchell said.

An expected population increase of 23 million by 1965 will mean a "tremendous increase" in the need for goods and services, the Labor Secretary said. "This means that if employers are going to meet the demands of their customers, they will have to give women jobs they never had before."

Improved training and educational opportunities must be made available to women to prepare them for this, he added.

Carey Praises Mitchell

Secretary Mitchell was introduced with warm praise by James B. Carey, international president of IUE, and received a standing ovation from the 200 women delegates.

Mr. Carey described the Labor Secretary as "a benefactor of the Nation's working men, a fighter, an extremely courageous man, a conscientious man—a man who could be even a greater liberal if the political circumstances were not what they are today."

The IUE leader told the group he believed their presence in Washington would "advance greatly the prospect of congressional action this session on the equal pay bill."

The delegates were to spend this afternoon buttonholing their individual members of Congress on Capitol Hill for the bill.

Women face several discriminations in the electrical industry, Mr. Carey said. "Employers still treat you like water in the faucet, to be turned on when wanted, turned off when not wanted, but always ready and fit for work."

There are some "glaring inequalities" in the industry maintained especially by its two giants, General Electric and Westinghouse, Mr. Carey charged.

"Double Standard"

"These corporations seem to have a double standard with regard to women," he declared. "In their slick advertisements and TV shows they try to prove how all their efforts, night and day, are only to make life easier for the women of the Nation. Yet as employers, they say you are somehow inferior and are to be treated differently than men."

He cited several lamp plants where, he said, "skilled women workers are paid a lower wage than even the male sweeper in the plant."

It has been the refusal of G-E and Washington to include equal pay clauses in their contracts, although about a third of the IUE contracts do have such a clause, that made the union turn to fighting for Federal legislation for equal pay, Mr. Carey said.

In an obvious reference to Senate hearings by the McClellan and Gore committees, Mr. Carey said that "it took the rest of the labor movement a lot longer than it did the IUE to speak out in favor of the Democratic principles of the labor movement."

Beck, Hutcheson "Traitors"

"We knew all about Beck and Hutcheson and other labor leaders—at least those who profess to be labor leaders, but who are traitors to the cause of labor," he said. IUE printed a pamphlet, "Dave Beck, Traitor to the Labor Movement," four years ago, he said.

The Hutcheson reference apparently was to Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' Union, who has been questioned by the Gore committee regarding land purchases in Indiana.

Mr. Carey said he was "particularly proud of the record of the CIO."

"Through its entire existence there was never a case that Westbrook Pegler or any other newspaper columnist or radio commentator was able to point the finger of scorn to a single racket," he said. "At no time in the history of the whole CIO was there a misplaced dollar or a misplaced dime."

"Stop Shilly-Shallying"

John A. Perkins, Undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told the conference that the time has come to "stop shilly-shallying around and passing the buck back and forth about an aid to education bill."

"This is the year for such a bill—if not last year," he declared. "We can put our money to no better use than in training the minds of our children. No investment will make a better return, and this is a mild statement of the case. Inadequate education carries a high price tag. Our country simply cannot afford it. This legislation deserves the support of every parent, every citizen in our country."

Many who profess to fear that Federal aid will mean Federal control of the schools "really are concerned about the money," he declared, and simply use the "Federal control" argument as "one of those proverbial herrings you hear about in Washington."

Organized Labor And The Negro

Defender

George Meany Outlines In Detail AFL - CIO Policy On Race

Chicago Ill.

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

Oct. 5-11-57

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said Wednesday that he would ask the heads of 140 member unions of the federation to pledge their cooperation in launching a broad program to halt discrimination within the labor movement.

The proposals will be outlined at a special meeting at headquarters in Washington on May 23 following a meeting of the Executive Council on May 20-22.

The chief of the 15 million member organization of combined labor, in an exclusive interview for the Defender, frankly admitted there was a serious problem of bias in trade unionism, but he said, "we intend to deal with it forthrightly and to keep working at it until it is solved."

EXPLAINS CAREY ACT

He flatly denied reports that James B. Carey, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights committee, had resigned because of failure of the committee to get Local 38 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Cleveland to act on ending its color bar on membership.

He blamed Carey's dissatisfaction on a personality dispute with committee members.

Because of this internal feuding, Meany said the department had not functioned at all for the past six months, but he hoped to have it reactivated and moving ahead on its job as soon as the May 23 conference is over.

Meany revealed that he had asked David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, to take over the chairmanship. He was waiting for him to recover from a streptococcus throat infection for his reply. McDonald could not be reached for comment at his Pittsburgh office.

WEAVER ASSIGNED

Boris Shiskin will remain on as director with Theodore Brown as assistant director. Shiskin has been suffering from poor health; but Meany said he had great confidence in his ability and felt he could do an adequate job.

Meany said he had delegated George L. P. Weaver, the executive secretary of the committee, to assist the AFL-CIO representative at the International Labor Organization meeting in June in Switzerland and then he will go to Singapore on an assignment for the State Department.

His plans after this are uncertain. Weaver may take a permanent job in the foreign service for the State Department as a labor attache.

Last week, in an unusual procedure, Meany summoned the officers of Local 38 to Washington for a meeting in his office, because he said he wanted to handle this case personally. The local has been in a five year fight because of its stubbron refusal to let down its color bars.

LAST RESORT

Asked if this same line would be followed in dealing with other cases of racial discrimination, Meany said this would only be used as a last resort, that the civil rights department would go in to make on the spot investigations and recommendations as the constitution provide for.

A close watch will be kept on Local 38 to see that it does not duck behind the subterfuge of subjecting Negro applicants for membership to examinations out of their field in an attempt to disqualify them.

Meany said he wanted to give the individual locals every opportunity to set their own houses in order before using the constitutional machinery of having the parent bodies to lift their charters.

He discussed the situation in the South where there have been widespread threats by union leaders to walk out and form their own federation if they were forced to integrate.

"They make these threats, but they don't take the fatal step," Meany declared. He said that last year, his office was flooded with letters of protest from Southern union members over the AFL-CIO stand backing the Supreme Court on school integration.

WORKED IN SOUTH

Meany sent some of his most trusted deputies into the South to talk to leaders of the rebellion. They convinced the Southerners that by joining the White Citizens Councils they were linking hands with the enemies who were out to destroy them with the right to work laws through secret agreements with reactionary management.

Once they saw the logic of this argument, Meany said, the rebels have dwindled down to a bare minimum and White Citizenship Council membership rolls have fallen off, he said.

Some Negroes, Meany claims prefer their own separate locals because this entitles them to representation as delegates to conventions and gives them voting power which they would have less chance of if they were absorbed into the white units.

The Federation president was asked why there were not more Negroes in policy making spots at the top level in the organization.

He pointed out that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO was the lone Negro on the executive council since the death of Willard M. Townsend, and thus, the one Negro with a voice in the policy making.

Meany replied that he does not believe in basing representation on mathematical computing by race or any other yardstick, but he said he was going to see that there are more Negroes in top staff positions.

NO FORMULA

"If we used this mathematical system of giving people representation, there might be some times when Negroes wouldn't be included at all if you based it on this," he said.

One of the important pieces of business which the council will have to do when it meets on May 20 is to fill the vacancy on the 29-member council which Townsend's death left. By agreement, Meany said, the CIO will name the person.

He said he had no idea whom it might be, whether it would be another Negro or not. While most of the council is composed of union presidents, it is not a written rule that the person must be the head of a union.

"The day has passed for the all-around carpenter, electrician, plumber, and other trades. I'm in the building trades myself, but the things I knew 25 years ago wouldn't work today," Meany said.

"The emphasis now is on specialized skills. An electrician who qualifies for house wiring, might not know a thing about threading a generator," he continued.

APPRENTICE TRAINING

"This is what has happened so often with Negro workers. They have had to learn their work haphazardly in non-union jobs, rather than through the apprentice training program. Consequently, this is held against them when they apply for union membership, and they can't pass written tests.

"The real heart of the matter is in opening the doors for Negroes in apprenticeship training courses. The apprentice, too, of course is non-union until he finishes his training, but this is where he learns a trade in a scientific way. This is the toughest part of our job to open this area.

"I intend to go into this program thoroughly with the heads of the 140 unions when we meet on May 23. It's a slow job and I don't know all the answers, but we are trying.

"We are also working with the Committee on Government Contracts in this phase. Another one of our problems is to find ways to let more Negro boys know about this apprenticeship training program and to encourage them to take up the courses, Meany said.

WISCONSIN DECISION

Finally, Meany said that despite a recent decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court holding that a brick layer's union was not required to admit Negroes to membership, the two who had applied were going to be admitted anyway.

He said a lawyer for the two advised them not to confer with heads of the international bricklayers union, but insisted on taking the case to court.

This, Meany said, was an ill-advised move as the parent body could have settled the matter on the spot by laying down their firm policy of open door membership to the offending local. As it was, the court ruled in the local's favor; but the international was going to move in anyway.

The AFL-CIO president said he was studying a recent survey made by the National Urban League on discrimination in labor unions. He admitted that the five general findings which the report sets forth were true.

These are 1. Some unions do not accept Negroes as full members. 2. Some unions reluctantly accept transfer cards of Negro members. 3. Some unions have separate locals. 4. Some unions limit Negro workers in job assignments. 5. In some unions, apprenticeship opportunities for Negroes are severely restricted.

The survey was made in 32 cities in all sections of the country.

Portrait of A Labor Leader

George Meany heads the biggest and most powerful labor organization in the world. When the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations combined in 1955, over 15 million American workers came together in one federation.

Meany became president by virtue of having headed the 10 million member AFL, but even more so by his own fitness for the job.

About five feet nine, he is of square stocky build with a massive head atop a strong neck thrust into his broad shoulders.

A perpetual cigar smoker, he looks at you directly with his steel blue eyes while talking. His conservatism is evidenced in old fashion high laced shoes and plain solid color suits.

He is the exact opposite of the blustering, burly, shouting type you might imagine him to be. He is blunt without being brusque. He gestures, but he doesn't pound the table. He was born on 125th st. in Harlem and he speaks with a distinct New York Eastside accent in a modulated voice.

His reputation for honesty, integrity, and dedication are as



GEORGE MEANY

solid as his frame. The 62 year old labor leader is a devout Roman Catholic who believes in practicing one's religion in every day life. This, plus his patience, are cushions of reserve to fall back on in a job that could easily bring on ulcers and high blood pressure.

Meany has the hard task of constantly applying the welder's rod to an intricate piece of machinery in which the sharply differing parts are often on the verge of flying apart.

The disparity of personalities, of tempers, of moods and methods is as difficult to blend as oil and water, but Meany is determined that they will mix for the good of the whole.

At a time when labor is under the most blistering fire since the perilous and bloody days of the inception of trade unionism, George Meaney is a refreshing symbol of decency in the TV exposure of corruption.

Neither the belligerent defiance of Dave Beck, nor the scathing thrusts of management having a field day at the expense of labor will stampede Meany from setting the House in order and shoring up the foundations. In a turbulent sea, he is the ship calmly breasting the waves.

Observers optimistically predict that labor may be sober and chastened by the current airing of racketeering but that it will come out all right. Meany has already moved to take a direct hand in the disclosure of widespread discrimination. When labor comes out of this crisis, it will be due in large part to his firm leadership.

RACE ISSUE SPLITS SOUTHERN UNIONS

Mon. 5-13-57

Survey Finds Whites Disagree With A. F. L.-C. I. O. Policy Favoring Desegregation

New York

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 12—The "overwhelming majority of white union members in the South" disagree with labor's official advocacy of desegregation in the public schools, according to a survey made public here today.

This survey, issued by the Jewish Labor Committee, also indicated "considerable support for the White Citizens Councils among union members." It added, however, that "those members none the less are consistently loyal to their union locals and will not disaffiliate from the A. F. L.-C. I. O."

Paradoxically, the survey showed that the "majority of those who personally support school segregation do not object to their national unions taking a desegregationist position"

Emanuel Muravchik, director of the anti-discrimination department of the committee, reported the survey to members of the National Trade Union Council of the committee, which ended its biennial conference today. The committee, devoted to safeguarding human rights, represents 500,000 Jewish workers in the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The study, Mr. Muravchik said, covered more than 100 locals of various unions in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi. These locals were chosen as the most representative of unionization in their areas, he explained.

2,500 Locals in the South

Mr. Muravchik pointed out that there were more than 2,500 union locals in the South, with an over-all membership exceeding 1,500,000. Figures were not available on Negro membership.

The survey showed that, despite "the pattern of segregation which prevails in both Southern industry and other Southern organizations, two-thirds of the union locals in the South are biracial." One-quarter of these locals, the study added, have at least one Negro officer, and one-half at least one Negro shop steward.

The report asserted that "the Southern union members who support the White Citizens Councils are in sharp contrast to the Southern labor leadership, which strongly maintains that the councils' purpose is to fight the unionization of Southern workers and who utilize the race issue as a weapon."

The survey warned that "the race issue can seriously disrupt many of the union locals, although so far only fifty locals have reported this as a serious problem."

To meet the problem, Mr. Muravchik said that it is necessary for the merged labor movement to establish a "comprehensive program for assisting local union leaders in the South in coping with racial conflict."

He suggested that Southern trade union staffs with extensive experience in racial matters be stationed in strategic areas for this purpose.

The delegates adopted a resolution calling on the Soviet Union to give "an accounting of what has happened to Jewish cultural life under Soviet rule." Another resolution appealed to President Eisenhower "to go to the people with a radio and TV appeal" for the passage of his civil rights proposals.

Re-elected were Adolph Held, national chairman; Isidore Nagler, secretary; David Dubinsky, national treasurer; Nathan Chanin, chairman of the national administrative committee, and Jacob Pat, executive secretary.

Two-Faced Southern Unions

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-25-57

From a survey recently made public by the estimable Jewish Labor Committee, Southern labor unions appear to have two faces (like Janus the ancient Roman deity) on desegregation and integration.

While "the overwhelming majority of white union members in the South" disagree with labor's official advocacy of school desegregation and give "considerable support for White Citizens Councils," they "nonetheless are consistently loyal to their union locals and will not disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO."

The report also points out that two-thirds of the 2,500 union locals in the South are bi-racial, and one-quarter of these have at least one Negro officer, while one-half have at least one Negro shop steward.

Another significant finding was that out of these 2,500 union locals, only 50 reported the race issue as a serious problem.

These findings accord with the oft-expressed conclusions of this newspaper that violent opposition to desegregation in the South comes from a very small minority of fanatics and professional race hustlers.

If Southern white leadership were not so supine, timorous and opportunistic, a positive, affirmative stand on its part would promptly end the racist evil.

Meany tells segregationists to reform 'twisted' thinking

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 5-25-57

NEW YORK — President George Meany of the AFL-CIO Union last week called on white supremacists in the house of labor to reform their "twisted" minds.

Speaking at a NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund dinner, where he was guest of honor, he said a "number of the 68,000 local unions still ignore or violate" AFL-CIO policy of non-discrimination.

He hastily added, however, that the union's persistent and continued efforts or re-education are bringing about satisfactory results.

Mr. Meany, who was presented the NAACP unit's second annual Phillip Murray Award, also announced that a civil rights conference of national unions would be held in Washington Thursday.

* * *

"AT THAT conference, our unions will be informed of measures we expect them to take in order to make certain that all their local unions comply with the basic AFL-CIO policy. . ."

The union head also told the NAACP that it could be proud "of the way the beleaguered colored people of key southern communities have stood up to the "test" in the South.

"They have been law abiding," he said, adding: "They have conducted themselves with dignity and restraint and . . .shamed their enemies."

He declared that "the trade union movement is not going to run away from the challenge presented by the White Citizens Council."

* * *

HERBERT LEHMAN, former New York senator and first winner of the Phillip Murray award, also spoke.

He said that the civil rights legislation had a good chance to pass the House, but "I do not believe it has a chance in the Senate because of the filibuster rule."

Mr. Lehman said the filibuster could be broken with "the right kind of leadership on both sides of the aisle," noting that the tasks would be "difficult, but not impossible."

16m 1957

AFL-CIO

Force AFL-CIO Bias Showdown

Defender Sat. 4-22-57

Chicago, Ill.

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

The issues of racial bias within its own ranks is threatening to split the House of Labor.

Coming hard on the heels of the Dave Beck-Teamsters union upheaval this second session was triggered by the angry resignation of James B. Carey president of the Electrical Workers Union and a member of the AFL-CIO executive council, as chairman of the civil rights committee.

So serious is this newest outbreak of trouble that George Meaney, the head of the AFL-CIO has summoned a meeting in Washington on May 23 of the chiefs of the 140 unions represented in the combined movement to air out the differences and take some action.

Less than 17 months ago in New York City, the two main bodies of trade unionism were welded together in order to give labor more powerful, effective unity.

It was a fusing of the conservative 10 million member — American Federation of Labor with the smaller five million member — Congress of Industrial Organizations, characterized by its aggressive liberalness.

Observers then wondered if the two breeds could successful blend and there was frank gloom in some quarters on both sides of the aisle. Since that time, the composits elements have striven valiantly to show a united front with unrest often close to the surface.

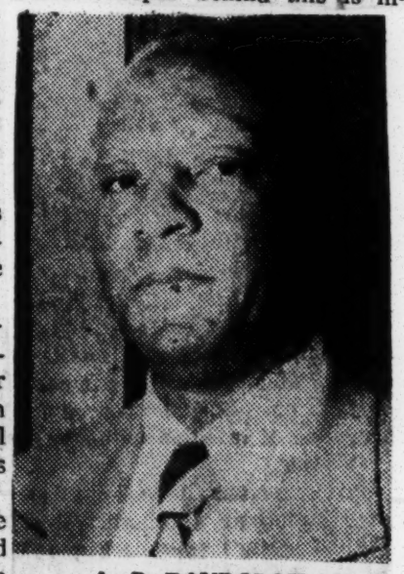
Last week it broke through. Whether the breech can be closed will depend in large on the skill of solid, dedicated George Meaney, president, whose sincere one aim is to make the merger work.

CAREY'S TEMPER

The impatient Mr. Carey whose sizzling temper gives off like rockets bursting is said to have charged the federation with dragging its feet in eliminating racial discrimination and of hampering and hamstringing him in his efforts to get going.

One of his gripes is rumored to be the failure of the executive council to back him up in getting Local 38 of the electrical workers in Cleveland to drop their bar against Negro membership.

Even deeper behind this is in-



A. P. RANDOLPH



JAMES CAREY

volved a matter of personalities in the staff of the committee. Carey headed the anti-bias arm of the old CIO and has long made this a specialty aside from his regular union activities.

Along with Walter Reuther, the two were identified with nearly every meeting and organization dealing with stamping out bias; so much so that Carey has been in the hospital for treatment of ulcers, a by-product of his emotionalism.

STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

When the merger took place, Carey as chairman of the committee pushed for staff members of the CIO committee to get the top slots. Instead, the post of executive director of the committee went to long-ailing Boris Shiskin, a staff member of the former AFL.

Shiskin, it is said, has been too ill to function effectively, nor has he had the inclination to press for authority to act.

Neither he nor any of the staff have made any on-the-spot investigations of alleged charges of racial discrimination in union locals. As a result, the committee has been slumbering with folded hands while the Executive Council concerned itself with other matters.

Carey got George L. P. Weaver, the former director of the CIO anti - discrimination department, in as executive secretary of the merged committee against bias to work under Shiskin.

A few months later, Theodore E. Brown, former research director of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, the union which A. Philip Randolph heads was named as assistant director of the committee. Brown's appointment was sponsored by Randolph and Milton P. Webster vice-president of the Sleeping Car Porters, both close friends of Meaney. This meant there were two Negroes on the staff.

Defender

However, the exact duties and scope of operation of the staff was never clearly defined and the net effect has been to simply neutralize the positions.

P. 2

Brown, a Harvard graduate, works closely to Meaney, while Weaver, a veteran traveller, has absented himself more and more on overseas missions for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

CAREY IKED

It is no secret among Washington newsmen that Carey has been irked over the containment of his prodigy. He was said to have become furious when approval was refused for Weaver to attend the recent meeting of the Executive Council in Miami, but the reason given was that if one staff member were allowed to come then all should go.

Intense dislikes have flared into open feuding with the old AFL faction apparently holding the upper hand. Weaver is reported to have become so frustrated over his failure to get in a top spot of authority that he has asked for permanent assignment in international labor.

Some AFL leaders have long resented what they termed the cockiness of Reuther-Carey and Associates, and they have openly charged them with parading under false liberal colors.

They point out as example, the fadeout of Reuther and Carey at the Democratic convention in Chicago last summer when they went along with the compromise on civil rights and they blame this in part on the heavy loss of the Negro vote in some areas.

BIAS IN CIO

These same critics, smarting under complaints of bias in AFL unions, are quick to point a finger at the discrimination within the CIO; particularly the lack of Negroes in policy making spots. With the death of Willard Townsend, this leave only one Negro, A Philip Randolph, with a voice in the management of labor. Randolph and Townsend were both elected to the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO when the merger took place.

POLICY MAKING

Yet the number of dues paying Negro members of trade union, an estimated one million, is at an all-time high in the history of labor. On the national staff of the AFL-CIO, there are less than a half dozen in top jobs.

In individual unions, the picture is a little better; but only a mere handful have Negroes on their boards. This might be compared to the old Boston Tea Party grievance of taxation without representation.

Certain unions have long been noted for their stubborn refusal to allow Negro members ;some dodging behind such devices as "auxiliaries" where Negroes belong to jim crow locals and pay dues, but have no vote in the parent group.

Some of the chief offenders of democracy have been the machinists, the carpenters, the plumbers, the embattled teamsters, and the bakers, all AFL.

In the CIO, it is the textile, oil, and sugar cane workers unions in the South, and some in the North like elements of the electrical and tool and die makers.

The best examples of full integration have been found in the big United Auto Workers, the Steelworkers, the rubber workers, and the Packinghouse workers.

Two years ago in an interview with the Defender, George Meaney said that elimination of bias within labor would have top priority in the new federation; but he insisted there would be no penalties, since each union was autonomous and governed itself.

This proves to be rather ironic in view of the swiftness with which the Executive Council moved to expel Dave Beck from its ranks after charges that he had violated the ethical practices code.

The Senate committee's powerful spotlight on corruption and racketeering in labor has so shaken its foundations that there have been a whole series of bold moves to clean house.

FESTERING SORE

Now the festering sore of discrimination has come to a point where it needs to be lanced and drained. No group in America has been more generous in donations to the cause of fighting discrimination on the outside than organized labor, nor in meeting instances of bias on the outside head on.

The story goes the rounds that several years ago, when the AFL was holding its annual convention in Miami, Phil Randolph and Milton Webster, who is vice-president of the Porters union, arrived in Miami as delegates and went to the plush hotel where the sessions were being held.

When they inquired for their room reservations which had been booked in advance, they got the standard treatment of "sorry there's been a mistake. We're all filled up."

BLUNT ULTIMATUM

Notified of the matter, George Meaney, president of the AFL, who was sitting in a conference, hustled out into the lobby. Linking arms with the two Negroes, he marched over to the manager's office, gave him a blunt ultimatum. "Either they come in or we go out." They stayed.

Many another hesitant hotel manager has hastily changed his mind and found rooms where there were none when flying squads of white and Negro trade unionists blitzkrieged the hotels.

Will labor survive this latest unheaval, which in its ramifications is even more disturbing than issue.

With the enemies of organized labor, taking advantage of the current row over racketeering to hack at its foundations, trade unionism can ill afford to ignore the dissension over bias. This further weakens its unity and potentialities for the benefits of the working man. The answer may come on May 23 when there is sure to be a showdown on the charges of corruption?



GEORGE MEANY, AFL-CIO president, is presented the Philip Murray award of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund for his contribution as an individual and as president of the United Labor Movement in the struggle to achieve equality and justice for all Americans. The presentation was made at the annual dinner of the Legal Defense Fund in observance of the third Fund in observance of the third anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education. In photo are A. Philip Randolph, International Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the Legal Defense Fund; Jacob Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; Meany; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman.

Maiden Says Strike Wins Benefits For Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — Cornelius Maiden, trouble-hooting general organizer of the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL-CIO) said a short-lived strike of 1500 members Local No. 63 against the Light and Gas Company won substantial benefits here June 28.

Maiden said that over a long period the union and company had tried without result to negotiate a contract with provisions fair to all the workers but finally had to resort to a strike.

He said the strike lasted more than an hour after workers on the night shift came off their jobs and threw up picket lines which the midnight shift refused to cross. "The company quickly agreed to terms in one hour and one minute after the strike started," Maiden said.

"We won seniority, healthy and safety benefits and Good Friday as a holiday," Maiden asserted. He added that "this seniority rule will be helpful to Negro union members who can be upgraded, promoted and trained for better jobs under this system."

He predicted that some Negro workers would advance to meter readers and be trained for any other job which their seniority will permit them to claim through bidding.

Maiden said he planed into Washington from Norfolk, Va. to handle the negotiations. He returned to Norfolk after completing his assignment, he said.

Townsend, of Transport Service Union, Is Dead

AFL-CIO News Sat. 2-9-57
Washington, D.C. P. 15

Chicago—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Willard S. Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes, an internationally known figure in the labor movement and a leader in the fight against racial discrimination, died Feb. 3 following a year's illness. He had served as president of the UTSE since it was formed in 1940 at a convention of the prior Brotherhood of Red Caps. He also had been president of the prior organization for nearly the four years of its existence.

He was fatally stricken while the AFL-CIO Executive Council, to which he was elected at the merger convention in 1955, was in session in Miami Beach. Before the merger he was a member of the former CIO Executive Board.

Lauded by Council

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other officers sent messages of condolence to his widow, Mrs. Consuelo Mann Townsend; his son, Willard, Jr., and to his fellow UTSE officers.

The council, in a formal resolution, expressed its "profound regret" at Townsend's death and lauded him as a "fine American and splendid trade unionist." It hailed his "spirited, conscientious type of leadership" and his "contribution to the welfare of the labor movement."

Townsend, the resolution noted, worked to "improve the foundations and structure of our democracy, so that the underlying cause of minority grievances could be removed and men of all races, colors and creeds could share equally in the glory of the American ideal."

He was born in Cincinnati in 1895, the son of a contractor. His first job was as a red cap in the Union Terminal there. Later he came to Chicago and became a dining car waiter on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, leaving for service in World War I.

After the war, he worked on dining cars for the Santa Fe. Then he went to Canada, where he did the same type of work on the Canadian National while attending the University of Toronto and the Royal Canadian Academy of Science, from which he received a degree in chemistry.

When the depression hit, he again returned to Chicago after a brief stretch as a teacher in Texas and became a red cap in the North Western Railway terminal. He helped organize the Brotherhood of Red Caps in 1936 and served briefly as vice president before assuming its leadership.

Mission for ICFTU

At the same time he was taking correspondence and night courses with the Blackstone College of Law, Chicago, and received bachelor's and doctor's degrees. In 1942 Wilberforce University gave him an honorary LL.D.

Twice Townsend went to Japan in the interests of the international labor movement—the first time in 1947 on a mission for the World Federation of Trade Unions, which the CIO later bolted because of its Communist domination, and again in 1952 for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

He was a vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; a trustee of Hampton Institute, a director of the American Labor Education Service and a lecturer on human and industrial relations at Seabury Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.



Willard S. Townsend

Frazier, New UTSE Head, Has No Plans For Merger

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 3

The newly-elected president of the AFL-CIO United Transport Service Employees Union of America, 49-year-old Eugene E. Frazier said in an exclusive interview this week, no plans exist for a merger by his union with any other union.

Sat 3-9-57

He said, "In the American labor movement there is a definite place for big unions and small unions. They act as a counter-balance to keep the American labor movement on an even keel."

Frazier was elected two weeks ago by the general executive board of the union to fill the unexpired term of Willard S. Townsend, first president and one of the founders of the union, who died recently.

In reply to the question of whether or not he would fill the vacancy on the AFL-CIO executive council created by the death of Townsend, Frazier said that would be determined only by the AFL-CIO executive council and he had a hardy "no comment."

Townsend was one of two Negro vice-presidents on the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Otho S. Robinson, a retired former vice president, has returned to the union as secretary-treasurer, filling the vacancy created by Frazier's elevation.

Frazier, both by appearance and tenure of service in the labor movement, seems well qualified and capable of assuming the responsibilites of leadership of the international union.

Operating from the international headquarters of this 8,000-member union in an unpretentious one-story building at 444 E. 63rd st., Frazier governs the affairs of people in various classes and crafts, including dining car employes, red caps, Pullman service laundry employes and in the South, packing plant workers, fertilizers and tobacco workers.

There was hardly anything in Eugene Frazier's educational background to indicate he would some day be president of an international labor union. He was educated in the Alabama and Cleveland, Ohio schools, receiving a degree in architectural design from East Technical school, Cleveland, Ohio.

"But," said Frazier, "lack of opportunities for Negroes in their field of training forces them to work wherever work is found."

Beginning his labor career as a Red Cap in the Cleveland city terminal, Frazier was among the first to organize that group of men and has been with the United Transport Service Employees Union since its beginning.

He served as vice president in 1938 and became the secretary - treasurer in 1947, a position he held until elected president two weeks ago.

During the war, Frazier was loaned out by the union to the War Production board serving as labor representative in a "trouble-shooting capacity." One of his duties was to prevent lags and shortages in vital war production needs of the mobilized industry.

For his services, at war's end, Frazier received a War Production certificate for services rendered to the U. S. government in time of war.

Frazier was born Dec. 25, 1905, in Birmingham, Ala. He married Inez Forte in 1930 and lives now at 1248 W. 64th st. Two daughters, Jacqueline, Ann, 25, and Peggy Jean, 18, occupy his non-union time.

Jacqueline is a senior at the University of Chicago, majoring in anthropology. Peggy Ann is a freshman at Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Replying to the perennial questions of mergers, raiding by other unions and factional and jurisdictional disputes, Frazier said:

"There are thousands of American workers unorganized, which should make jurisdictional disputes a mute question. Great credit goes to George Meany, president of AFL-CIO and Secretary - Treasury William F. Schnitzler for the work being done to do away with jurisdictional disputes."

Building Trades Raise Dispute On Job Rights

Evening Star Washington D.C. Thurs. 1-31-57

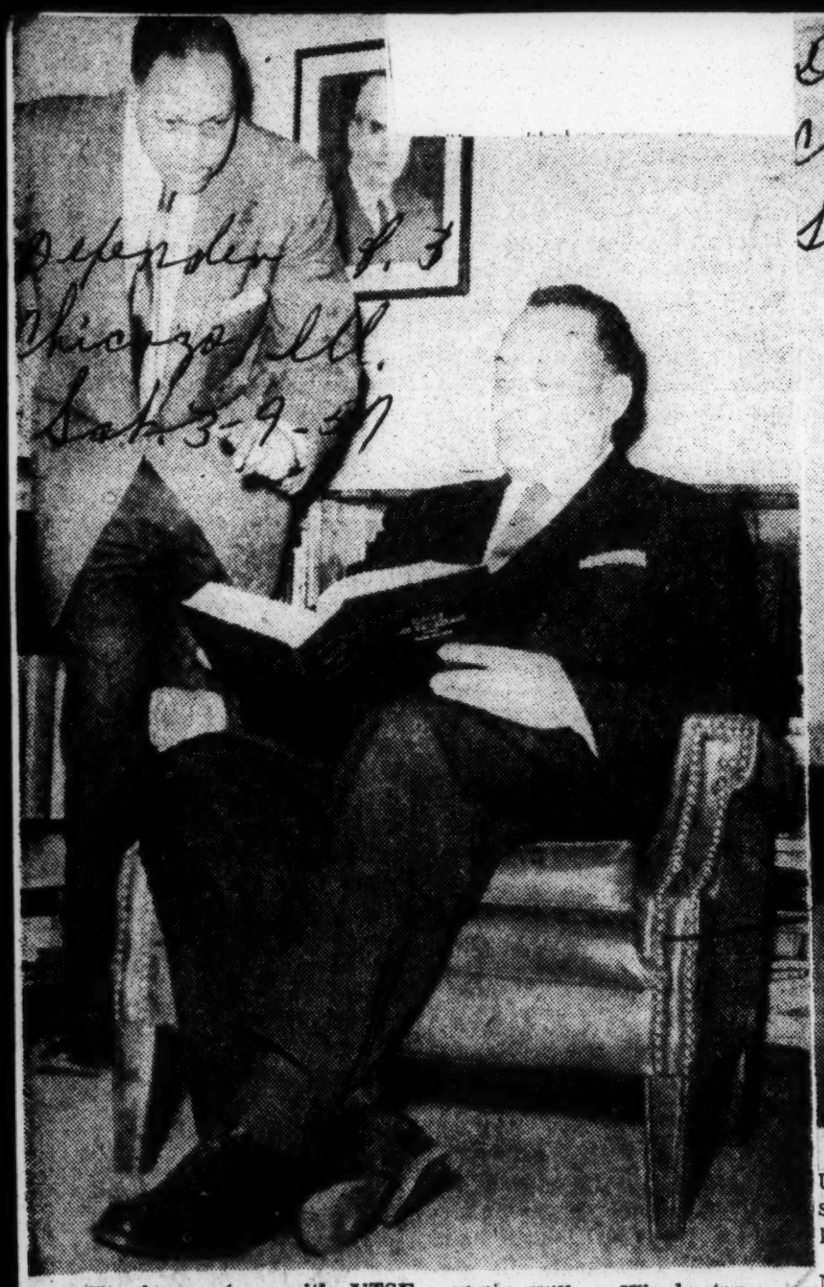
Teamsters Fan Fire After Charges on Labor Rackets

By JAMES Y. NEWTON
Star Staff Correspondent

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP).—The 14-month-old AFL-CIO merger was threatened today by a potentially disastrous internal dispute.

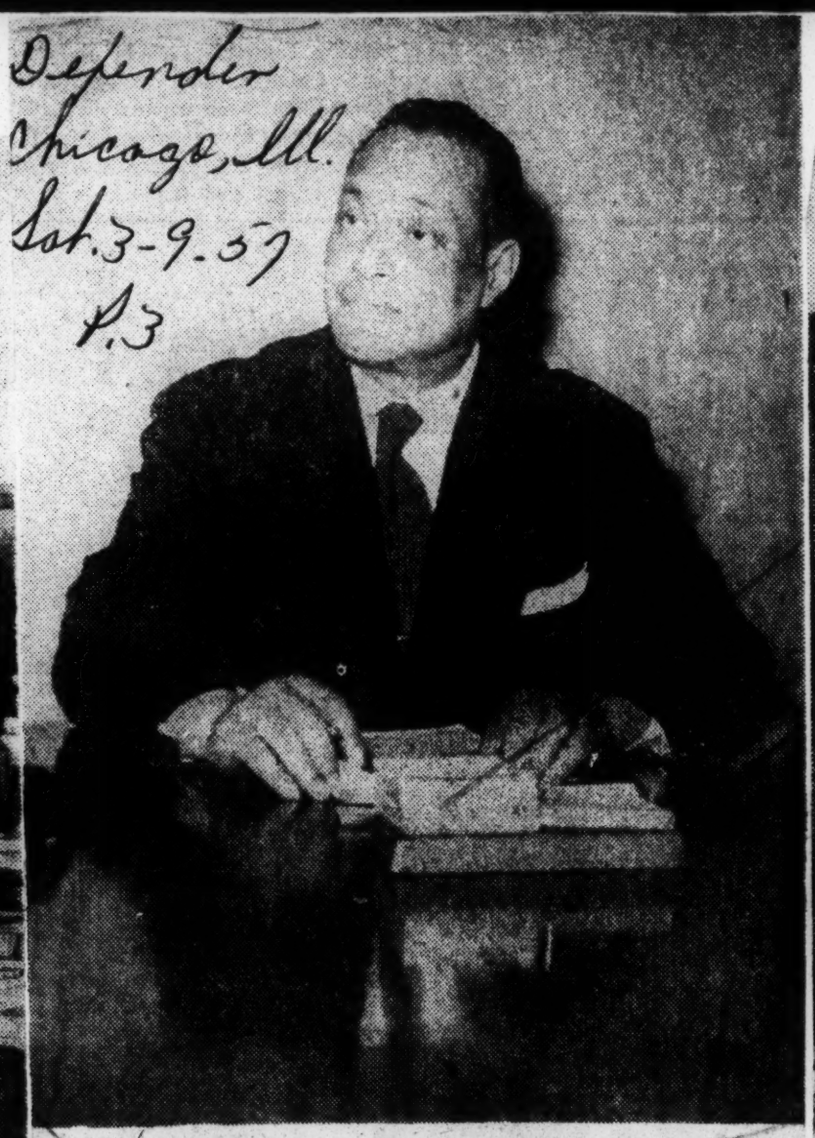
Nineteen unions of the Building and Construction Trades

Teamsters Promise Co-operation in Senate Probe. Page A-4



Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-9-57
P. 3

Frazier confers with UTSE official Wilber Winchester.



EUGENE FRAZIER, new UTSE president



UNION BUSINESS—Al Hayes (left), president of the Machinists Union, and Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, stop for a chat in a Miami Beach (Fla.) hotel lobby between sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council winter meeting.—AP Wirephoto.

Department, representing over 3 million workers, suddenly brought to white heat a long-smoldering argument with industrial unions of the old CIO over job rights. There are scores of individual plant disputes included.

Fanning the fire apparently were officers of the Teamsters Union, in trouble with the Senate for refusing to testify at a labor rackets hearing. The Teamsters, 1.6 million-member organization and the largest AFL-CIO affiliate, have members both in the Building Trades Department and the Industrial Union Department, made up largely of old CIO affiliates.

The crisis was precipitated by a statement issued by a Building Trades committee saying they were out "to regain work now being performed by other organizations."

Seen as War Declaration

This was regarded by the industrial unions of the old CIO as a "declaration of war."

Basis of the whole dispute is that building trades unions of the former AFL and industrial unions of the old CIO have charters giving both jurisdiction over the same types of work. This consists largely of the installation of new machinery and remodelling of plants in industries such as steel and automobiles. Automation, a development decreasing the requirement for production workers and increasing the requirement for highly skilled technicians, has added to the rivalry.

While statements described by the old CIO unions as a war declaration was signed by Peter T. Schoeman, Peter Fosco and L. M. Raftory, heads of the Plumbers, Laborers and Painters Unions, respectively, the Teamsters union was very much in the picture.

James R. Hoffa of Detroit, Midwest vice president of the Teamsters, put the issue bluntly, saying "we are out to recapture members the CIO crowd have got that we ought to have."

Mr. Hoffa added that the Teamsters hope to reorganize the building trades along line of his union with power concentrated into area and regional organizations instead of in local unions.

This statement was borne out by the Schoemann committee statement saying the building trades group has "adopted plans to strengthen and enlarge" its organization "in order to protect our rightful chartered jurisdiction."

AFL-CIO President George Meany proposed a plan for settling the craft-versus-industrial union disputes, but the building trades rejected it. The matter will be brought before the AFL-CIO Executive Council here, but Mr. Meany has not set the date. However, there was no question but that the issue posed a serious threat to labor unity.

President David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers Union, former CIO affiliate, asked the council to stop a Nation-wide boycott by the Sheet Metal Workers, ex-AFL, on products made by his union for installation in new factories.

At the same time, the United Auto Workers, another former CIO Union, asked continued council opposition to a privately financed atomic power plant at Lagoona Beach, Mich., which the building trades want completed.

Political Funds Asked

In another field, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education called on affiliated unions to contribute from their treasuries nearly $1.7 million for political education purposes.

The sum was the difference between the goal cope set for member $1 contributions in last year's political campaign and the amount actually collected—about $822,000.

Cope established a goal of $2 million in voluntary contributions this year an dasked the unions to make up whatever shortage may occur from their treasuries.

In both cases it was said the money received from union treasuries would be used for "educational purposes only."

Unions are prohibited by law from making direct contributions to election campaigns of candidates. However, they can supply funds to educate their members in the political facts of life.

'Segregation evil of dead past,' say union officials

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Jan. 5-57 1A

WASHINGTON—The two top officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL - CIO) today asked their 320,000 members and the nation to make a New Year's resolution to recognize that "segregation is an evil belonging to the dead past."

AMCBW President Earl W. Jimerson and Secretary-Treasurer Patrick E. Gorman devoted the front cover and lead editorial of the January issue of the Butcher Workman, the union's official publication, to "the end of segregation."

The cover recalls the Supreme Court scene following the 1954 school desegregation decision. It shows the Justices' nine empty seats to "indicate their decision is final with no further arguments necessary."

The attorney, symbolic of the entire colored race, is preparing to leave the court with the victory won.

"We should start the New Year right," Jimerson and Gorman wrote in the accompanying editorial. "The colored man at last has come into his own.

"While bigotry and intolerance will no doubt run rampant in both north and south of our nation for years to come, nevertheless, it will be foolhardy for intelligent people in any section of the nation to further attempt to deny equal rights to all.

"The ignorant will continue to rave and rant, but the ignorant we have always with us, and God pity them," they declared.

1st Negro Elected To Music Union Board

Advocate Jackson, Miss. Sat. 1-5-57

Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 31 — First Negro officer in the history of Los Angeles' powerful Musicians Union, Local 47, was elected Monday with a whopping 3569 votes.

"We clobbered 'em", said a jubilant Marl Young, pianist-leader of his own trio, who was elected to the board of directors of the one-time lily-white union on the "Voice of the Membership" slate.

Eliot Daniel was elected president, ending the longtime rule of John T. Green.

Young said he won by 2,000 votes over Leo Davis, who was president of the jim crow Local, 767, when it was amalgamated with '47' in 1954 following a concerted campaign by Young, Benny Carter, and others.

Davis, a former saxophonist, now employed in a thread factory, was run for the board on the Te Groen slate after Young was nominated from the floor.

Young said a "goodly percentage" of the Negro members, numbering some 700 in all turned out for the balloting which took place all day Monday.

Maida Springer On Gold Coast For AFL-CIO

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-19-57

ACCRA, Gold Coast, W. Africa —As a prelude to the Independence Day celebrations which will take place in this colony in March, when it will become the independent nation of Ghana, Mrs. Maida Springer of New York City, business agent for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, arrived here this week to represent the 15 million members of the AFL and CIO in the U. S. at the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions in session here from Jan. 14 to 18.

■

Mrs. Springer was appointed by AFL-CIO President George Meany to represent the mammoth American labor union at the meeting because Mr. Meany was cognizant of the fact that she visited the Gold Coast only last year and is therefore already acquainted to some degree with the current labor problems in West Africa.

Following her attendance at the convention, Mrs. Springer will travel elsewhere in Africa, visiting Tanganyika and other areas. She will return to Accra for the Independence Day celebration in March.

Segregation Tension Affects Unions

News & Observer Raleigh, N. C. Sun. 2-10-57

By Sterling Soderlind, Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

CONCORD, N. C.—James Bond, a young textile worker, grasped a handbill offered him by a union organizer standing outside the gate of a Cannon Mills plant in this small Southern city. A moment later, he tossed the paper at the organizer and snorted, "I have no use for unions; a lot of us can't see any sense in giving them money when they stand for mixing the races and we don't."

In Fairfield, Ala., a steel worker and union member heaps abuse on the A.F.L.-C.I.O. because of its support of racial integration and concludes that "the Southern union member is in a hell of a predicament." He continues: "We know we can't make it if we pull out of the union. But we're not going to stand by and let any union shove integration down our throats."

More than individual workers are in a predicament. Dixie labor, major unions and, indirectly, industry, are plagued by this problem: How to square an underlying devotion to "the Southern way of life" of many workers below the Mason-Dixon l e with strong civil rights and integration stands of national labor groups.

To unions, tension generated by the school integration controversy is another brick in the already formidable barrier to organizing workers in the rapidly industrializing South. A survey of Southern cities shows the A.F.L.-C.I.O. will face major difficulties in its announced educational program to change the "whole mental attitude" of the South on civil rights and, more immediately pertinent, unions.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. decision to launch a massive educational campaign was in itself an admission that the organizing techniques so successful in the North and West in the late 1930's and 1940's weren't working in the South. Even before school segregation became a hotly-argued issue, unionism moved slowly in the Southeast quarter of the country. The reasons went deep: The South's paternalistic tradition strongly influenced employer-worker relationships; the South's basic conservatism looked with suspicion at unions, especially the old C.I.O.; organizers generally were "outsiders" and slow to be accepted in Southern communities.

Then came racial tension. It flared highest just when the South was having its biggest industrial boom and when both whites and Negroes began migrating from sharecropper farms to factory cities, thus becoming potential union members.

In and area where less than 20 per cent of the potential members carry union cards, organizing prospects have been dimmed for signing up any sizable numbers of workers in such industries as textiles, furniture and paper. Also at stake, although to a lesser degree, are some past union successes. Some union rank and filers in Dixie flout or dispute their leaders' integration policies. There's talk in some locals of pulling out of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. and joining segregationist unions that have mushroomed in the South.

Union leaders blame the White Citizens Councils, a loose grouping of organizations dedicated to maintaining segregation, for disrupting many Southern organizing campaigns. Labor officials also charge employers with twisting segregation statements into anti-union broadsides.

Some labor officials of a more philosophic bent speculate that the big danger to unions is in the future. Organizations such as the Citizens Councils exist on a large scale only when they are actively "against" something, this reasoning goes. Should the fervor go out of the school integration question, the Councils, to maintain themselves, would have to pick another target—and it might well be unions.

There are headaches, too, for businessmen, especially those operating in both North and South. Although these fears are seldom voiced, some Southerners are worried that the segregation dispute in labor's ranks may discourage Northern industries from continuing their migration south. In the 10 years following World War II, the South gained more industries employing 100 persons or more than any other area, according to the Commerce Department.

"Any publicity about labor troubles over segregation hurts our chances at bringing in new industry," admits one state recruiter of industry to Dixie. "We'd rather talk about positive things."

Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of the Arkansas Development Commission, has warned Southern states that they are getting an "unhealthy reputation" with industry because of their attitude on integration.

The most immediate difficulties, though, face unions—and there are numerous examples of how the "race mixing" charge gets snarled up with organization efforts.

The Textile Workers Union concedes its resolution denouncing the Councils as "enemies of law and order and bitter foes of the labor movement" has hurt Southern organizing efforts and rankled many present union members.

When the resolution was passed at the union's convention, a T.W.U. business agent in Columbia, S. C., noted that 70 of his local's members also belonged to Citizens Councils.

Union chiefs fret about Southern employers capitalizing on the segregation issue to thwart organizing drives. Numerous Southern industrialists have managed to steer a neutral course on segregation, maintaining that racial matters are no part of union contracts. Some employers, such as International Harvester, have actively promoted on-the-job integration. But some companies have utilized the segregation issue in the midst of union organizing attempts. Here, for example, are excerpts from a nine-page letter sent to employes of Adams-Millis Corp., a hosiery manufacturer at High Point, N. C., during a union organizing campaign at the plant last fall:

"All over the South today there is deep concern on the question of racial segregation versus integration . . . This company does not consider that it is appropriate for the company to influence you one way or another on this deep and vital issue. But the unions have taken and are taking a very extreme position on this matter.

"You are entitled to know, and you should understand, that the organizers are misleading you and deceiving you when they pretend that the unions are neutral on this matter. The actual truth is that the unions are working day and night, and pouring out the money which they collect in dues, in an effort to eliminate segregation and to bring about integration in the schools and elsewhere between the white people and the colored people as rapidly and completely as possible."

In another labor election in Wil-

mington, N. C., at Spofford Mills, a division of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., the company reminded its workers of the strong position unions have taken in favor of integration. Said J. H. Davis Jr., a Lowenstein vice president, in a letter to employes:

"You may have noticed in the newspapers that the A.F.L.-C.I.O. at its recent convention took $75,000 of the dues paid to it by the people who are its members and gave this money to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is the organization aggressively working for the wiping out of all racial segregation, both in schools, manufacturing plants and elsewhere."

Joseph Jacobs, Southern director of the United Textile Workers, calls the segregation issue "another thing employers now can use to becloud the real issues. It used to be Communists and racketeers in unions and now it's our civil rights stand."

Some unorganized workers, to be sure, express little interest in a union's policy on segregation. "It's just not a burning issue with me," says George Goodman, a towel weaver at a Cannon Mills plant in Kannapolis, N. C. "I want a union because the company is stretching us out. I'm making more than twice as many towels as I did a few years ago and I'm getting only a couple more dollars."

While contending with the segregation issue on the organizing front, unions also face discontent among rank and file members of exisiting locals in the South.

The first big test of a pro-segregationist union's strength may come when, and if, a recently-organized rebel union tries to replace a U.A.W. local that bargains for 6,000 employes at Hayes Aircraft Corp. in Birmingham. Says Jack Grissom, president of the segregation-oriented Southern Aircraft Workers Union: "We're not union busting. We're just trying to take what we have and make something better."

Just as Northern labor leaders hope they can "educate" their Southern segregationist members to take a less adamant stand on the race issue, some Southern labor spokesmen aim at converting their Yankee colleagues.

AFL-CIO Postpones Verdict on 3 Unions

Ouster Ruling Due Today; Meany Scores Clean-Up Effort as 'Belated'

By Norman Walker

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Last-minute clean-up efforts of two unions facing AFL-CIO ouster proceedings on corruption charges were termed "belated" and perhaps inadequate.

That was the way AFL-CIO President George Meany described moves made by the Distillery Workers and Laundry Workers at their trial before the AFL-CIO executive council.

The council postponed until Tuesday a decision on suspending the two groups. The delay was caused by the lengthy defense arguments put up by attorneys for the two unions.

The council did not even get to a third ouster proceedings case, against the Allied Industrial Workers, also on corruption charges. This hearing is to be held Tuesday, after which the council is to decide on all three.

Corruption Charged

The council's verdicts were awaited as an indication of how far leaders of the 15-million-member AFL-CIO intend to go in acting on their announced intentions to clean crooks and racketeers out of the federatio.

The cases against the Distillery, Laundry and allied industrial Worker groups all are based on corruption charges turned up in a 1955 Senate investigation.

Meany disclosed that the Laundry Workers had announced to the council that the union has requested and obtained the resignation of Eugene C. James, Chicago, as Laundry Workers' national secretary-treasurer.

James was charged in the Senate committee's report with receiving a large part of nearly $1 million diverted from union welfare funds. He previously had only been under a union suspension.

Announcement Soon

Anthony Doria, secretary-treasurer of the Allied Industrial Workers, was asked by reporters about rumors he was resigning. He said he would have "a very interesting announcement" to make Tuesday morning.

The AFL-CIO's ethical practices committee has charged that Doria played a "leading role" in getting union charters for Johnny (Dio) Dioguardi, convicted New York labor extortionist.

Meany said that pending completion of the hearing Tuesday, council members have had no discussion of what they may do.

The council issued a statement urging Congress to enact civil rights legislation to outlaw state poll taxes, making lynching a Federal crime, bolster civil liberties laws and establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC).

Gene Frazier New Head of Red Cap Union

CHICAGO (ANP)—New president of the AFL-CIO United Transport Service Employes' union is 49-year-old Eugene Frazier, formerly secretary-treasurer of the organization, who was appointed head of the group last Tuesday.

The new president succeeds Willard Saxby Townsend, who died Feb. 3, at 61.

Frazier was elected by the union's executive board to complete Townsend's term which expires in May, 1960.

Willard Townsend, Founder Of Red Caps Union Dies

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The Nation lost one of its most popular and aggressive Union leaders, Sunday, with the death of Willard S. Townsend, 61, president of the AFL-CIO United Transport Service Employes' union, popularly known as the 'Red Caps' Union.

KIDNEY AILMENT

Townsend died at Provident hospital here after suffering from a kidney ailment for several weeks.

A native of Cincinnati, he started his career as a railroad station red cap, and later as a dining car waiter for the Canadian National railroad. He moved to Chicago in 1928, and worked for a time as a waiter, serving the board of directors of the Northern Trust company.

Familiar with the problems faced by station attendants, he started from scratch in 1936 and organized the transport employes, known then as the Independent Brotherhood of Red Caps. In 1940, that organization took its present title, with CIO affiliation, with Townsend as president, and from its modest start with just a few members, the union now has a membership of more than 8,000.

10 LEADERS

Townsend was a member of the executive board of the old CIO, now merged with AFL, and was the first Negro to be so honored in the history of trade unionism. In 1945 and 1946, he was named one of the 10 outstanding Negro leaders in America.

A highlight of his career was in 1947, when, as a member of the committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, he was sent to study conditions in Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines and the Malaya states. He was praised for his work abroad by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Through the years Townsend was always active in civic, fraternal and community activities and held membership in at least a score of local and national organizations.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Consuelo Mann Townsend, whom he married in Cincinnati in 1930, and a son, Willard Jr., now serving with the Air Force. The funeral was set for Wednesday, Feb. 6, 2 P. M. at Grace Presbyterian Church in Chicago.

Frazier elected Red Cap prexy

CHICAGO — Eugene Frazier, 49, last Tuesday was elected by the AFL-CIO United Transport Service Employees Union executive board to succeed Willard S. Townsend who died Feb. 3.

The new president, who is the former secretary-treasurer of the organization founded by Townsend, as the Red Cap Union, will complete Townsend's term which expires in May of 1960.

were achieved in these southern plants with little or no major disagreements and no worj stoppages.

Most of the work in these southern plants is seasonal and work stoppages of any sort would be disastrous for industries concerned.

The contract negotiations were successfully completed by Richard S. Hamme, southern regional director for the union.

Frazier will soon embark on another inspection tour of plants and locals of the southern region, stopping in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Wilmington, Kinston and Washington, N. C., where future union - management negotiations are planned.

UTSE Wins Pay Hikes For Carolina Plant Workers

WILMINGTON, N. C. — About 500 workers employed here in agriculture processing plants are among the highest paid in the industry as a result of negotiations recently concluded.

The workers are employed by American Molasses Co., Armour Fertilizer Works and Johnson Cotton Co., all of Wilmington, N. C.

Across the board increases were granted in two instances. Two cents at Johnson Cotton Co., effective Nov. 2, 1956 and five cents at American Molasses Co., effective Feb. 1, 1957.

The workers were represented in the negotiations by the United Transport Service Employes of America, of which they are members.

Specific increases of three and four cents for common and skilled labor respectively and a special night premium of four cents were granted at the Armour plant, effective Jan. 17, 1957.

Won also at the Armour plant was a pension plan said to be a great improvement over the previously existing one. Features of the new plan include provisions for early retirement, credited service and elimination of employee contributions to the pension fund.

Eugene E. Frazier, of Chicago, international president of the UTSE union, said the victories



IN THE OFFICE of Eugene E. Frazier (center) president of the United Transport of Service Employes union, are (from left) Othso S. Robinson, newly elected secretary-treasurer of the union; Frazier, and T. W. Winchester, International vice president of UTSE. Robinson terminated five years of retirement to return as a dedicated servant of the union. Frazier was elected to fill the unexpired term of Willard S. Townsend, founder of the union and president until his death one month ago.



EUGENE E. FRAZIER, international president of United Transport Service Employees union, goes on inspection tour of integrated union membership at plants in Wilmington, N. C.

Laud Frazier, UTSE Chief, As Townsend's Successor

Congratulatory messages and telegrams from all over the country to Eugene E. Frazier, recently elected president of United Transport Service Employees Union, continue to flood the union headquarters at 444 E. 63rd st. in Chicago.

Extending "warmest best wishes for a very successful career," Senator Paul H. Douglas (Dem., Ill.) wired, "heartiest congratulations on your selection as president. I know you will render an outstanding service to the labor movement and be a worthy successor to Willard Townsend."

Congressman William H. Dawson (Dem., Ill.), a close friend of Townsend, wired, "Permit me to congratulate you and to express my appreciation that a man of your sterling qualities has been chosen to succeed our late departed friend, Willard S. Townsend."

Dawson continued, "I am sustained and encouraged in the knowledge that a man possessing your qualities of leadership, your courage and untiring energy has accepted the challenge of heading this great organization and will guide it and lead it to ever greater heights."

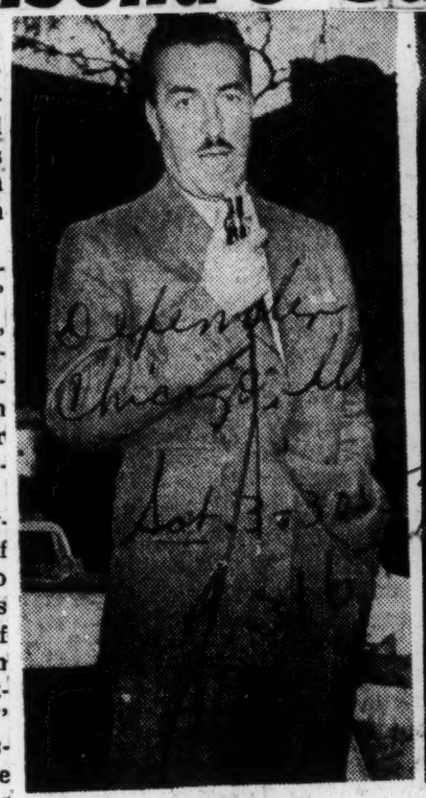
"I wish to assure," said Dawson, "that I stand ever ready and willing to do everything within my power to aid and assist whenever I can be of service."

Congressman Adam C. Powell (Dem., N. Y.), wired, "congratulations. Anything I can do to cooperate, let me know."

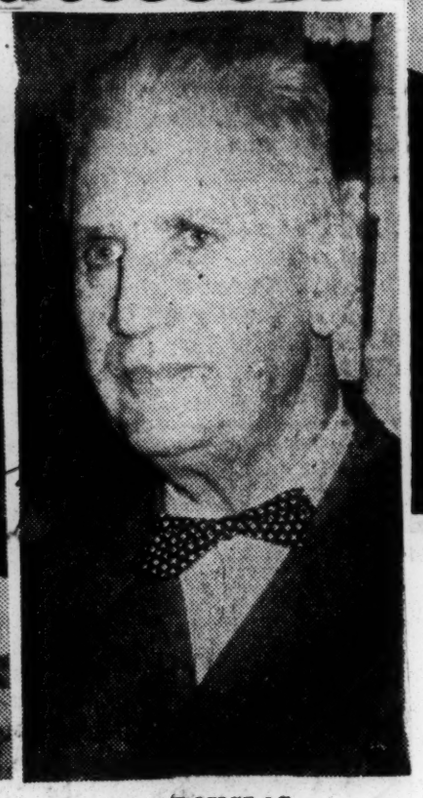
L. W. Horning, vice president, New York Central railroad wrote, "By reason of experience, temperament, acquaintship and otherwise, you are well qualified for the job and I wish you every success."

The City-Wide Citizens Committee of Chicago and the South Shore Baptist church joined together last Tuesday evening in tribute to Frazier's new position.

Frazier, who served as secretary-treasurer of this 8,000 member international union, was one of the founding fathers of UTSE in 1937.



POWELL



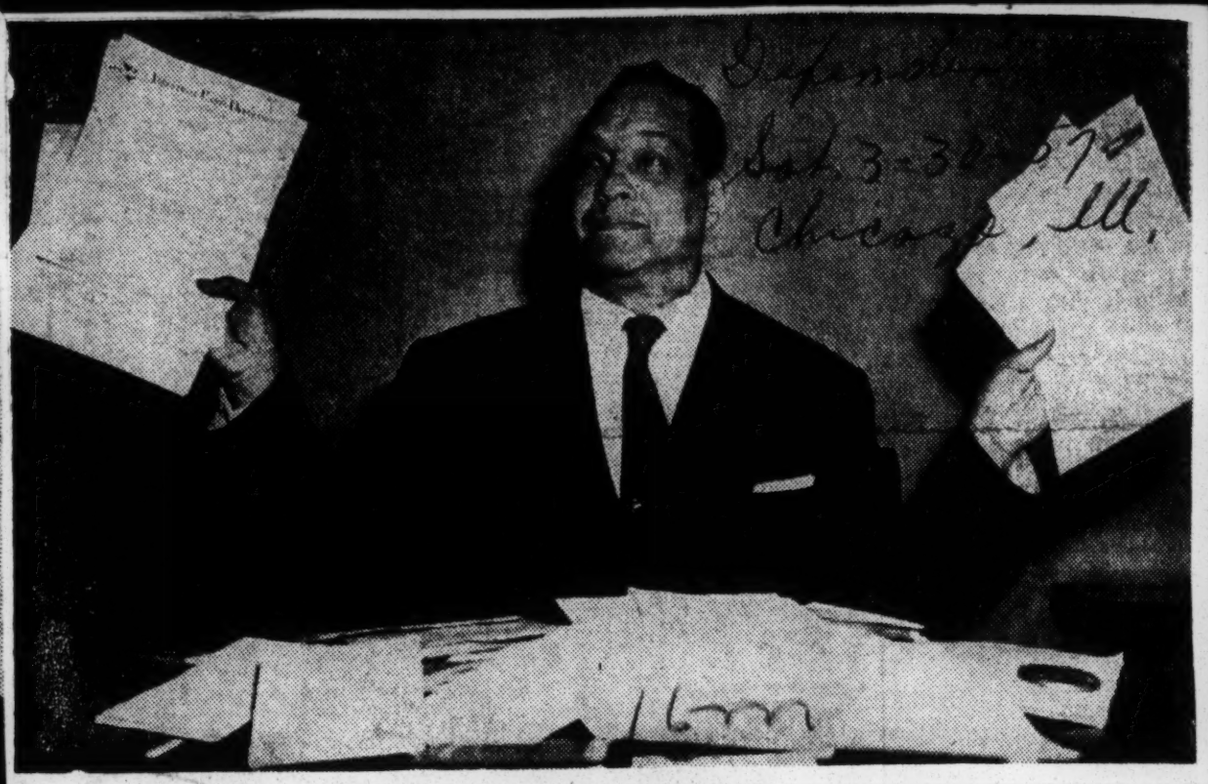
DOUGLAS

When the union was called the International Brotherhood of Red Caps and the first official officers were elected, Frazier was among the first to serve as a vice-president of the infant organization.

Adopting the battle cry, "we are here to stay," Frazier, nurtured under the brilliant leadership of the late Mr. Townsend, echoed the challenge, "we have the supreme task of building a strong progressive movement among the railway service employees of this country."



DAWSON



EUGENE FRAZIER



GEORGE MEANY — DAVE BECK

AFL-CIO President George Meany announces ouster of Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck.

25-0 Action Is Council's Reply to His Fund Deals

Meany Declares Teamster Chief Violated Basic Trade-Union Law

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Staff Reporter

The AFL-CIO Executive Council yesterday disaffiliated itself from Dave Beck, stripping the Teamsters Union President of his federation posts.

The Council, by a 25-to-0 vote, ousted Beck as an AFL-CIO vice president and as a Council member. Since March 29, he had been suspended from both positions.

"Beck has been guilty of gross misuse of union funds entrusted to his care," a Council-adopted statement said.

"There is not the faintest question in our minds . . . that he is completely guilty of violating the basic trade union law that union funds are a sacred trust, belonging to the members and tto be protected and safeguarded for the interests of the members."

Meany Reads Statement

George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, read these words form the Council's three-paragraph statement to newsmen after the two-hour session on Beck ended.

Beck appeared at AFL-CIO headquarters for 44 minutes of the closed-door meeting that drummed him individually out of the federation's ranks. He first listened to Meany's 20 minute summation of the charges against him "I told him what I thought of his actions," Meany later told reporters.

Beck then read his own prepared 1½-page statement, explaining that he would not answer any of the charges, chiefly because his replies charges allege that the Teamsters are dominated by corrupt elements. An AFL-CIO spokesman would neither confirm nor deny that the Teamsters Union has asked for further time in which to reply to the indictment.

Ultimately, the federation could expel the Teamsters for failing to clean house. But it is expected that the Union and AFL-CIO leaders will reach agreement on what the Teamsters must do to stay in labor's official family before the federation's Dec. 5 convention.

At thta time, the Teamsters could appeal the removal of Beck from the Council. However, the 62-year-old Teamster President likely will be out of his own Union by then, making academic any questions of appeal.

Beck Reiterates Stand

Beck again incisted, in his statement, that the Council had no power to throw him out. But his legal aides indicated that they would not appeal to the courts on this.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the Senate instigating group, said "all good uinon people will heartily approve" the AFL-CIO action. "So will all good citizens everywhere," McClellan added.

The Council's charges against Beck were based on the hearings before McClellan's Committeof and Beck's invocation thereof the Fifth Amendment.

The Senate Committee's evidence showed that Beck had withdrawn more than $300,000 from the Teamster treasury for his own use and made mutually profitable deals with employers with whom the Union bargains.

The AFL-CIO Council said that whether Beck has violated any law "is not for us to consider . . . Whether Beck stole the funds or borrowed them, the record shows he tok advantage of his position as a trade union official to use money belonging to dues-paying members for his own personal gain and profit."

Beck entered AFL-CIO headquarters shortly after 10 a. m., accompanied by two Teamster lawyers and not a single member of the Union's executive board. Beck waited in the reception room outside the Council's eighth floor meeting chamber while his former colleagues discussed procedure.

After cooling his heels for nearly half an hour, he went down to the first floor lobby to make a telephone call at a pay booth, and emerged, whistling jauntily for the benefit of reporters. He would say nothing to them.

Even His Friends Concede

However, even Beck's former friends agree there is virtually no chance of his succeeding himself as Teamsters President at the Union's September convention. The only questions apparently remaining are when Beck will step down and in what manner this is to be accomplished

As for the Union, it is scheduled to reply to charges from AFL-CIO's Ethical Practices Committee on Friday. The

Rail Men Attack Brotherhood Bias

CLEVELAND, O. — (ANP) — Court action directed toward knocking out racial restrictions in the brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO) union got underway here in a federal court last week when more than a dozen Negro railroad men challenged the right of the union to ban Negroes from membership.

The court petition requested U. S. District court here to compel BLFE to lower its racial bars and invalidate a code which in effect, limits union membership to whites

The more than 12 Negroes bringing about the court action are Southern railroad firemen. They contend that they have no voice in electing negotiators and are inadequately represented in collective bargaining.

NO NEGRO MEMBERS

The vice-president of the BLFE, Homer L. Ellis, said that the brotherhood has nearly 100,000 members in the U. S., Canada and Alaska, but no Negroes are among them. He said the union contracts cover some 1,100 non-member Negroes affiliated with the group.

The Negro firemen direct their complaint against a section in the BLFE constitution which reads, "applicants for membership shall be whiteborn." They also requested that federal Judge Paul Jones render that article invalid and unenforceable. They additionally seek to enjoin the brotherhood from enfreing the code and ask that they be given "equality of participation."

The Negro suit is against BLFE, its president H. E. Gilbert, and its secretary-treasurer Ray Scott. The Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen is also listed as a plaintiff in the case.

Mississippi Labor Is 23d State to Merge

Biloxi, Miss.—The Mississippi State Federation of Labor and the Industrial Union Council have approved merger and formed the new Mississippi AFL-CIO Labor Council.

The action was taken here at separate conventions of the state federation and the IUC, making Mississippi the 23rd state to merge since the AFL and CIO united.

Formal presentation of the charter by the AFL-CIO will be made after the new labor group's constitution and by-laws have been approved by the AFL-CIO. Both documents are presently under review at federation headquarters.

The merger convention elected Ray Bryant of the Firefighters president and Ray Smithhart of the Rubber Workers secretary-treasurer. Three vice presidents were elected: Claude I. Brutton, of a federal labor union, J. G. Beckham of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and J. W. Webb, Communications Workers.

The new labor council has a membership of over 30,000. In 1956 the Mississippi IUC approved a merger agreement that was later rejected by the state federation. This year delegates indicated strong sentiment for merger and both groups quickly approved the basic agreement.

Solomon Act Left To State Courts

No Ruling Now, Say Top U. S. Jurists

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court today avoided ruling now on the constitutionality of an Alabama law barring most state employes from joining labor unions. The tribunal said the issue should be decided first by Alabama state courts.

Justice Black disqualified himself from the case making the court's vote 8-0. The opinion was not signed.

At issue is a 1953 Alabama law known as the Solomon Act. The act exempts teachers, employes of cities and counties, and employes of the State Docks Board.

Validity of the law was attacked by the CIO government and civic employes organizing committee and E. J. Habshey, a clerk in a state liquor store in Birmingham. He is a CIO member and said he faces dismissal if the law is valid.

The union and Habshey appealed from a decision by a special three-judge U. S. District Court in Birmingham. The special court said Alabama state courts had not construed the Solomon Act in such a manner as to render it unconstitutional.

The CIO and Habshey contended in their appeal that the act violated the Federal Constitution's guarantee of due process of law. They also said the exemption of some state employes was "wholly arbitrary and unreasonable."

The Supreme Court ruled that none of the constitutional contentions presented to the special court were offered for decision in earlier state court actions.

"The bar adjudication by the Alabama Supreme Court that the union is subject to this act does not suffice," today's opinion said, "since the state court was not asked to interpret the statute in light of the constitutional objections presented to the federal court."

The tribunal sent the case back to the special federal court and told it to keep the litigation on its docket "until efforts to obtain an appropriate adjudication in the state courts have been exhausted."

Southern Textile Workers

The Opelika Daily News

Unable to organize Southern textile workers, the Textile Workers Union has appealed to Congress for assistance, making all kinds of charges of force, corruption and coercion against police officers and employers. A Senate probe is asked.

The whole cloth of the failure to organize more Southern textile workers is the fact that in the main they do not want to be organized. This assertion has been demonstrated here, and in the valley towns.

Textile workers in the South are thinking twice before consenting to sign union pledges. They are giving thought to the issue of segregation which the unions loudly disavow. They also are thinking of the fine relations they enjoy with their employers, and the consideration of their welfare and security on the part of the employing firms.

Court hears—

White women told to join mixed union

Two laundry company executives testified at a Circuit Court hearing today that some of their white employes were ordered to drop out of a laundry workers union because of integrated union meetings at the Negro Masonic Temple on Fourth av, n.

The testimony was presented at a hearing on a petition for an injunction filed by Howard's Odorless Cleaners Inc. The company is asking the court to enjoin Laundry and Linen Workers Local 378 against picketing.

Laundry workers are striking for a new contract.

THE PETITION says the union is trying to enforce a closed shop in violation of the Alabama right to work law.

The hearing is before Judge Robert Giles in equity court.

Burt Saeger of American Peerless Laundry and a member of the negotiating committee for the laundries testified union members are fined $1 for failure to attend union meetings at the Negro Masonic Temple. Meetings are held on an integrated basis, Saeger said.

WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, president of Snowhite Laundry Co. and also a member of the negotiating committee for the laundries, testified his company had deducted $1 fines from some of his white employes' pay checks for failure to attend union meetings.

Anderson estimated only about 10 per cent of his union employes are white.

He testified W. T. Archer executive secretary for the union, came to his office several months ago and talked with four white women workers about joining the union.

The women said they would not join, Anderson said.

THE LAUNDRY official said Archer called him several weeks later and declared Anderson "would have to get those people in the union."

Anderson indicated he induced the women to join the union.

Both laundry officials testified the new contract reduces to writing an agreement in effect last year.

The old contract expired Sept 30, but was extended by agreement on both sides to Oct. 15.

16m 1957

A.F.M. SHELVES BID FOR INTEGRATION

Times Pub. 6-14-57

Musicians Will Keep Both White and Negro Locals—Petrillo Opposes Force

New York

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 13—The American Federation of Musicians in effect acted today to continue its policy of racially segregated locals.

The union shelved a resolution to outlaw segregation by referring it to the office of James C. Petrillo, president, for study. Mr. Petrillo made it clear that he was personally opposed to segregation but that he was even more strongly opposed to compelling locals to integrate.

In acting on the resolution, the union came to grips for the first time in convention with the intraunion problem of segregation. Many cities have two locals, one Negro and one white. In the large majority of these cities, North as wel as South, segregation exists.

Prominent exception are the two largest locals, those in New York and Los Angeles. The resolution to end segregation was offered by Los Angeles local 47. All Negro musicians who spoke were in favor of continuing on a segregated basis.

Mr. Petrillo said the smaller Negro locals would be swallowed up by the larger white organizations if mergers were enforced. He assailed Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Negro Democrat of New York, as doing more harm for his race in pushing integration in schools, labor and other areas than anyone else in the public eye.

The union president did warn white locals, however, that "if a colored local wants to join you, you had better take them in. Because if you don't we're going to force you to."

The convention, in its final day, refused to consider reinstatement to membership of Cecil F. Read and others in a rebel Los Angeles faction while litigation between the dissidents and union was before the courts. Mr. Read was expelled last year on charges of threatening to start a rival union.

The faction is suing the union for $18,000,000. It says the money was illegally paid into trust funds to hire unemployed musicians for free performances for public and worthy causes. It says the money should go to the members, many in Los Angeles, who recorded the music involved.

Richard Walsh, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employes, appeared before the convention to pledge the cooperation of his union with the musicians. The appearance was the first of a stagehands' leader before the A. F. M., and marked the cementing of relationships between the entertainment unions.

Jackie Bright, president of the American Guild of Variety Artists, had offered cooperation at an appearance earlier in the week. The appearances augured unity in the field long missing when better pay and working conditions were sought.

The Labor Drive On Bias

(From The New York Times) 16m

An application from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, supported by a 4 to 1 referendum vote of its members, who submitted recently to the federation's executive council. It is important for two reasons. In the first place, the trainmen are the second of the four brotherhoods to break their long tradition of independence. Last summer the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was admitted to the federation. Should the trainmen be accepted, their 217,000 members (largest of the brotherhoods)' added to the 97,000 firemen, would bring about three-quarters of all the brotherhoods' members into the federation fold. The conductors and the locomotive engineers still remain aloof. Wed. 9-4-57

Important also—and gratifying—is the effect of these affiliations on the campaign of the A. F. L. -C. I. O. to end racial bias throughout the American labor movement. Discrimination against Negroes has always been practiced by the railroad brotherhoods and even imbedded in their constitutions. But one of the federation's objectives, as given in its constitution ,is "to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry to share equally in the full benefits of union organi zation." The federation, therefore, is making the elimination of racial restrictions a condition for affiliation. Cleared p. 6

The executive council admitted the firemen last year on the assurance of its officers that discrimination would end in practice and that they would recommend to the union's next convention that the anti-Negro provision in its constitution be stricken out. The council is said to be requiring like guarantees from the Brotherhood of Trainmen. We trust they will be given and will be resolutely acted on.

16m 1957

Intergration Conference Held In New York City

NEW YORK — A Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters, vice chairman of the Negro Labor president, attended a conference on "Labor's Responsibility Toward Integration in the New York Public Schools" held in the Harlem Labor Center

Objective of the conference was to spell out the role labor's 1,500,00 members in the matropolitan area must assume to implement the decision of New York City's Board of Education that its schools must integrate.

Frank R. Crossith, a New York City Housing commissioner and chairman of the Negro Labor Committee commented:

"This event celebrates in part the third anniversary of the historic Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregated schools: It also symbolizes labor's determination to vigorously support these community forces which are committed to build democratic schools in the north no less than in the south."

16m 1957 D.C.

Senators Want to Know

Beck Faces $270,000 Question: What Happened to Union's Funds?

International News Service

Senate investigators said yesterday they were going to ask Teamsters boss Dave Beck what happened to $270,000 he allegedly borrowed from union funds.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the Committee probing labor racketeering, said: "We know that Mr. Beck took from the treasury some $270,000, and there is no evidence of a loan or a gift."

Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy told newsmen that if Beck turns over his personal financial files when he appears Tuesday it would expedite the inquiry. But Kennedy claimed the Committee could get the answers to the mystery of the $270,000 from other sources if necessary.

With reference to the quarter million-plus, McClellan pointed out that Western Teamsters boss Frank W. Brewster — "the man who should know"—was unable to explain the disappearance of funds.

The Senator commented: "If it was a loan, the man who should have known about it was on the witness stand . . . and should have explained it . . . He said he never heard of it or knew about it."

Beck said on television last week that he borrowed between $300,000 and $400,000 from the union, interest free, and repaid it.

McClellan said: "There is no evidence in the records that the staff has found of any loan."

The Committee noted during a Friday hearing that the Teamsters made no recording of the $270,000 allegedly "borrowed" by Beck from the Joint Council 28 in Seattle and the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Kennedy said during the hearing that Beck took the money for his own use, and paid it back only after Internal Revenue agents began an investigation of his failure to declare it on an income tax return.

Kennedy said yesterday any refusal by Beck to submit his books to examination "will not prevent us from learning the facts."

McClellan's news conference uncovered two other developments:

1. The Committee has received telegrams from "rank and file" union members in Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City, Utah, and New York City urging that action be taken to toss out labor organization officials who have misused funds.

2. McCellan has ordered his staff to begin a study "with regard to legislation that might be desirable to assure the observance of democratic processes in union organizations, including the administration of locals, and particularly with repect to the practice regarding the operation of locals by trusteeship."

Rank and File Backing

The Chairman exhibited a telegram signed by 502 Teamsters Union members in Portland stating: "We . . . rank and file Teamsters of Portland are in full accord with your investigation. We wish the removal from office of any teamster official found guilty of racketeering or misuse of union funds."

A similar message was received from 36 members of Salt Lake City Local 222. This group also urged legislation "making it mandatory that election of officers be held in all local unions every two years."

From New York City Local 156 of the Port Watchmen's Union came a statement signed by 150 members asking the committee to investigate the misuse of funds to finance an income tax evasion appeal for one of the Union's officials.

However, in St. Louis, a regional meeting of the Teamsters Union Warehouse Division's Policy Committee approved a statement terming the McClellan Committee's inquiry as "unjust and deceitful."

At the St. Louis meeting were two national union officials who are under indictment. They are James R. Hoffa, vice president of the union, who has been indicted on charges of attempting bribery in an effort to obtain information from a Committee employe, and Brewster, under indictment on charges of contempt of Congress.

In reply to the St. Louis action, McCellan said: "These hearings are public—well covered by press, radio and television — and the American people are judging for themselves. Therefore, I need issue no statement refutting obviously false allegations."

Union Racketeering

Courier Sat 4-27-57
Pittsburgh Pa
P 9

The revelations about union racketeering turned up in the past few weeks have peculiar relevance to Negro labor which has been traditionally the most outstanding victim.

Only 20 years ago when the CIO was beginning its organizational drive and insisted upon racial non-discrimination in its union constitutions, did Negro workers begin to get any kind of break.

For the previous 50-odd years, most labor unions conducted a racket which excluded Negroes from membership and, of course, from apprenticeship, with the result that there were few skilled colored workers left when opportunities did come.

The years before and during World War II opened the doors for Negro labor, and the provisions of the much-maligned Taft-Hartley law enabled colored workers to break into jobs for a probationary period without union membership, and thus forced many unions to admit them to membership.

As a result, Negro membership in American labor unions rose from about a quarter million to over a million and a half, but even today we are suffering from the long period when organized labor was even more extreme than emplyers in maintaining the color bar.

This color bar was (and, to some extent, still is) a racket which profits white labor by limiting the competition given white labor for the available jobs, thus keeping black labor hanging on the economic fringes.

We trust that the present investigation of organized labor will result in legislation which will end the exclusionist policies which helped push Negroes down into second-class citizenship.

Local Ordinances in South Block Union, NAACP Advance

Jacksonville Fla. Thurs. 1-24-57

By Henry Lesesne

ATLANTA—A profoundly important and perhaps interminable legal battle is shaping up over various types of local laws in the South pertaining to municipal "licenses" or "permits" of organizers for such groups as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the various AFL-CIO unions.

Meanwhile the practice of setting up such laws seems to spread rapidly. For the most part, until recently, they have been cropping up in one form or another in Georgia and Virginia, but lately there has been a sudden rash of them in South Carolina.

Both the NAACP and the Textile Workers Union of America have indicated they intend to fight these laws to the hilt through massive legal challenge. The ordinances, being local in nature, vary greatly, although usually having the same purpose.

The labor movement has made far less headway in the South than in any other region and the anti-segregation attitude of international labor-union leaders in the last year or so has virtually stopped the combined AFL-CIO Southern organizational drive in its tracks.

Recently the TWUA requested the Senate Rackets Investigating Committee to probe anti-union activities in the South, citing several alleged specific cases in the Carolinas alone of local public officials having been "used" by employers to break up union organizing efforts.

One of the most drastic of the "license" or "permit" laws in the South was adopted some time ago in Baxley, Ga. It charges a $2,000 license fee per union organizer, and $500 for each union member signed up. The International Ladies Garment Workers union is challenging the law in the federal courts.

A somewhat similar law in Dublin, Ga., also requires all labor organizers to take an oath they do not favor overthrowing the racial segregation laws.

Under the system which seems to be spreading in South Carolina, counties and municipalities to apply for a permit can mean penalties ranging up to 90 days' imprisonment or a fine of $500 for the organizers.

Union spokesmen say the South Carolina "permit system" is designed to hinder union activity. James M. Hinton of Columbia, state president of the NAACP, says the new system "falls in the category of restrictive measures that have become so popular in the South."

The "permit" laws, apparently, can be applied both to labor organizers and to the NAACP. For instance, State Rep. Gary Brown, author of the permit law for Abbeville County, said its primary purpose is to keep the NAACP out of Abbeville County."

As for unions, Brown said: "We don't have any union trouble in my (Abbeville) County." He added, however, that "we are expecting to get some new industry and I would pass 50 bills to protect it." So-called "local" bills in the legislature are usually passed, incidentally, without contest, as a matter of "legislative courtesy," if there is no rift in the county's legislative delegation.

Rep. Bernard D. Dusenbury of Florence described a bill applying to Florence County as aimed at the NAACP and any other "undesirable organization." He explained that the "permit system" enabled a local governing board "to judge organizations on their own merits."

Not long after the Florence County law was passed, a TWUA organizer talked with workers at the Wellman Combing Company at Johnsonville. This company operates a new multimillion-dollar wool-combing and scouring plant, the first ever established in the Southeast.

That evening the organizer was arrested for soliciting memberships without permit. Mayor Odell venters explained that a town ordinance requires a permit for soliciting. He said the permit costs nothing but, that if an organizer should take in money, then a town license is required.

The license fee, he further explained, is set by the city council at the time of application. Immediately the AFL-CIO and the TWUA indicated they planned to make a major test of the Johnsonville case. The hearing at Johnsonville for the organizer was scheduled for a week later, but both sides agreed to an "indefinite" postponement.

CRITICS ACCUSE HIGH COURT OF PRO-UNION BIAS

Daily Tribune Tues. 1-22-57

Chicago, Ill. p 9

Charge It Has Usurped Legislative Power

(Third article in series)

BY CHESLY MANLY

In a decision requiring the E. I. de Nemours du Pont & Co. to divest itself of stock in General Motors corporation, the United States Supreme court held recently that corporations violate the anti-trust laws if there is a "reasonable probability" that their actions are "likely to result" in restraints of trade. It makes no difference, the court ruled, whether a "substantial lessening of competition" has occurred or is intended.

Yet, Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers union is spending millions of dollars in a nation-wide boycott campaign, waged for the declared purpose of "wrecking" the Kohler company for resisting a UAW strike for four years, and is immune from prosecution under the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws, as interpreted by the Supreme court. Altho the Taft-Hartley act forbids secondary boycotts, lawyers doubt that the court would condemn the UAW's activities against the plumbing ware manufacturer of Kohler, Wis.

Likened to Royal Absolutism

The privileged status now enjoyed by labor unions in this country has been compared by Roscoe Pound, dean emeritus of the Harvard law school, to the immunity of European monarchs in the 16th and 17th century period of absolutism. "The law," said Blackstone, "ascribes to the king in his political capacity absolute perfection. The king can do no wrong."

In a treatise on the legal immunities of labor unions, Dean Pound asserts that they are privileged "to commit wrongs to persons and property, to interfere with the use of highways, to break contracts, to deprive individuals of the means of earning a livelihood, to control the activities of the individual workers and their local organizations, centrally and arbitrarily administered beyond the reach of state laws, and to misuse trust funds—things which no one else can do with immunity."

Court Backs Immunity

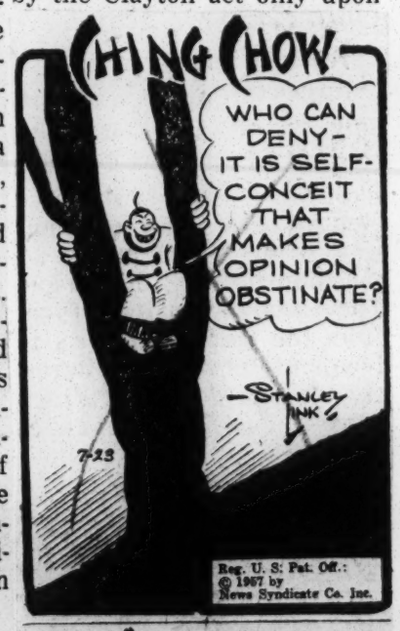
The privileged status of unions is due in a large measure to legislation enacted by Congress, notably the labor immunity section of the Clayton anti-trust act, the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction act, and the Wagner labor relations act, which was revised by the Taft-Hartley act. However, Dean Pound, Donald R. Richberg, and many other authorities on labor law contend that the Supreme court has "legislated" union immunities never dreamed of by Congress. Dissenting members of the Supreme court itself have accused it of usurping legislative power, which the Constitution vests exclusively in Congress.

The Clayton act of 1914 provided that "nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations . . . or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof." In the Apex Hosiery case, decided in 1940, the Supreme court held that this section immunized union lawlessness which Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, dissenting, described as follows:

"When the union demanded a closed shop agreement and, on its refusal, declared the strike, only eight of the company's 2,500 employes were members of the union. The company's plant was seized and held for several weeks. Its machinery and equipment were 'wantonly demolished or damaged to the extent of many thousands of dollars.' There was not merely a stoppage of production, but there was also a deliberate prevention of the shipment of finished goods to customers outside the state."

Aimed at Injunctions

The chief justice contended that immunity was conferred by the Clayton act only upon activities "lawfully carrying out" the "legitimate objects" of unions.



The Norris-La Guardia act, adopted in 1932, was drafted by a committee consisting of Donald Richberg, counsel for the railway labor unions; Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school, later to become a Supreme court justice; Prof. Francis B. Sayre, also of Harvard; Prof. Edwin E. Witte of Wisconsin, and Prof. Herman Oliphant of Columbia. According to Richberg, in his book, "Labor Union Monopoly," the law was intended not to immunize union lawlessness but merely to stop the issuance of sweeping injunctions without notice and on inadequate evidence.

Yet the Supreme court, with Justice Frankfurter concurring, held in United States v. Hutcheson, decided in 1941, that the Norris-La Guardia act greatly broadened the union immunity previously ascribed by the court to the Clayton act. Said Justice Owen Roberts, dissenting: "I venture to say that no court has ever undertaken so radically to legislate where Congress has refused to go."

Free to Impose Terms

In Allen Bradley company v. Union, decided in 1945, the court held that labor union monopolies, whether achieved by violence or by peaceful means, are immune from prosecution or injunction. The union's exemption, said Justice Hugo Black, speaking for the court, is "not to be determined by a judicial judgment regarding the wisdom or unwisdom, the rightness or wrongness, the selfishness or unselfishness" of the union's activities.

In the same case the court held that a union violates the anti-trust laws when it acts "in combination with business groups," but Justice Roberts, dissenting, said the decision left unions free to establish monopolies by imposing terms and conditions upon individual employers. The court's decisions, said Justice Roberts, had "created a situation in

which, by concerted action, unions may set up a wall around a municipality of millions of inhabitants against importation of any goods if the union is careful to make separate contracts with each employer . . . nothwithstanding the fact that the purpose and inevitable result is the stifling of competition in interstate trade and the creation of a monopoly."

Actions Held Legitimate

In Hunt v. Crumbach, decided in 1945, the court went even further, holding that the destruction of an employer's business, in revenge for his previous hostility, was a legitimate exercise of a union's unrestricted right of concerted action. The union refused to permit its members to work for a trucking company and refused to permit the company's employes to join the union. In a dissenting opinion, Justice Robert Jackson said:

"With this decision the labor movement has come full circle. This court now sustains the claim of a union to the right to deny participation in the economic world to an employer simply because the union dislikes him. This court permits to employes the same arbitrary dominance over the economic sphere which they control that labor so long, so bitterly and so rightly asserted should belong to no man."

Illinois Case Cited

Two decisions announced by the Supreme court on the same day, June 11, 1945, are cited by some lawyers as evidence of greater judicial reverence for the Wagner labor relations act than for the Constitution of the United States.

In one case [in re Summers, 325 U. S., 561] the court upheld the Illinois Supreme court in denying a man's petition for admission to the practice of law on the ground that his religion would not permit him in good faith to take an oath to support the constitution of Illinois. The constitution requires service in the militia, and the petitioner was a conscientious objector to military service. Altho the 1st amendment to the United States Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof" and the due process clause of the 14th amendment secures this right against violation by the states, the Supreme court said there had been no violation.

Licensing Barred

In the other case [Hill v. Florida, 325 U. S., 538] the court struck down a Florida statute requiring licenses for union business agents and providing that "no one shall be licensed who has not been a citizen for 10 years, who has been convicted of a felony, or who is not a person of good moral character."

"Our holding," wrote Justice Black, "is that the national labor relations act and the Florida act, as here applied, are inconsistent."

16m 1957 GENERAL

Rackets Exposed

Journal and Guide

THE details revealed so far in the Senate investigation of racketeering in labor unions are sordid and shocking. According to the committee, even more sensational revelations are yet to come.

Sat. 3-23-57

The scandals uncovered are proof of what can happen when honest men, banded together for honest and worthwhile purposes, allow leadership to fall into the hands of opportunistic and greedy men. Not only members of a union but a large city in Oregon suffered from the crimes of these men.

Norfolk, Va.

The labor unions embarrassed by the scandals should act promptly to clean up the mess. Racketeers and those associated with the undesirable elements of society must be driven from the ranks. Yet that, in itself, will not be enough. There are those in high positions of command in the labor movement who, while they may have been guiltless themselves, tolerated the racketeers. These leaders, too, have violated their trust.

P. 8

Organized labor is a powerful force in our society. The public cannot allow that force to be guided by racketeers, or by those too ineffective or indifferent to keep the racketeers out. If the unions do not act to clean up their own ranks, legislation will be forthcoming that will do it for them. This legislation will receive the support even of those who wish the unions nothing but success.

Spotlight on Labor

Post-Times Herald

The spotlighting of high-handed practices on the part of some labor unions is coming to resemble the exposure of corruption in many large corporations 50 years ago. The revolt against the exploiters and the buccaneers of high finance reached a climax in 1905 and 1906 with the investigations of the gas and electric power trusts and the insurance companies in New York by legislative committees for which Charles Evans Hughes was counsel. The abuses that Mr. Hughes exposed were strikingly similar to those which the McClellan Committee is now bringing to light in the sphere of organized labor.

Washington, D.C.

It is not surprising that this should be so. In the early years of this century corporate enterprises had experienced astonishing growth in a relatively brief period. Great fortunes had been amassed and enormous economic power had been acquired by men who felt little responsibility for its exercise. Governmental controls were weak and ineffective. The results were gross exploitation; loose financial practices; the manipulation of stockholders' and policyholders' funds for enrichment of a few men at the top; resort to bribery and the corruption of public officials.

In the picture that is now unfolding some union officials have similarly lost all sense of proportion, propriety and common morality in the exercise of their vast new powers. They have found themselves rather suddenly in control of enormous organizations, with substantial union funds at their command and grossly inadequate supervision over the spending of those funds. It is not surprising that some have yielded to the temptation of playing fast and loose with money that does not belong to them; that some have exercised dictatorial powers, have tried to buy political favors and have become more interested in amassing fortunes than in advancement of the welfare of the wage-earners whom they represent.

The rank and file of union members have been reluctant to seek a showdown with the corruptionists because they have had little exact information and because they have been fearful of hurting the labor movement. Now, however, the tide is turning. The AFL-CIO has adopted a sweeping code of ethics and has made some moves toward enforcement of it. Walter P. Reuther has set up a board of prominent citizens to serve as a "public watchdog" against corruption in the United Auto Workers' Union. Both Mr. Reuther and James B. Carey, vice president of the AFL-CIO, have sharply criticized the conduct of Dave Beck as president of the Teamsters Union.

Indicative also of the growing impatience of the more responsible groups is the demand of four vice presidents of the International Union of Operating Engineers for a financial accounting from the Executive Board of that union. Out of this spreading ferment may well come a demand for legislation that will protect union dues and welfare funds from raiding and perhaps guarantee democratic processes in the selection of union officials. The McClellan Committee is already thinking along these lines. It would not be surprising if the strongest demand for protective legislation should come from the rank and file of labor itself.

16m 1957

GRAIN WORKERS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

An Example For Others

(From The Birmingham World)

About four years ago the Grain Workers Federal Credit Union was organized. Today it is not only operating soundly, but is rendering a beneficial service to the workers and to the community. It is lending money to its members and members of the sponsoring labor union, at cheaper rates and at the same time making a profit for those who save their money by buying shares in the credit union.

A recent financial report by this credit union indicates that in 1956 it provided approximately 40,000 in loans. Over a four year period it has loaned approximately $109,000. This seems to be an encouraging record for a union of 300 members. Yet not all of them are members of the credit union, according to the reports recently made.

The federal credit union offers numerous benefits and services to employee groups. It stimulates thrift and savings, allows worker participation in a business venture, and awakens interest in consumer counseling. It can be made an economic self-defense tool.

This federal credit union has set a good example which might be followed profitably by other occupational groups.

16m 1957

ILLINOIS

Civil Rights Top Issue At Parley

16 m Sat

The Chicago Federation of Labor and Cook County CIO Council have endorsed the labor conference on civil rights sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committiee of Chicago on Saturday, November 16 at the Sherman Hotel.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas has been invited to address the expected 700 labor union delegates. Charles S. Zimmerman, AFL - CIO Civil Rights Committee chairman; Roy Siemiller, General Vice - President, International Association of Machinists; and Arthur Goldberg, General Counsel of tre United Steelworkers of America are among those who have already accepted.

p. 5 Sat, 10-12-57

The Panel Members and session chairmen will include Chicago area labor leaders, Stanley Johnson, ISFL Sec.-Treas.; Robert Johnston, UAW Region 4 Director; Phil Ross, Chicago Joint oard Chairman, Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers; Theodore Robinson, Chairman, Cook County CIO Council Housing Committee.

Samuel Smith, Chairman, Chicago Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Loretta Fox, President, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders Local 484; and Harry Kurshenbaum, Assistant Joint Board Manager, Textile Workers Union.

The Conference Chairman is Morris Bialis, Chicago Joint Board Manager and International Vice President ILGWU who is assisted by JLC Chairman Jacob Siegel and Field Director Aaron Aronin.

Chicago

Mr. Siegel stated that: "Since our great civil rights conference of 1949 and 1952, union delegates have repeatedly asked for another all - labor civil rights conference. Since that time, new problems have come to metropolitan Chicago and some old problems have become more distinct. And since that time, also, the AFL-CIO and the Chicago and Illinois labor movements have more fully defined their civil rights policies.

"The Conference on November 16 will review these policies, present the problems in labor's right and in housing and employment, and will clarify possible remedies.

"The Chicago labor movement is enthusiastic about taking another hard look at civil rights, at this time, as labor unionst, in order that it can develop meaningful and better coordinated programs for 1958."



THOMAS HAGGERTY

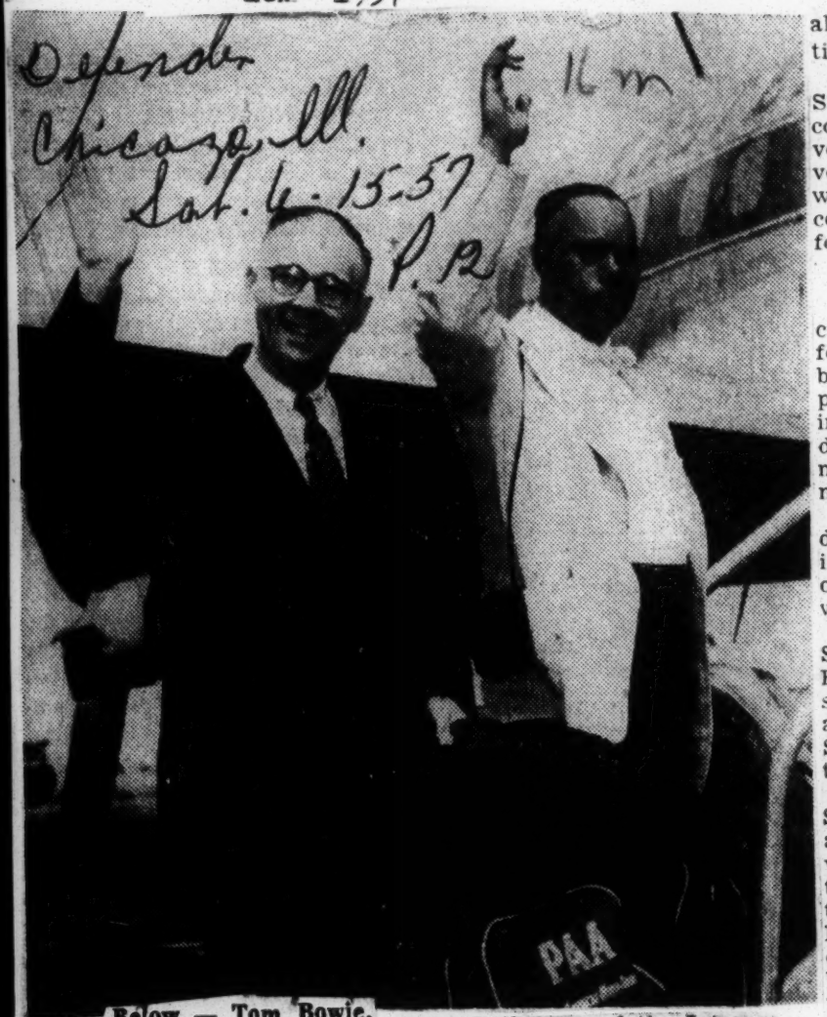
Haggerty Cited For Union Fight

Thomas J. Haggerty, former candidate for president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, will be honored for his fight for clean unionism at an all-Chicago testimonial banquet at the Stock Yard amphitheatre, 4220 S. Halsted st., Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 7 p. m.

More than 500 labor, business and civic leaders and Joe Meegan, president of the Back of the Yards Council, are sponsoring the testimonial banquet.

"I am highly honored that I have been selected for this testimonial," Haggerty said upon being informed of the plans. "I have always fought for clean unionism, and I felt in the campaign just past that it was more than ever important that the election not go to Mr. Hoffa by default. That is why I entered the fight and carried the campaign from coast o coast.

"I feel that the proceeds, if any, from the banquet should go to worthy charities. I have asked that they be divided equally among number o such charities."



Below — Tom Bowie, representing the Office of International, Economic, and Social Affairs of the State Department and Howard Jenkins, who will serve as legal consultant to the delegation. Jenkins is on leave from the faculty of Howard university law school.

U. S. GETS SETBACK IN I. L. O. ON BIAS

Times P.3-C

Delegates Reject Proposal for Recommendation, Not Pact, on Discrimination

Fri. 6-14-57

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, June 13—The United States suffered a first-round defeat today in a dispute with the Soviet Union over the form of a world ban on racial discrimination in employment.

The battleground was the annual conference of the International Labor Organization. The issue was whether delegates from seventy-eight countries should support what would amount to a universal fair employment practices law of the type now in effect in New York and fourteen othr states.

The United States Government delegation urged the United Nations labor affiliate to adopt a recommendation for removing discriminatory practices in each country rather than a draft treaty.

Employers Back Stand

Britain, Australia and Canada joined in supporting this view. Sodid the full employer delegation in the organization's Committee on Discrimination.

However the worker delegations contended that recommendation simply would give lip service to anti-discrimination. The workers called for a draft treaty as the only way to put teeth in any declaration against bias.

The full Iron Curtain bloc, together with most of the Middle East and Latin-American countries, lined up behind this view. France, Italy and West Germany also opposed the recommendation plan.

When a vote on the United States proposal was taken in the commitee, twenty-six nations voted against and twelve nations voted for. The final tally, with worker and employer ballots counted was 230-to-172 defeat for the United States proposal.

Compromise Up Today

Tomorrow the committee will consider a compromise plan put forward by the Scandinavian bloc. This would involve the approval of a draft treaty embracing general principles against discrimination, plus a recommendation covering the implementation of these principles.

Iff the compromise is voted down, the committee will turn its attention to the preparation of a treaty dealing with the whole subject.

This would put the United States in a troublesome spot. Eisenhower Administration spokesmen want to avoid any appearance that the United States is opposed to a frontal attack on racial prejudice.

At the same time, the United States Government delegation also is up against a strong survival in Congress of support for the Bricker Amendment limiting the treaty-making power of the President. The National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce also oppose treaties affecting labor-management relations.

Furthermore, members of Congress from the Southern states also would look with disfavor on any action putting the United States on record for the adoption of a world anti-discrimination law.



ENROUTE TO GENEVA, Switzerland to attend the International Labor Organization meeting were this trio who left Washington last week. Above Mrs. Rubena Flood, who will serve as secretary to J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs who heads the American delegation.

16m 1957

U.S. NOW PRESSES SLAVE LABOR BAN

New York

Reverses Position of 1956 and Urges I.L.O. to Speed Draft of World Pact

Sat. 6-8-57

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, June 7 — A major policy shift by the United States made it virtually certain today that the International Labor Organization would approve a world ban on forced labor.

A spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration informed the United Nations agency's conference here that the United States would withdraw a controversial rider that had prevented agreement among the free nations on a draft treaty outlawing forced labor.

The action enabled the United States to resume its position of leadership on an issue it abandoned last year. At that time the White House was concerned over possible antagonism by Congressional advocates of the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers.

The Soviet Union and its satellites, which had capitalized on United States hesitancy a year ago, immediately reverted to the old line of seeking to load down the proposal with changes designed to transfer the focus away from compulsory labor behind the Iron Curtain.

Move Started 10 Years Ago

The first formal move for an international prohibition on forced labor was made ten years ago by the American Federation of Labor. The United States Government got behind its demand for action in the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

The upshot was the appointment of a special committee in 1953 that found much evidence that forced labor was being used as an instrument of political coercion and economic development in the Communist countries of East Europe. A similar committee set up earlier this year by the labor organization found comparable abuses in Communist China.

The investigations made some relatively mild criticisms of labor conditions in colonial countries and in parts of Latin America. The United States was declared free of peonage or other forms of bondage.

The International Labor Organization, made up of Government, employer and union representatives from seventy-eight nations, has been trying to work out a convention (draft treaty) against the use of forced labor for any of five specific purposes.

Five Purposes Outlined

These are compulsion as a punishment for dissident political views, as a method of developing a country's economic resources, as a means of labor discipline, as a reprisal against strikes or as a means of racial or religious discrimination.

The proposed convention would commit every country that ratified it to abolish forced labor and to eliminate all laws or administrative practices sanctioning forced labor. The ratification would involve separate action by each country after delegates to the present conference had approved the draft treaty.

Last year the United States upset most of its normal allies by insisting that proposal to prohibit international trade in products made with forced labor be tacked onto to the convention. Other nations contended that this idea, while virtuous in principle, would be impossible to enforce.

The result was a wrangle among the free nations that permitted the Soviet Union to come forward with a series of proposals intended to divert the spotlight to conditions in colonial countries.

U. S. Urges Effective Action

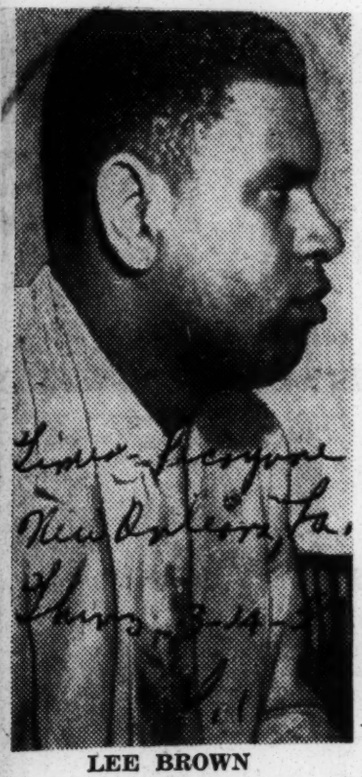
Today Stuart Rothman, solicitor of the Department of Labor, told the delegates here that the United States wanted the most effective possible action taken with a maximum international accord. Accordingly he said no effort would be made this year to resubmit the plan for a trade ban.

His announcement brought immediate expressions of pleasure from Government delegates representing Britain, Japan, Brazil and New Zealand. An equally enthusiastic reaction was voiced by delegation spokesmen for free employers and workers. Most expressed hope that a speedy agreement could be reached on a "clear concise" call for the elimination of forced labor.

Representatives of countries in the Soviet bloc insisted they favored wiping out forced labor, too. However, they complained that the present draft was too limited and that additional provisions should be included to make sure it would apply in colonial areas.

They also want it to include measures against "debt bondage," serfdom and other alleged iniquities of the wage system as practiced in capitalist countries.

It will take at least two weeks before the conference gets around to acting on all modifications and the convention itself.



LEE BROWN

BROWN INDICTED FOR FALSE OATH

U.S. Jury Charges Negro Labor Leader

The federal grand jury Wednesday indicted Lee Brown, New Orleans Negro labor leader, on charges of falsely denying membership in the Communist party.

Brown, who is first vice-president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union's Local 207, was charged on two counts with falsely denying membership in and affiliation with the Communist party on July 21, 1952.

As a union official on that date, the indictment charged, Brown filed an affidavit with the national labor relations board, as required by law, in which he denied his Communist party affiliation.

Maximum sentence upon conviction is five years' imprisonment or a fine of $10,000 or both.

The indictment stated that Brown on July 21, 1952, swore in the non-Communist affidavit required by law of union officials that he "was not then and there a member of the Communist party, whereas, as the said Lee Brown well knew, he, Lee Brown, was then and there a member of the Communist party."

On Feb. 15 Brown was ejected from a New Orleans hearing of a subcommittee of the House of Representatives' un-American activities committee after he refused to answer more than 50 questions which had been asked him.

During the hearing, Arthur Eugene, a witness who identified himself as a warehouseman, pointed out Brown as one whom he knew as a fellow member of the Communist party.

United States Atty. Hepburn Many reported Wednesday that Brown was the second member of Local 207 to be indicted for false swearing in an affidavit before the NLRB and that he was the 15th union officer in the US to be indicted under the non-Communist provisions of the labor management relations act.

The first official of Local 207 to be indicted was the late Andrew Steve Nelson, then president of the local, who was convicted last fall and who died recently after his conviction had been appealed to the US fifth circuit court of appeals.

Judge Henderson

Bosses 7,000 Longshoremen In Four States

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

MIAMI, Fla. — More than 2,000 Negro longshoremen along the docks of Florida's sprawling waterfronts today form a substantial and solid backbone in the state's Negro earning power, with many of these tanned workers earning between $6,000 and $7,000 a year in salaries.

Authority for this fact is the soft-spoken dark-skinned man who helped put them in that dollar-bracket across the union negotiating table: Judge Henderson, just 50, born on a farm in Albany, Ga.

Mr. Henderson is president of Local 1419 of the International Longshoremen's Union, Independent, and one of the five Negro members of the executive council of the international union, now ousted from the AFL because of the trouble along the New York waterfronts and racket charges.

■

WHEN MR. HENDERSON came to Miami in 1936 and organized Local 1419 the prevailing wage scale for longshoremen was 35 cents an hour and there was no overtime pay. Today the scale is $2.42 an hour, plus 23 cents from the employers to go into the welfare and pension fund.

Being a longshoreman now is a lucrative occupation, and Mr. Henderson points out that the contract which runs through October, 1959, also gives time-and-a-half pay for all work done after 5 P. M.

Double time is paid for working on Christmas, New Year's



JUDGE HENDERSON

. . . Bosses Longshoremen

Day and Labor Day. The $2.42 hourly pay went to that figure last October when the current contract was negotiated. Prior to that it was $2.27 an hour.

THERE ARE over 7,000 Negro longshoremen working the docks in four states under Mr. Henderson's supervision as District Councilman for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Largest ports are: Tampa with 800 workers; Savannah with 800; Charleston, S. C. with 700; Jacksonville with 600 and Miami with 500.

From Morehead City, N. C., down the Atlantic and across the Gulf of Mexico to Pensacola, Negro longshoremen in this district earn the same $2.42 an hour, thanks to the union.

■

THE ILA is an integrated union, Mr. Henderson points out, but the preponderance of Negro workers along Southern docks is due to the fact that there were jobs which white workers scorned years ago.

Now that the pay scale has jumped so high they are becoming more attractive, but Negroes have gotten the foothold and refuse to be dislodged in the Southern area.

Local 1419 here has a huge and beautiful hall on Northwest Second Ave., fully air-conditioned and equipped completely. It houses the office of the local and the district, and Mr. Henderson's offices.

Incidentally, he was given the name "Judge" by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Henderson of Albany. He has since moved his parents here and put them in a comfortable home in Liberty City.

■

ONE DANGER looms for the future of longshoremen, as Mr. Henderson sees it. Machines are replacing men, he says, and cites the new policy now being used by the Pan-Atlantic Co., biggest employer on Miami docks.

Pan-Atlantic is now using the "trailer" system just as the railroads have begun their "piggy-back" long hauls. Trailers are driven on to the ships and hauled as they are from port to port.

"Work that once used 200 men, now needs just one-third that number," Mr. Henderson says. However, he believes firmly that manpower can never be completely replaced by machines.

Mr. Henderson, a divorcee, came to Miami in 1925 and began work as a dock hand. His education went no further than third grade, but he has made himself top man in the powerful union which controls shipping in all the ports of America.

His biggest ambition now is to get a meeting of his international union held in Miami, and he's working on that as a major project. This year's meeting will be in Chicago. The next will be two years hence. He may make it.

COUNCIL ISSUES CHARTER

Commercial Appeal
Jun. 6-30-59
Memphis Tenn.
p. 7

27 Lowndes County Locals In Central Labor Union

JACKSON, Miss., June 29. — (UP) — The Mississippi Labor Council announced Saturday a charter has been issued for a Central Labor Union at Columbus.

The new Columbus organization will be known as the Columbus Central Labor Union and will be composed of 27 local unions in Columbus and the Lowndes County area.

New officers of the Columbus organization are Marvin E. Taylor, president; A. I. Pounders, vice president; W. G. Sims, secretary - treasurer, and Fearon Pearson, sergeant-at-arms.

Carey Charges Chicago Firm Hate-Panicked Southern Town

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (NNPA) — A Chicago firm has been charged with provoking a southern community into a panic of hate, fear and racism" to win a National Labor Relations Board election.

The story of how the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) lost the election by a vote of 291 for no election to 86 for the IUE was told in a speech made by James B. Carey, president of the IUE, at the IUE's Economic Policy Conference held here Sept 19. 20.

Mr. Carey, a member of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee and the former chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of both the CIO and the AFL-CIO, has long been a leader in the fight for civil rights.

The employee representation election was held after an overwhelming majority of the employees of the Northern Electric Products Corporation (called Neco) had signed IUE membership cards, the speaker said.

In the early stages of the election campaign, Mr. Carey recited, Neco organized the community against the IUE by charging that the IUE was a group of northern intruders, interested only in collecting dues and dedicated to the creation of racial strife and that IUE organization would damage the workers' economic interests and job security.

MOSTLY SOUTHERN LABOR

The workers in the plant were all Southerners, most of them native Mississippians.

Neco is a Chicago corporation, owned and operated by two Chicagoans, Sam and Ed Russell. The two "parent" plants are in Chicago. Neco also operates a tiny plant in Jamestown, N. Y.

Neco manfactures electric blankets, heating pads and component parts for the blankets and pads. It never sells directly to the customer or under its own brand-name.

Its biggest customer for blankets is a huge mail order house of Chicago. A drug store chain sells the heating pads.

Mr. Carey charged that Neco began operations in Bay Springs "only after brow-beating the community into promises of special subsidies and tax exemptions." It got a plant building which is owned by the taxpayers of Jasper County and pays "the absurdly low rental of $3700 a year," he said.

Neco's president, Ed Russell, Mr. Carey said, built a $190,000 mansion in adjoining Jones and got it on the tax rolls as the property of Neco. As a result, he asserted Russell pays only $25 a month rent on the $190,000 mansion and also avoid payment of large amounts of taxes.

RACE INCITMENT LAST

"An intensive, wholly abominable campaign to incite race hatred and racial conflict," Mr. Carey charged was saved for the last 30 hours of the organization campaign.

With captive audiences during work hours, Mr. Carey charged, Russell made "an incredibly crude, inflamatory speech."

He said Russell called the IUE "a n. . .r loving" union and waved before his "helpless workers" a copy of the June 4 issue of the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News which had on its front page a four-column picture of Mr. Carey dancing with a colored woman.

The picture was taken at an official party given in 1956 by the Switzerland Government in honor of the delegates to the International Labor Organization. The young woman was a member of the Nigerian delegation.

Mr. Carey said Russell branded him and Joe Thornton, a Mississippi-born IUE organizer, as "n. . . . lovers."

Neco workers also received thru the mails letters from Russell. One of these letters, Mr. Carey said, contained photostatic reproductions of civil rights articles in the IUE News, pictures of colored persons engaging in IUE activities, and pictures of Mr. Carey's participation in the Prayer Pilgrimage at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

MARSHALL ADDRESS QUOTED

Another Russell's letter, Mr. Carey said quoted the address of Thurgood Marshall, director of the NAACP Educational and Legal Defense Fund, Inc., to the first AFL-CIO convention and stated that Carey's AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee was set up to carry out the NAACP program outlined by Marshall to the convention.

A third letter charged the IUE with having made financial contributions to the NAACP.

The IUE has filed with the National Labor Relations Board a series of objections to the election and charged the employer with unfair labor practices.

It alleged that Neco's use of race hate propaganda prevented the workers from exercising their right to make a free choice of a bargaining agent, and asked that the election be set aside and a new election ordered.

IUE lawyers say the case will be a "land-mark" case if the union succeeds in winning a precedent-setting decision from the NLRB, setting aside the representation election because of the employer's use of race - hate propaganda against the union.

Race Hatred And Unions

(From The New York Times)

The International Union of Electrical Workers has asked the National Labor Relations Board a leading question: Is the use of racial hate propaganda by an employer to prevent unionization or to influence representation elections a violation of the Federal labor law? The emergence of this issue just now suggests that the increased tensions generated by the Supreme Court desegregation decision, generally approved by organize labor, are having an adverse effect on unions in the South. No doubt this is one reason why the ambitious organizing plans of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. for that area have made so little progress.

The I. U. E. W. has filed a complaint against a Mississippi corporation for its conduct in connection with an election to certify a collective bargaining agent for the employes — one which the union lost. The union maintains that the company circulated photographs of I. E. U. W. president James B. Carey dancing with a Negro woman and pamphlets falsely linking the union with the N. A. A. C. P. in order to influence the voting. Incidentally, Mr. Carey said the picture was taken on a boat trip arranged by the Swiss Government for delegates (his partner being one) to an I. L. O. convention. The company maintains, however, that its behavior in the election complied with the law and with the N. L. R. B. rules as well.

If the union's charges are true, and also the employer's defense, then the board rules certainly ought to be amended, and the law also if necessary. Th use of race hatred by employers, or by unions, to accomplish their ends is surely an "unfair labor practice" — in fact if not yet in law.

16m 1957

Union Leaders Vow Fight Against Bias

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A major step toward removing obstacles which have hindered the progress in the removal of racial barriers in labor unions in the State of New York was made last Monday.

Union leaders pledged to work with the State Commission Against Discrimination toward the elimination of racial discrimination from their organizations wherever it is found to exist.

Forty union chiefs promised to back a program offered by the SCAD labor advisory committee through the commission's chairman, Charles Abrams.

The project calls for a study in view of making more effective the tools of the SCAD for ending bias; the distribution of questionnaires to unions to assert their progress in wiping out bias in industrial hiring and promotion, and a statewide educational program through the labor press, posters and talks at union meetings.

Most of the complaints made are against unions in the building trades. Commissioner Abrams' stated, however, that often the fault is due to failure of applicants to train and apply for jobs or for membership in unions in which they would be welcomed.

NEW YORK

Jackie in Middle Of Labor Dispute!

NEW YORK—Ever the same, Jackie Robinson had plenty to say and didn't say it gently about a newspaper column item that stated he was against organizing the employes of the Chock Full O' Nuts Company, where he is vice president.

There has never been a union in the chain store operation, but in recent months efforts have been made to organize the employes.

"I'm not against labor unions," Robinson said, "but I'm definitely against the union that 's trying to come into our shops—Local 262. If this local had used honest and sincere tactics, I would not have assumed this attitude."

Jackie said he had not entered the matter until he had learned of the "lies and deception" to win over the employes.

"In my opinion, the Chock Full O' Nuts employes would receive fewer benefits from Local 262 than what Mr. Black (Charles Black, company president) is giving them.

"Why, I have told the employes that if they think they can gain more from the union than from Mr. Black and me representing them, they should join the union."

Robinson said that a number of Negro employes of the company had asked him why the union issue had come to the fore immediately after he (Robinson) had been hired.

Jackie charged that an ex-employe of the company had told him that he had been threatened with the loss of his union card if he did not sign a letter to Chock Full O' Nuts employes in behalf of the union.

Local 262 is the Bakery and Confectionery section of the Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Workers Union, AFL-CIO. A spokesman for the RWDSWU said that Robinson had told the Chock Full O' Nuts employes that they should not join the union. "This doesn't speak well of Jackie as a chairman of the NAACP Freedom Fund Campaign. We have heard that a conference has been suggested between representatives of the union, Jackie Robinson and members of the NAACP."

16m 1957

OHIO

Electricians agree to mix membership

Afro-American p. 13
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — After a two-hour conference Friday between union officials and law enforcement officers of Cleveland, an agreement was reached to end the deadlock over the admission of colored electricians into a trade union local.

8-14-27-32

The agreement was reached at a conference participated in by high officials of the merged AFL and of the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers, official of Local 38 of the Electrical Workers, and city officials of Cleveland.

* * *

WHILE THE specific issue was the admission of Theodore Pinkston, a colored electrician, as a member of local 38, George L. Meaney, AFL-CIO president, said the agreement is to resolve the whole question of racial discrimination in membership in Local 38.

Mr. Meaney told reporters that Gordon Freeman, president of the international, had made a commitment to have the problem of racial discrimination by Local 38 settled by July 1.

The settlement, Mr. Meaney said, will be in conformity with the policies and principles of the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood, and ordinances of the City of Cleveland, banning racial discrimination by unions.

* * *

IF SUCH A settlement is not made by July 1, Mr. Meaney said, Mr. Freeman will act under international law against the local.

Asked what the International Brotherhood will do if the local does not act, Mr. Meaney replied: "That is for them to say. I assume they will suspend the local union."

Set Clarence Darrow tribute for May 1

CHICAGO (ANP) — Clarence Darrow, fiery Chicago defense lawyer who fought injustice and against the oppression of colored people throughout his life, will be honored in an all-day celebration May 1, the 100th anniversary of his birth.

In a statement, Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago chapter NAACP, declared: "Clarence Darrow was a liberal statesman, known as a defender of minority and underprivileged groups, who warrants all the everlasting respect and honor that we may extend."

UAW Rifts Over Negro Delegate

Defender Sat. 4-13-57
Chicago, Ill.

By L. ALEX WILSON

MEMPHIS — United Auto Workers, Local 988, executive board angered by a directive that they send a Negro alternate delegate to the national convention — will ask the Rackets Committee to investigate the International UAW in the Senate.

The board's anger was directed at UAW president Walther Reuther, who ordered the Local to build a vacancy created by the death of one of (3) three delegated originally elected, H. W. Darling, white.

Darling was killed in a traffic crash March 23, near Holly Springs, Miss. The man who placed fourth in the balloting, and thus would be in line as an alternate delegate, was George L. Holloway, of 760 Alaska, Memphis, only Negro on the local board.

If Reuther's directive is followed, Holloway will go to the convention beginning Sunday at Atlantic City, N. J.

In a resolution passed Monday, white members of the Board charging Reuther with "dictatorship," voted to send a letter of protest to Sen. John L. McClellan, chairman of the Senate Committee, asking him to investigate.

Reuther telegramed the Local that unless a third delegate was sent the other two would not be seated in the Senate.

His telegram was in response to a protest from Holloway that the Local had decided to send only two delegates and that he, as fourth high man, should be a delegate.

CALLED VIOLATION

"This order from Detroit is in direct violation of the Constitution we are operating under," said Raymond Maness, vice president of Local 988.

"We feel the International UAW-CIO won't let us run our own affairs, even though we are in the right under our Constitution."

It has been reported that a strong cell of segregationists is operating in Local 988 at International Harvester in Memphis. This group is attempting to prevent Holloway from representing the Local at the convention.

Labor Trouble Flares in Memphis

Courier p. 3
Sat. 4-13-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Two Negroes who made the "mistake" of protesting the "trial" of George Holloway, Jr., conducted by an all-white group of UAW Local 988 members here, have been fined $51 by City Court Judge Boushe.

Arrested and fined in the dispute, which saw white members of the local accuse UAW International President Walter Reuther of being a "dictator," were Marvin Burns and Tom Maples.

The two were accused of "disrupting a union meeting."

JUDGE BOYD FORBIDS SECONDARY BOYCOTT

Commercial Appeal
P. 3

Enjoins Two Union Locals In HumKo Dispute

Sun. 4-13-57

Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd yesterday enjoined two Teamsters Union locals from operating a secondary boycott against the HumKo Co.

Memphis, Tenn.

He told union representatives he expected the order to be "complied with fully and to the letter."

The injunction followed a two-day hearing on a petition brought by the National Labor Relations Board to enjoin Locals 984 and 667 from inducing or encouraging employes of trucking firms not to handle freight or products of the HumKo Co. The locals also were enjoined from picketing the plant.

The injunction is effective pending final disposition of charges filed with the NLRB by the HumKo Co. that the two Teamsters locals have engaged in unfair labor practices.

The NLRB is scheduled to begin hearing the case here Tuesday. However, George Sweeney, NLRB attorney, said the Teamsters Union has asked for a continuance because of a Southern Teamsters Union convention in Miami Beach, Fla., beginning Tuesday.

Hod Carriers To Attend Austin Meet

HOUSTON — International Hod Carriers, Construction and General Laborers Local Union 18 delegates will leave the city early part of next week for Austin to attend state conventions which are slated to run Wednesday, July 30.

The initial convention slated for the series is the Texas Building and Trades Council, Wednesday, July 24 followed by the opening for the Texas Federation of Labor Monday, July 29.

The meetings will be culminated with the merger convention Tuesday July 29 when final voting will take place on the Texas unity of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations

Local 18 delegates are J L Kennard, president; C E Gauthier, secretary-treasurer; Lucius McDaniel, general representative; Freeman Everett, past president; Harold Judkins, former secretary; and Delton Montgomery, a board member. A M Althley, a member, was named as an alternate.

Hod Carriers, Longshoremen Optimistic About 'Loss'

HOUSTON — Several Harris County Negro labor unions and union members stand to lose an estimated $41,200 if the ICT Insurance Co of Dallas folds.

Records of the insurance firm revealed that Hod Carriers Local 18 may lose its $27,000 investment, the biggest single amount put into the company by any local organization.

Philip F Strom, assistant manager of the Houston office of ICT Life Insurance Co, said that Houston Negro labor organizations were among the biggest union stockholders.

Mr Strom said more than 250 union locals throughout the state will be affected, for amounts ranging up to $27,000.

Longshoremens Local 872 stands to lose $10,000, it was pointed out.

Other Negro locals in the Houston area that Mr Strom said will stand to lose stock worth $1,000 or more are:

Houston Motion Picture Operators Local 279-A, $3,200, and

International Longshoremen's Association Local 1271, approximately $1,000.

Mr Strom said that the records of the office might not be up to date and his office would have no way of knowing if the union locals had traded or sold the stock.

ICT was stopped from doing business last week by Judge Charles O Betts of Austin who issued a temporary restraining order against the company on petition of Atty Gen Will Wilson, after the Insurance Commission said ICT showed a deficit of $4.5 million.

The company has until February 19 to show cause why it should not be permanently stopped from doing business.

GOVERNOR WANTS REPORT

Gov Price Daniel has asked the State Insurance Commission for a full report to determine if the state insurance laws are inadequate or if there was some administrative failure within the commission.

Another investigation is planned by members of the Insurance Commission, "if the show-cause hearing doesn't provide answers to a lot of questions."

FAITH UNDIMMED

C E Gauthier, secretary-treasurer of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labor Union of America, Local 18, said that the 2,500-member organization invested $27,000 in stock of the various ICT companies.

However, Mr Gauthier said he doesn't know how much of the total was invested with the fire and casualty company. He feels that "everything will be all right."

Freeman Everitt, vice president of the Texas State Federation of Labor and the immediate past president of the Hod Carriers' Local, is optimistic about the members' investment.

"I think we'll pull out OK," he told The INFORMER. He is a member of ICT's board of directors, and is to serve until 1958.

Another Negro board member is P C Klein, president of the Hod Carriers' local at Port Arthur.

Milton Curtis, secretary of ILA 872 Monday said that he doesn't feel that the union will lose all of its investment. He also said that he doesn't know the exact number of individual stockholders in ICT.

A spokesman for ILA Local 1271 told The INFORMER that there is little to do but "wait and see". He expects bright things. "They're going to reorganize that company, and we'll come out all right," he said.

16m 1957

UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION

Hail Frazier Successor To Late 'Bill' Townsend

Defender Sat. 5-18-57 Chicago, Ill. P. 2

By ADOLPH SLAUGHTER

The death of Willard Saxby Townsend at the age of 61 in Chicago wrote the final chapter in the successful career of one of America's most brilliant and respected labor leaders.

It signaled, too, the end of an era which saw the Negro rise from the disorganized, un - unionized, strike-breaking tool of management to a respected place of equality within the national labor movement.

While the late Townsend served most of his life as president and founder of the United Transport Service Employees Union, the force of his character, the power of his pen and the genius of his mind made an indelible imprint in fields far beyond those of labor, both at home and abroad.

16m

A NEW DEAL

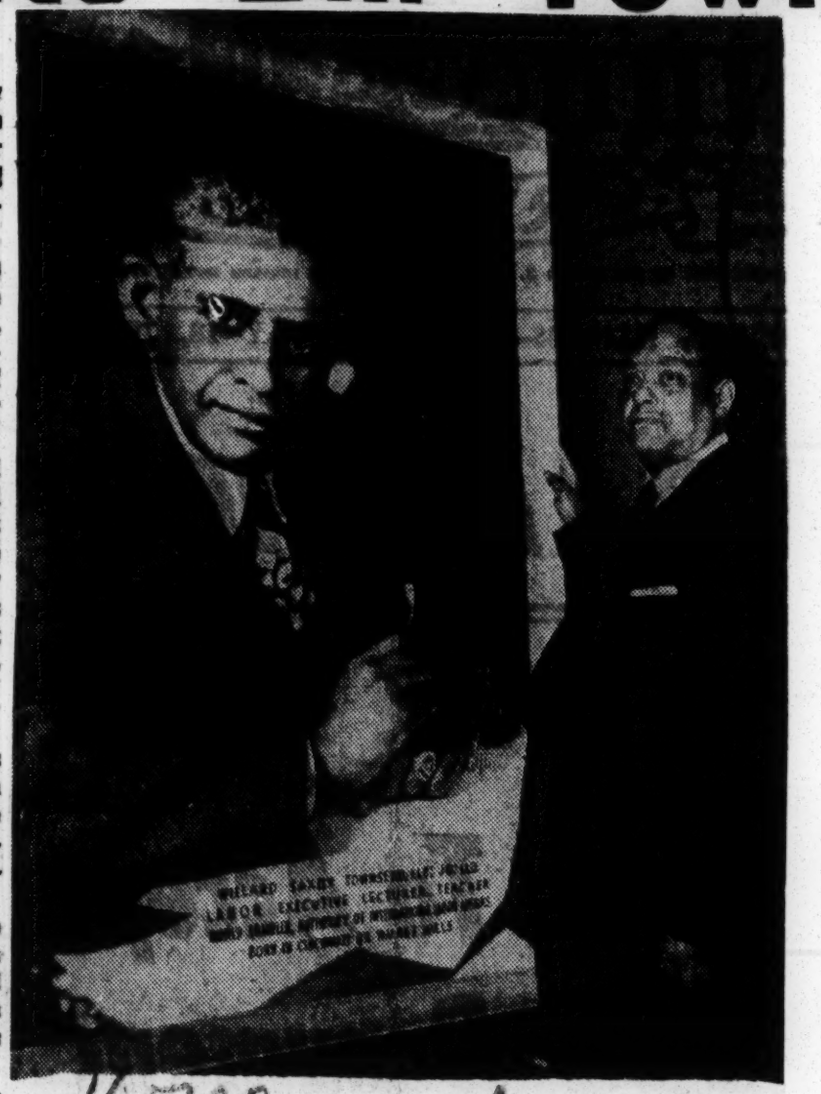
It is significant that this man's talents were recognized early in his career, especially during the New Deal days which saw nation-wide growth of the trade union movement.

It was of no little consequence then, that the attention of union and non-union people alike would be intensely focused on the man chosen to succeed Townsend as president of UTSE.

It was wih pride and with gratitude that the executive board of UTSE filled the presidential vacancy with a man who also assisted in founding the union.

"Eugene E. Frazier was, indeed, the most logical choice for the presidency because of his many years of exhibited executive leadership as vice-president and secretary-treasurer of his union," stated members of the UTSE.

"We believe he was the logical choice because of the brilliant manner in which he aided in the union's organization, especially in the southern states, bringing together both white and colored who have remained so to this day."



16m

EUGENE FRAZIER, international president of the United Transport Service Employees, admires portrait of his predecessor, the late Willard S. "Bill" Townsend, at Union headquarters, 444 E. 63rd st., in Chicago.

"Frazier's long experience at the council tables of management and labor, made him one of the union's most highly respected leaders.

This, of course, is a selection which will be made by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a Washington meeting later this month.

It has been stated that the selection of a man to fill his vacancy rightfully belongs to the CIO side of the merged body and should go to a Negro since A. Philip Randolph, racially, represents the AFL side of the merger.

Each of the AFL-CIO executive vice-presidents are presidents of national or international unions, and Eugene Frazier is the only Negro international union president, excepting A. Philip Randolph.

Founding Members Assist Head Of Transport Union

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-6-57

By ADOLPH SLAUGHTER

"Successful unionism does not begin and end with the successful completion of contract negotiations between management and labor. If this were so, all a union would need is a president, a contract and a pencil without a eraser."

With this assertion, Eugene E. Frazier, president of the United Transport Service Employees Union, spoke of the invaluable contributions and assistance his two top aides, Otho S. Robinson, secretary-treasurer, and T. Wilbur Winchester, UTSE vice-president, have made not only to UTSE, but to the American labor movement as well.

It is a characteristic feature and certainly a credit to the union that the three men guiding the union's destiny are, along with the late Willard Townsend, founding fathers of the union.

Otho Robinson called the very first meeting of the grievance committee when the union was called the International Brotherhood of Red Caps and was a member of the first general executive board formed in 1938.

He has assisted in practically all of the policy making decisions since that time.

Born in Kentucky 70 years ago and a graduate of Kentucky State university, Robinson came to Chicago where he took interim work as an attendent at the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

Five years ago Robinson retired after 42 years of service on the railroad, believing also that service to his union was at an end since he had served as chairman of the finance committee until 1952 and had been a member of the executive board for 20 years.

The unexpected death of Townsend, former president of UTSE, caused Robinson to come out of retirement to become secretary-treasurer of the union.



Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-6-57 P. 3

16m

SEATED IN THE EXECUTIVE offices of the United Transport Service Employees union, 444 E. 63rd st., Chicago, are (from left) Otho S. Robinson, secretary-treasurer; Eugene Frazier, president, and T. Wilbur Winchester, vice president.

Robinson, married for 45 years to Mrs. Juanita Robinson, has two children, Maude Leverne who is a staff assistant in the office of the commissioner in the Chicago department of welfare, and Otho jr., a Chicago public school principal of Keith and Haven elementary schools.

Educated and intelligent leadership has been and is a mark of distinction of UTSE's executive family.

Vice-President T. Wilbur Winchester, born in Greensboro, N. C., is a graduate of Lincoln university and taught in the public high schools of Greensboro.

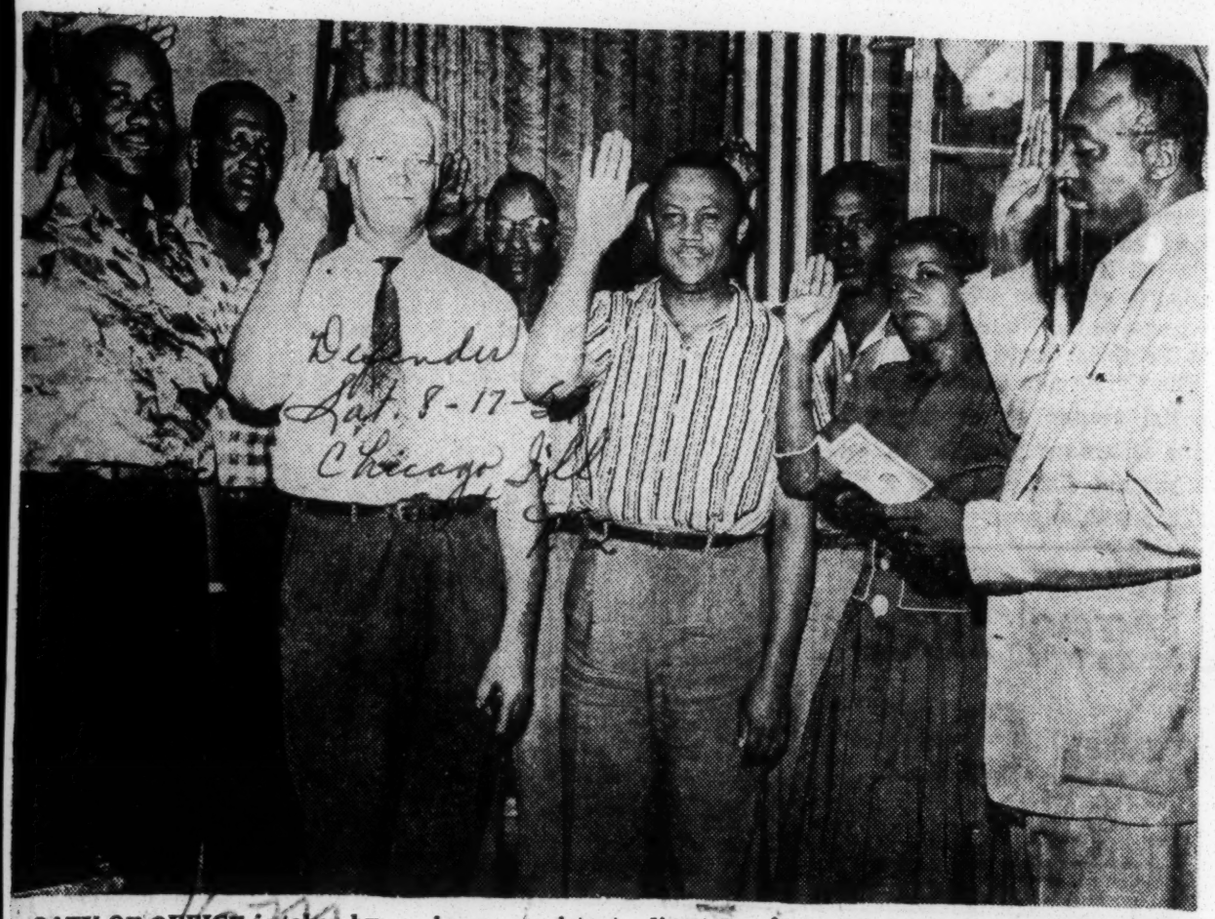
Winchester studied three more years at Howard university medical school Washington before becoming an attendant at Chicago, Northwestern Railway station which led him into the labor movement and UTSE.

After serving as secretary-treasurer from 1937 to 1939, Winchester became assistant to the president and was elected vice-president in June, 1956.

While serving the union, Winchester received a Rosenwald Fellowship for two years study at the Labor Relations Institute of the University of Chicago.

Recalling his efforts during the union's organizing days of 1937 and 1938, Winchester says with pride: "UTSE has come a long way and can be proud of the benefits it has brought to its members."

"The policy of the union," said Winchester, "continues to be one of improving the economic conditions of the employees represented and to prevent by legislative action or otherwise the elimination of benefits thus far gained by the union."



OATH OF OFFICE is taken by the new officers of United Automobile Workers, Local 453, in their headquarters of 3659 West Douglass Boulevard. Giving the oath is Ralph B. Robinson, assistant director of Region 4, U.A.W. Officers are, left to right first row, Hilliard Ellis, president; James Machacek, vice-president Willie G. Brooks. financial secretary and treasurer; Fannie Bowman, guide. Left to right rear, Travis Woolfolk, four-year trustee; Roy Stroud, recording secretay, and Jim Alexander, six year trustee.

In Wisconsin—

Post Herald p5
Wed. 4-10-57 Bham Ala.

Court Refuses To Force Union To Accept Negroes

MADISON, Wis., April 9 (U.P.) —The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in a test of Northern fair employment laws, today refused to force a bricklayers' union to accept two Negroes as members.

In a 6-1 decision, the court ruled that in Wisconsin "racial discrimination in employment . . . is not declared to be illegal. It is pronounced undesirable."

The court refused to base its decision on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees equal protection under the law and which served as the basis of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

The two Milwaukee Negro bricklayers, Randolph Ross and James Harris, had asked the court to ignore the lack of teeth in Wisconsin's "Voluntary Fair Employment Code of 1945.

"The psychological and sociological reasoning adopted in the school desegregation case should be followed in interpreting our fair employment law," the bricklayers said in their plea.

Justice Thomas Fairchild backed up their stand in a lengthy dissent. He said the majority opinion was in opposition to the 14th Amendment.

"To be denied the economic opportunity to work out one's destiny as best he can, solely because of racial or religious differences, impairs the very substance of citizenship itself," he said.

Ross and Harris had tried for four years to gain membership in the Local No. 8 of the AFL Bricklayers International Union.

The union blocked them on grounds that the state legislature had refused to make fair employment practices compulsory in Wisconsin in 1945. It said "the plantiffs are now attempting to accomplish in this court what could not be accomplished in the legislature."

The union did not attempt to den findings of the State Industrial Commission that Ross and Harris were barred because they were Negroes.

It maintained, however, that state laws give unions the right to choose their members and the courts do not have authority to change these laws.

Bricklayers Bias in Test

Courier p.3
Sat. 5-11-57

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (ANP)— An appeal will be filed by Atty. James Dorsey of Wisconsin in the case of two Negro bricklayers seeking admittance to a labor union.

Pittsburgh Pa.
1957

Dorsey is seeking a Federal Fair Employment Code by court order, rather than go to Congress. He said his appeal is based on the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

The bricklayers, Randolph Ross and James Harris, of Milwaukee, were barred from membership because of race. They subsequently lost a 6-1 court verdict which ruled that the labor union was within its rights to bar them.

ACLU Scores Registration Rule In Ark

Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 12-7-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark (NNPA) The American Civil Liberties Union Friday challenged as unconstitutional a local ordinance requiring organizations to register with the city and disclose their members and contributors.

The ordinance, an outgrowth of the Little Rock school desegregation controversy, was aimed chiefly at the NAACP.

Patrick Murphy Malin, the ACLU executive director, filed an affidavit with City Clerk Percy H Machin charging that the ordinance is violative of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution and the Arkansas State Constitution.

The ACLU was one of six organizations requested to furnish lists of their members, officers, financial standing and other information.

Ban On Use Of Race-Hate Propaganda Asked By Union

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO has asked the National Labor Relations Board to ban the use of race-hate propaganda in all representation elections.

A new policy rule the NLRB is asked to adopt provides:

"The use of race-hate propaganda during organizational campaigns is a vicious form of interference and coercion which prevents employees from exercising a free choice of collective bargaining agent. Such use of race-hate propaganda justifies setting aside an election upon request of the losing union, and constitutes an unfair labor practice."

BATTLE OF SPRINGS

The test case is what James B. Carey, an AFL-CIO vice president and the IUE president, calls the "Battle of Bay Springs."

The "Battle of Bay Springs" is one of three important cases in which employers used race-hate propaganda against the IUE in NLRB election campaigns.

Bay Springs a small town in Mississippi, has a population of 1,302.

The IUE entered Bay Springs this year in response to appeals to the Mississippi CIO and anonymous letters written to IUE headquarters here by employees of NECO, a small manufacturer of parts for electric blankets and heating pads.

NECO (Northern Electrical Products Corporation) is a Northern company. Its headquarters and "parent plants" are in Chicago. Its owners are two Chicagoans -- Sam and Ed Russell. NECO's biggest customers are two nationwide retail chains -- Sears Roebuck and Rexall drug stores.

NECO moved to Bay Springs because it was offered special inducements such as tax gimmicks and built-in guarantees.

COUNTY OWNED

According to Mr. Carey, a county-owned manufacturing plant was turned over to the Russells for the "absurdly" low yearly rental of $37000. NECO bought up the unexpired lease on the plant for $18,400 and was permitted to apply that against future rent. The result is NECO will not have to pay any rent for at least five years.

Mr. Carey says the Russells also were given exemption from all county taxes and "collected a tribute of 33,000 in cash, which came out of the pockets of local merchants and other businessmen."

In return, he charges, the Russells exploited workers recruited from the Bay Springs area. By classifying them as "learners" the Russells paid them 65 cents an hour -- 10 cents below the Federal minimum wage in 1952.

"Even today," the IUE head adds, "the NECO wage scales are not only far below the national average, they are even below the scales for this industry in Mississippi."

Such union benefits as seniority, health and welfare protections and pension payments do not exist for NECO workers, Carey asserts.

The IUE sent two organizers to Bay Springs -- one of them was "born and bred within 20 miles of the NECO plant and the other has lived in Mississippi his entire life."

The IUE quietly signed up an overwhelming majority of the NECO workers. When it petitioned for NLRB election, Mr. Carey says "all hell broke loose." He describes the last 48 hours of the Bay Springs campaign as a "nightmare and horror." The IUE found itself in the center of a maelstrom of hate and racism.

The 400 NECO workers were herded into two captive meeting inside the plant. Both gatherings were harangued by NECO President, Ed Russell.

Carey charts that Russell denounced the organizers as "n.....r lovers," the IUE as a "n..... loving union", and Caray as a "n.... loving union president."

The campaign of hate and terror, Carey states, was spread throughout the entire community.

A major item of race-hate propaganda used against the IUE was a picture of Carey dancing with an attractive young colored woman.

Carey says the picture was taken in Geneva Switzerland, in 1955. during a meeting of the International Labor Organization, to which he was an American delegate. The young woman was with the Nigerian delegation. The picture was made at an official party given for the delegates by the Swiss Government.